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Appendix

U.S. Efforts Applauded

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 1, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, many times the foreign press is not very complimentary toward the United States and its policies.

In view of this, it was refreshing to read the editorial, "You Should Know," which appeared originally in the Sydney, Australia, Telegraph, and which the Christian Science Monitor reprinted in this country.

Because I believe this editorial will be of interest to all Members of Congress, I ask that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, *as follows:*

YOU SHOULD KNOW

The grim struggle for freedom in South Vietnam was underlined for the American public last week.

A casualty list of hundreds killed and wounded in the bitter fighting against the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese was released in Washington.

It drew the attention of the world as well as the American public to the huge U.S. buildup in Vietnam.

America so far has committed more than 200,000 men to the struggle against Communist aggression.

Do we in Australia fully realize what we owe to the United States?

It is fashionable in many quarters to deride America, to exaggerate the occasional diplomatic gaffe, and to scoff at errors of judgment.

But without the vast strength of America the free world today would fall like a ripe plum into the hands of communism.

America today is the policeman of the world.

How many people realize that she has under arms outside the United States more than 1 million servicemen?

And that her police duties involve these farflung responsibilities:

West Germany, 250,000; France, 50,000; United Kingdom, 35,000; Mediterranean, 35,000; Spain, 10,000; Italy, 10,000; West Berlin, 6,500; Azores, 1,900; Libya, 3,000; Turkey, 8,000; Thailand, 4,000; Philippines, 10,000; Pacific Fleet, 55,000; Okinawa, 50,000; Japan, 40,000; South Korea, 40,000; Greenland, 6,000; Iceland, 4,000; Caribbean, 20,000.

But men of war are only one side of the story. America's Peace Corps, serving in 46 countries, now has 15,000 volunteers, dedicated to the assistance and guidance of countries in need.

Foreign aid—and let it be said with pride that Australia is one of the countries that have never asked America for financial aid—cost America $3,244 million last year.

The quest into space and nuclear research are costing the United States billions of dollars.

But that outlay means that the free world is able to keep a jump ahead of the section of the world dominated by Moscow and Peking.

Almost in a minor key mention has to be made of America's help in education, research, health, libraries, and technical training.

And although she has millions under arms, she is working for peace as demonstrated by her proposals on disarmament, nuclear test ban treaty, the treaty outlawing nuclear weapons in outer space, and the work on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The tasks and responsibilities of the United States are almost terrifying in their magnitude.

We in Australia, like all free men, should thank God for the protection and friendship of the United States, and its contribution throughout the world to the cause of peace.

Extending the Enrollment Deadline for Supplemental Medical Insurance for Our Older Citizens

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, although I am well aware that the Social Security Administration is making and will continue to make every possible effort to encourage our older people to timely enroll, *by today's end*, under the new medical insurance plan it appears reasonably certain that, through no substantial fault of their own, a great many of our older citizens will not meet this deadline.

Some of these people are waiting to try to find out what changes may occur in their present medical insurance coverage or what plans their employer may have for providing medical insurance after the new medicare program takes effect. In quite a few cases it seems employers and insurers will not have time, previous to the deadline, to properly and fully advise our older citizens on these scores.

Beyond this, there are a surprising number of people, who have difficulty in obtaining all the identification documents, et cetera, necessary for enrollment and additional difficulty in deciding whether or not they should enroll in the medical insurance plan after any changes in the private plans being offered have been announced.

As you know, the present law does have a provision permitting an individual to enroll after March 31 if he or she can show good cause for not having enrolled earlier. However, under this provision insurance protection cannot begin until 6 months after the enrollment. In other words, those who enrolled in April would not be given protection until October and if he or she enrolled in May they would not be protected until November.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that this protection delay objectively appears too stern and severe a penalty to inflict upon any of our older citizens who may have been delayed from timely enrollment in this insurance program through no fault of their own.

In an effort, Mr. Speaker, to make absolutely certain that every one of our older citizens has a fair chance to make a deliberate and considered decision to become eligible under this obviously advantageous, voluntary medical insurance plan I introduced last Tuesday, March 29, a bill, H.R. 14043, to extend the enrollment deadline for supplemental medical insurance through May 31, 1966. I most earnestly hope that the esteemed Committee on Ways and Means and the House and the Senate will expedite action in the adoption of this measure, or any similar one, in the fullest consideration of the welfare and insurance protection of a great many of our elder citizens.

Third-Class Mail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK CARLSON

OF KANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 1, 1966

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, from time to time we read articles on third-class mail and from time to time receive complaints from individuals in regard to its distribution through the Post Office Department.

Recently there appeared in The Scout, Kansas' largest weekly newspaper, published by the Rose Publications in Johnson County, an article entitled "Memo," by Stan Rose, the editor, on this subject.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMO

(By Stan Rose)

On behalf of the people who have legitimate gripes and aren't afraid to air them, we'd like to send a bouquet of thorns to This Week magazine for publishing the phoniest gripe of the week. Last week, This Week ran, or should we say planted (?) an article entitled "Junk Mail." In it the writer, Betsy Holland Gehman, who obviously doesn't know the difference between second-class mail and the pony express, complains about the flood of junk mail being stuffed into mail boxes these days. She cited the case of a woman who asked for some form she could fill out requesting her local post office to throw away everything addressed to her marked "second class." The post office people, so the story goes, threw up their hands in horror, saying "We'd be thrown into jail if we tampered with the mails."

We doubt that such an incident really happened. For one thing, Miss Gehman, the complaining woman in her story, and the editors of This Week magagine, ought to know that second class mail consists of newspapers and magazines to which the recipient subscribes. In other words, the good lady would have been requesting her post office to throw away all her copies of Life, Look, the Saturday Evening Post, etc. What Miss Gehman was really referring to was third-class mail.

Now, we wouldn't quibble about an obviously technical mistake if it weren't for the fact that all this seems to be a case of the pot calling the kettle black, or something like that. This Week magazine is in the same category as junk mail itself, or junk delivery, depending on how you get your Sunday newspaper. You don't pay for it, you can't refuse it. It just comes free with your paper.

This Week magazine depends on advertising for its revenue and judging from the lack of bulk of some of its recent issues, its advertising is getting kind of scarce. So, we suspect that the story was planted for, shall we say, selfish motives.

Now, we'll be first to admit that we'd love to see some of that direct mail revenue diverted to newspaper advertising, but it's a free country. If the advertisers want to send their message in an envelope, far be it from us to stir up the public against it.

Besides, when we run an editorial complaining about TV commercials messing up the movies, we don't want anybody raising an eyebrow and accusing us of shooting an angle. In the name of Joseph Pulitzer, let's keep our crusading on the level.

President's Consumer Program Is Reasonable

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, the Sacramento Bee states that President Johnson's proposals to protect the consumer should receive nothing but commendation for they seek only to assure honesty, fairplay, and safeguards against possible injury and death.

The program, the paper adds, is bold yet not in any way unreasonable.

And it concludes by saying:

> The President said the task of protecting the consumer cannot and should not be left alone to the Federal Government. This is correct. But unless the Federal Government leads the way with the kind of intelligent program he has proposed, the States likely will not do the job either.

This discussion of the administration's proposals is along the lines of many I have seen, and therefore I include the article in its entirety in the Record.

PRESIDENT'S CONSUMER PROGRAM IS REASONABLE

President Lyndon B. Johnson's proposals for new laws to protect the consumer should receive nothing but commendation for they seek only to assure honesty, fairplay, and safeguards against possible injury and death.

The President recommended to Congress a program which is bold yet not in any way unreasonable. The consumer legislation package has two aspects, one financial and the other health.

As to the first, Johnson renewed a request of 2 years ago to provide effective laws on lending, packaging, and labeling. A truth-in-lending law would require money lenders, including those who finance consumer purchases on time, to state the full cost of credit simply and clearly and before the contract is signed.

A packaging and labeling law would require that each package provide simple, direct, accurate information as to the nature and quantity of contents, including ingredients where this is important.

Similar legislation has been attempted in the past but beaten back by those who contend it is an interference with business. But Johnson said:

"We can protect both the consumer and the overwhelming majority of businessmen from the minority of producers who would compete unfairly and infringe the rights of the consumer and their fellow businessmen."

The other thrust of the President's consumer program would be to protect the public, particularly children, against misuse of hazardous substances. Toys and other children's articles containing such substances would be banned; the amount of children's aspirin available in retail packages would be limited and drugs attractive to children would have to be contained in bottles with safety caps.

Surely, these proposals are necessary and sensible. The President said the task of protecting the consumer cannot and should not be left alone to the Federal Government. This is correct. But unless the Federal Government leads the way with the kind of intelligent program he has proposed, the States likely will not do the job either.

Resolution of Lake County, Ind., Lithuanian American Council

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 1, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, recently the Lithuanian American citizens of Lake County met in East Chicago, Ind., to commemorate the 48th anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

At that time, the organization adopted a resolution in which the members expressed gratitude to the U.S. Government for its continued nonrecognition of the Soviet occupation of Lithuania and asked that ratification of the proposed consular convention be denied.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Having met on February 20, 1966, at St. Francis Hall, in East Chicago, Ind., to commemorate the 48th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Lithuania proclaimed at Vilnius on February 16, 1918, patriotic Americans of Lithuanian birth or descent of the Calumet area;

After hearing the latest reports from and about Soviet-occupied Lithuania, the land of our forefathers and the homeland of many of us, which is still suffering under harsh Communist repression and exploitation, and our brothers and sisters in Lithuania are undergoing gradual denationalization and annihilation; and

Appreciating our country's firm and steadfast policy of nonrecognition of the illegal seizure and military occupation of Lithuania, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the United States of America has been in the forefront of the United Nations activities ending foreign colonialism in numerous Asiatic, African, and European countries; and

"Whereas the Soviet Union has been and still is striving in many devious ways to win official recognition by the free world of its rapacious and illegal occupation of Lithuania, and the other two Baltic States of Latvia and Estonia; and

"Whereas despite the fact that many former colonial territories have been liberated and admitted into the United Nations as sovereign states in the last 20 years, the Soviet Union, while speaking out strongly for the abolition of all colonialism, has in actuality made Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia into the newest colonies in the Soviet Russian empire: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we again express our gratitude to our Government for the firm and unwavering policy of nonrecognition of the illegal Soviet occupation of Lithuania and the other two Baltic States, and request our Government to use every opportunity to raise the question of the liberation of these nations; and further

"*Resolved*, That our Government refuse to ratify the consular convention with the U.S.S.R., which would only be the means for the Soviet Communist to establish more espionage centers for subversive activities in our country; and further

"*Resolved*, That this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, to the Senators, and Members of Congress from our States, and to the press."

Job Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, as a valuable contribution to informed discussion of the merits of the Job Corps in the war on poverty, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an editorial entitled "Proper Perspective," which appeared in the Federal Times on February 23.

Through the Job Corps, we are attacking the social dynamite of our slums. The Job Corps is taking unwanted young people off the streets and putting them into an environment of hope and purpose.

I insert the editorial at this point in the Record:

PROPER PERSPECTIVE

When the Job Corps was conceived it was hailed with enthusiasm. Here was a constructive program which would give underprivileged youths a chance to learn a productive trade. More important, it would teach them skills which would enable them to lead a decent life in society.

As soon as the program hit a few snags, loud outcries arose. Newspapers ran big stories every time there was a disturbance at one of the camps. Congressmen and civic leaders made violent protests against the program whenever a few camp residents were involved in a ruckus in town.

It's time to put these incidents in proper perspective. The Job Corps didn't go out and recruit a bunch of middle-class youths who could be expected to put on nice clothes and nice manners and sit quietly in a classroom.

Many of the boys who volunteered for Job Corps training did so as a last resort. They were rough-and-tumble kids who had grown up in environments where survival of the toughest was the rule of the day. It is unrealistic to expect that all of them would adjust overnight to their new status and new surroundings.

Many of them carried a big chip on their shoulders and were perfectly willing to have someone try to knock it off.

In some instances, the recruiters who enlisted personnel for the camps did not take a realistic approach. They, understandably eager to fill the camps, painted glowing pictures of what they had to offer. The drive brought in many youths.

The camps, of course, were unable to deliver. They had been organized in haste and put to work before they were able to prepare adequately for the job they were to do.

When these facts are considered, the results achieved in the program to date have been truly remarkable.

At Christmastime, the camps sent large numbers of the boys home for holiday leave. Officials frankly doubted that many of the boys would return.

It was most heartening to program officials when just about all of the youths came back to resume training. This is not a military program. There was nothing to force the youths to return. They came because they believed the program had something to offer them.

In short, the Job Corps has done a terrific job and deserves both praise and support. We must grieve for the youths who elected not to return to the camps. Other approaches must be made to them, other ways found to train them for useful roles in society.

We cannot, however, fail to be grateful for the large number of these young men who are proving they have the stuff it takes to be good citizens. All they needed was a chance to demonstrate it.

It's time the public and the Congress realized this. It's time to quit pointing out deficiences and saying "I told you so." Let's get behind this program and give it the support it deserves.

Forty-eighth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Byelorussia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 1, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, March 25 marked the 48th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Byelorussia and it was observed by the Byelorussian Americans in Chicago on Sunday the 27th.

March 25 is the symbol of unity, freedom, independence, and democracy for the Byelorussian people everywhere; however, only in the free world can the Byelorussian people keep these ideals alive and continue their strife for a truly independent Byelorussia. And the Byelorussian people are not alone in this strife today but have the support for their cause in every country in the world where freedom is abiding. Each year, on the anniversary of their independence day, the Byelorussians in the free world are reminded not to stop their national task and remain indifferent, but to strive in a united and true familylike tradition to achieve the independence of the Soviet Russian dominated Byelorussian nation.

It is appropriate that we rightfully take time to assure the Byelorussian people that their desire for freedom and independence has not been forgotten by those who enjoy these selfsame advantages. It is our devout hope that the day will soon come when all men will enjoy them and that the Byelorussians will at that time take their rightful place in the family of free nations.

Future Homemakers of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GEORGE HANSEN

OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the week of March 17 through April 2 has been set aside to pay tribute to an organization that is doing an outstanding job in preparing some of our young folks for the future. I refer to the Future Homemakers of America—a national youth organization of more than 600,000 high school students enrolled in home economic courses with local chapters in every State, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

In these hectic days when so much publicity is given to the minority youth groups such as the juvenile delinquents, beatniks, and draft card burners, it is a pleasure to honor some of the good guys who are seriously preparing themselves as good citizens of the future.

This national youth organization of home economic students in junior and senior high school provides opportunities for developing individual and group initiative in planning and carrying out activities related to today's complicated science of homemaking. As part of a large national organization of teenagers concerned with good home and family life each girl grows through new experiences, new views, and new friends. Its objectives are to help each member recognize her abilities, strive for their full development, and participate actively in family, community, and world improvement projects.

To further these objectives the elected youth officers of FHA developed nine projects which stress individual development; emphasize mental and physical health; encourage serious consideration in choosing and training for useful careers; develop codes of ethics, morals, and manners; further understanding of people of all heritages, customs and beliefs; promote appreciation of all family members and their abilities and problems; teach selective spending; inculcate citizenship responsibilities; and encourage using leisure time for activities beneficial to the individual and society.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to add my voice to those who, this week, are paying tribute to this fine organization and its fine young members.

Let's Look Before We Leap, America

SPEECH
OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, a nation, just as an individual, is often tempted to forget the lessons of yesterday and to ignore the stern warnings which history provides.

In the present very difficult situation in Vietnam it would be easy to allow wishful thinking to influence our judgment. It would be all too easy to fall into a trap simply because we are naturally anxious to bring the fighting to an end.

I was greatly impressed by a recent newspaper column which discusses this problem. This article, by one of Indiana's most respected writers, Wayne Guthrie, follows as it appeared in the March 23 issue of the Indianapolis News:

LET'S LOOK BEFORE WE LEAP, AMERICA
(By Wayne Guthrie)

History has a way of presenting to people and nations a time for sober thinking.

It does more than that—it affords them an opportunity to take a tip from history and, perchance, to guide them in their decisions.

Such a situation faces America today.

Sweeping across our land is a mounting wave of agitation for some sort of promise, agreement, armistice, or treaty that will end hostilities in Vietnam.

It is not surprising that such a wave—however motivated—appeals to men of good will because their greatest hope is for peace.

But, they wish nothing short of a permanent and lasting peace—not simply an interlude or lull that will afford the avowed enemies of human freedom opportunity to recoup or, perhaps, to shift their nefarious designs and activities to some other spot on the globe.

Taking a tip from history, it might be well for America to look before it leaps into any such arrangement. That is, to try to learn from facts at hand what the possible effect will be before it is too late.

What is the avowed and publicly acclaimed aim, design, and ultimate goal of communism?

Has communism kept its promises in the past and/or given us any reason to think it will in the future?

To that end there is no better guide than the old adage of the law—the record is the best evidence.

We determine the intentions of nations, as we do those of individuals, in two ways—what they do and what they say.

By its writings and the public pronouncements of some of its leaders communism has left no room for doubt that its ultimate goal is to conquer the world with its Godless, materialistic philosophy and thus destroy the free way of life liberty-loving people cherish.

Are we naive enough to think or believe communism did not mean what it has said and has not denied?

Before World War II many peace-seeking persons refused to believe Hitler's pronouncements. The result was Munich, its broken pledges, the overrunning of innocent nations and the maelstrom of World War II.

One example of what communism proposes is set forth in the statement attributed to Dimitry Z. Manuilsky at the Lenin School of Political Welfare in Moscow in 1930:

"War to the hilt between communism and capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 to 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard-of concessions. The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down we shall smash them with our clenched fists."

What about communism's record for keeping pledges? Does that record give America any reason to believe communism will keep any future agreements? It would do America well to recall the diplomatic pledges communism has made and subsequently violated. Here follows a portion of those pledges whose terms were violated by successive Soviet regimes:

To recognize Finland's independence.

To renounce sovereignty over Latvia and Lithuania.

To recognize self-determination of Ukraine.

To prohibit Bolshevik propaganda in Great Britain.

To end hostilities with Poland.

To conclude a friendship agreement with Czechoslovakia.

To renounce all privileges, concessions and rights of extraterritoriality in China.

To refrain from any propaganda, subversion or espionage in the United States.

To guarantee Rumanian sovereignty.

To obey the principles of the League of Nations.

To pledge adherence to the tenets of the Atlantic Charter.

To honor principles of the U.N. Declaration.

To remove all military forces from Iran within 6 months after close of World War II.

To return to the United States all undestroyed lend-lease weapons.

To establish a free and independent Austria.

To create a democratic and unified Korea.

To honor democratic processes in China and Eastern Europe (Yalta Conference).

To abide by the U.N. Charter.

To unify Germany and to provide for democratic procedures in Eastern Europe (Potsdam Conference).

To support Nationalist China.

To return all German prisoners of war within 2 years.

To end the Berlin blockade.

To establish armistice in Korea.

To restore peace in Indochina and to prohibit troop buildup.

To discuss German reunification at the Geneva Conference.

Does that list of broken promises give America any cause to feel communism will abide by any future agreement?

Through that list history seems to be reminding America that there is little hope of lasting peace with a force that is bent on nothing less than the destruction of the free way of life—a force that without hesitation will break any promise whenever it deems such violation to be in the best interests of its program of worldwide materialistic conquest.

America must not lose sight of this fact—that with communism the ultimate goal is achievement of its plan for world conquest. If expedient or necessary at times to make concessions it will not hesitate to do so—but it will not surrender its goal.

It goes to ends that often are paradoxical. For instance, when any Communist or communistic front gets in trouble in America it hides for protection behind one of the sacred rights embodied in our Constitution, which instrument their own nefarious world plot would destroy.

America would do well to look before it leaps.

Federal Legislation Is Imperative for the Protection of the Lives and Safety of the American Public Traveling Our Public Highways

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1966

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, no less an authority than the American Trial Lawyers Association has warned us that the number of deaths on our highways will reach a staggering number of some 100,000 a year by 1975.

And even today the annual death rate very nearly equals the number of American battle deaths in all of World War I. It is a fact that the motorcar now ranks among the four leading causes of deaths in this country today. Obviously there is an imperative need, I believe, from the Federal level, to attempt to stop this terrible slaughter occurring on our highways each year, and growing worse each year.

As an approach to the control of this national problem and in an effort to initiate action that may save the lives of fellow citizens traveling our highways I have introduced a bill, H.R. 12556, in this 89th Congress, designed to establish a National Traffic Safety Agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, on March 15, last, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held a most timely hearing on this critical problem and it was my privilege to present to the committee a statement in support of my bill and the substance of all the related bills that are pending before the Congress to promote safer travel on our highways. I most earnestly hope this esteemed committee and the Congress will expedite action on this challenging legislative problem and I include, at this point, the statement I presented to the committee.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE, OF MASSACHUSETTS, BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 12566 AND RELATED MEASURES ON MARCH 15, 1966

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, on behalf of millions of Americans, may I express the deepest appreciation to you for the conduct of these hearings on various legislative proposals to save the lives and the limbs of our people traveling upon the American highways. In my opinion, this is one of the vitally important legislative subjects that today challenges our legislative prudence.

I am grateful to you, indeed, for the opportunity to testify in favor of my bill, H.R. 12556, to establish a National Traffic Safety Agency within the Commerce Department and the similar and related bills you are currently considering. Please let me emphasize right now my earnest conviction that the particular measure or author is not the important thing in this matter. My sole reason for being here is to urge your approval of whatever bill or combination of bills you deem best designed to protect and promote the lives and safety of our fellow citizens traveling our highways.

In summary my bill, and similar bills, proposes the establishment of a National Traffic Safety Center to pinpoint the principal causes of traffic accidents and project practical means for their prevention through the application of national traffic safety standards that would be based on the profound research and findings of the National Traffic Center. The bill also provides incentives to enlist the cooperation of automobile manufacturers and further offers encouragement, through grants, to the States for the expansion of their own programs to improve highway traffic safety.

Over these past several years, the issue of highway safety has been steadily arousing the conscience of the American public and I believe the time is long overdue for it to become a major legislative concern of the American Congress.

In 1965 the national auto fatality toll reached the 50,000 mark. The annual injury list is over 1.7 million persons. The direct cost of automobile accidents has been reliably estimated at more than $8 billion a year.

The dimensions of this problem, on these statistics alone, are staggering in their revelation of losses of life, permanent injuries and economic waste. Surely it is a most urgent matter that calls for national leadership and guidance for correction.

Mr. Chairman, such national leadership and guidance would be projected by the establishment of the National Safety Center we propose and effectively applied through cooperating Federal, State, and local campaigns to accomplish national reductions in the almost unbelievable number of fatalities and injuries now occurring on our highways each year.

Such an agency, at the Federal level, would also provide imperatively urgent overall direction and assistance to traffic safety efforts now being extended by 16 different Government units and more than 45 private organizations.

Mr. Chairman, the objective of all of these bills before you is clearly in the national interest. The need of the legislation is practically of a desperate nature. The duty and obligation of the Congress to act in sensible concern for the protection of the lives and safety of American taxpayers is clear. For these basic reasons, I urge this committee to approve and recommend appropriate legislation for the accomplishment of these objectives at the earliest possible date.

I would like to again, Mr. Chairman, thank you and your distinguished committee members for your courtesy.

The Danish Ombudsmand, Prof. Stephan Hurwitz, Describes His Role in Protecting Citizens Against Bureaucratic Injustice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 23, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, since 1963, I have been urging the establishment of an American ombudsman, the administrative counsel of the Congress. The administrative counsel is inspired by the institution of ombudsman which originated in Sweden in 1809, but it is adapted to the American governmental and political situation.

In Sweden, the ombudsman has played a major role in protecting citizens against bureaucratic injustice and error. Denmark was one of the first countries to note the advantages of the ombudsman system and to adapt the institution for its own use. Denmark's establishment of an ombudsmand—to use the Danish form of the word for representative—was followed by the creation of ombudsmen in Norway and New Zealand.

Following issuance of a government white paper advocating the creation of a British ombudsman, the necessary legislation was introduced in the House of Commons shortly before Parliament was dissolved for yesterday's elections. Establishment of a British ombudsman by the new Parliament appears quite likely.

Because of the widespread interest in the recent testimony of the Swedish ombudsman, Alfred Bexelius, before the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, I believe many Members would be interested in an interview with the Danish ombudsmand, Prof. Stephan Hurwitz, which appeared in the February 1966 issue of NATO Letter.

The article follows:

BUREAUCRATS AND CITIZENS—AN INTERVIEW WITH DENMARK'S OMBUDSMAND, PROF. STEPHAN HURWITZ

(By Anne Sington)

The private citizen at grips with a Kafkaesque situation, in which he finds himself at the mercy of a government department from whose decision there appears to be no appeal, is becoming something of a commonplace in the folklore of the freedom-loving West. The fact that in 9 cases out of 10 the government department in question has correctly and fairly applied the provisions of a law passed by the country's elected legislators rarely figures as a postcript to such stories.

Why is this? The answer in most cases is that it is nobody's job to referee encounters between the private individual and the civil servant and that it is the latter who seems fated to have the last word. A referee, however, exists to protect both sides, and the civil servant whose job it is to apply legislation designed to embody principles rather than tailor-made for individual cases may himself be entitled to fairer treatment.

Is there a case for protecting private citizens from possible inefficiency or abuse of power on the part of government administrations? Do civil servants, the nature of whose employment precludes their taking up arms in their own cause, deserve some defense against irresponsible or ill-formed criticism? The answer to both these questions would appear to be "Yes," to judge by the interest aroused in an increasing number of democratic countries by an institution of Scandinavian origin personified by an official bearing the title of "ombudsman" or "ombudsmand" and whose duty it is to afford this very protection.

To learn something about how and on what principles this concept works, no more kindly and authoritative teacher could be found than Prof. Stephan Hurwitz who is the first Danish ombudsmand (the Danish form of the word) and who has been three times unanimously reappointed to this position by the Parliament in Copenhagen. Professor Hurwitz, a short, greying man who has obviously not spared himself in an office which makes almost limitless demands upon the man who occupies it, does not grudge time spent explaining what he and his staff are accomplishing. A month or two ago, in his comfortable but far from luxurious office situated in the fine old Christiansborg Palace next door to the Parliament from which his authority derives, Professor Hurwitz seated himself in an upright chair before his highly polished wooden table, and spoke on the subject he knows, and cares, so much about:

"We were drawing up a new constitutional law here in Denmark in the fifties, and we thought it would be useful to confer with the other Scandinavian countries to see if we could not profit from their experiences. In the course of these discussions we met the Swedish ombudsman, whose position dates back to 1809. The position finally created here in Denmark differed quite considerably, but the inspiration came from Sweden. I should mention, incidentally, that I personally did not take part in these deliberations, and so can claim neither the responsibility for nor the honor of having introduced this innovation.

"The idea was taken up by certain liberal Danish politicians, who recognized the value of having a man whose task it would be, in effect, to criticize the administration. As might be expected, the proposal elicited an unfavorable reaction from certain officials of the civil service, who took the line that the system was functioning perfectly as it was."

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

"However, the politicians who were backing the idea took advantage of the fact that the adotpion of the new constitution was combined with parliamentary elections to incorporate it into their program. When the time came to attempt to define the new function, it was decided to go a good deal further than the Swedish institution, in the sense that the Danish ombudsmand's jurisdiction would extend not only to Government departments but also to Cabinet Ministers in their capacity as heads of the administration. This was a sensational development. Of course, no one was of the opinion that Ministers should not continue to be directly responsible primarily to Parliament. But a case taken up by Parliament always becomes a matter of politics and we felt it might be desirable, in certain cases involving Ministers in their capacity as heads of departments, that the body responsible for investigation should be politically independent. In practice, corruption on the part of Ministers appeared an unlikely eventuality, but the principle of the independence of the body to which complaints might be addressed is an important one.

"Notwithstanding all this, many people feared when the proposals became public that the institution might confine itself to criticizing comparatively junior civil servants and leave the major Government departments, as well as Ministers, strictly alone. Ten years' experience has shown, however, that it is the principal departments of the administration which are most frequently complained against.

"Of course, cases frequently have to be dismissed without action because they do not fall within the scope of this office. This is so, in particular, with complaints against the laws of the country. The ombudsmand, who is the servant of Parliament, does not have authority to criticize the laws for which Parliament is alone responsible. I, as ombudsmand, have no power over Parliament. However, if it comes to my notice that the provisions of a law are not clear and that as a consequence it leaves room for misinterpretation, I can and do make a recommendation that the law in question be reworded.

"One case, in which my recommendation was taken up by Parliament with the result that a law was changed, had to do with an appeals system which exists in certain Danish institutions for the sick and aged. I found that in one instance the same official was presiding over both the lower and the higher courts of this appeals system. I considered this both wrong in itself and also not in accordance with the spirit of the law under which this appeals system operates. I so advised Parliament, and in due course the law was revised accordingly.

"My right to recommend changes in the law also extends to the law governing the scope of my own duties. I did in fact make such a recommendation, because the original law excluded local authorities from the ombudsmand's sphere of activity and I felt that this was not right. As a result, with certain exceptions where no way could be found of bringing decisions by local governments within the ombudsmand's jurisdiction, the law was changed and in 1962 my field of competence was extended to cover such cases.

"Many of the cases dealt with by this office might appear trivial, unless one realizes that injustice is never a trivial matter. The rights, for instance, of inmates of prisons to their cup of coffee or their cigarette may seem small matters to us, but they are very important to the people concerned. I receive a large number of communications from prisoners, whose letters to the ombudsmand are exempt from censorship, but I am glad to say that it does not often turn out that their complaints are justified.

"This is a job where prevention is probably more important than cure. The very fact that an ombudsmand exists, and that more and more people are aware that he exists, in itself makes it less likely that injustice will occur. In fact, I think that everybody in the country now knows that I exist and that he has a right to come to me with a complaint and have it investigated. It is obvious that, in these circumstances, my job could become quite impossible were there not rather a high degree of civic awareness on the part of the citizens of this country. It is in fact my belief that an ombudsmand can only function efficiently in a country where the public is, so to speak, educated up to the responsibility of making proper use of him. I am quite frequently approached for advice by newly independent countries where the structure of society has not yet reached a stage where an ombudsmand could operate effectively. My personal opinion is that this is a position which can only accomplish something in countries where it is a rare occurrence for faults to be committed by the administration. It is a position based on persuasion rather than coercion. I cannot force the administration to take action. I am not a judge. I am only a man who has been elected to keep an eye on what is going on.

"What exactly am I in fact able to accomplish? Well, of the several thousand complaints which find their way to this office each year, perhaps two or three hundred are taken up for detailed investigation. Of these perhaps 60 will result in a reproach or a recommendation—or both—being addressed to the government department concerned. But you should not go away with the idea that the vast majority of cases, in which it turns out that the original complaint was not justified, were a waste of time for everybody concerned. First, it is not desirable for citizens in a democratic country to go around under the impression that they have a grudge against the administration. It is very frequently important that the person in question has the situation explained to him and to realize that he has not been the object of discriminatory treatment.

"You ask whether we are not frequently pestered by cranks and people who are not entirely sane?" Well, of course, it is true that such people do take up a certain amount of our time. But you must forgive me if I say that I do not see a very great difference between people who are a little mad and people who are entirely sane. And people who are not quite sane are in at least as much danger of receiving unjust treatment as the rest of us. Some of these unhappy people come here and I listen to them and realize that there is nothing I can do for them, but it can happen that they receive some degree of consolation from the fact that someone has at least heard them out."

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

"I have never refused to see someone who insists on seeing me personally. I do not know whether this is really the right way to set about my job—clearly one runs the risk that one man would no longer be able to cope. However, it was the original intention of the Danish Parliament eventually to appoint two ombudsmands, and this still remains a possibility. Of course I realize that in a larger country than Denmark this system of personal interviews might not be possible, but I believe that an ombudsmand can function effectively in a country regardless of its size.

"My staff here consists of six lawyers. Most of them are young people just starting their careers. All of them are highly qualified. In addition, I have an office chief who is my right hand. We all meet every day at 2 o'clock to review whatever cases are currently under investigation. Every new case comes first to my desk and I make my estimate as to whether it warrants investigation. In the event that I decide it does, I then confer with the members of my staff who is to undertake the investigation in order to settle its broad lines. Thereafter he confers regularly with me as the case progresses.

"AN EXAMPLE

"Here is an example of a case in which a private citizen successfully made use of the right to appeal to the ombudsmand in order to reverse an unjust decision. In 1958 a lady whom I shall refer to as Mrs. A complained that the Ministry of Justice had, without hearing any evidence from her, confirmed a provision of her late father's will tying up her inheritance in a trust. Such a confirmation by the Ministry can correctly be made, providing two reliable persons, preferably close relatives, declare that the provisions are in the best interests of the inheritor. In this case, Mrs. A discovered the identity of one of the two attestors and argued that his declaration was not valid, first, because she had never been on good terms with him, and second, because he had met her on only a few occasions since she had grown up. I took the matter up with the Ministry, which informed me that it was not its practice to obtain a statement from the heir in such cases and that even if further investigation verified Mrs. A's statement regarding one of the attestors, this would not be considered grounds for revoking the confirmation. I then informed Mrs. A of the identity of the second attestor, who, she told me, had also had no contact with her for a number of years. The Ministry, on learning of this, brought both attestors into court to testify, as a result of which Mrs. A's statements regarding their knowledge of her were confirmed. As a result the Ministry recommended that its confirmation of the will be revoked. I gave it as my opinion that the Ministry should have investigated the attestors more fully in the first place, and that after Mrs. A's statement concerning the first attestor, it should have further investigated before upholding the confirmation of the will; finally, I stressed that such confirmation on the basis of a single declaration should, as had been stated by the Ministry itself, be given only in exceptional cases.

"There are cases where the ombudsmand acts without any complaint having been addressed to him. Such a case was the one involving a commercial adviser at the Danish Embassy in Bonn, who in 1968, was convicted of espionage. I found that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been for many years aware of the fact that the official in question, Ejnar Blechingberg, was financially in an unsound state. As far back as 1945, his dismissal had been considered in connection with certain of his financial transactions, and between 1947 and 1952 he had received several warnings from the Ministry concerning loans and bad cheques. The Ministry's patience in this case in fact went so far that it constituted grounds for criticism. Furthermore, a security investigation carried out in 1955 had cleared Blechingberg for access to certain confidential information and it emerged that, while the intelligence branch of the police which carries out such investigations considered itself to be merely advising the Ministry in the matter, the Ministry was under the impression that the branch carried the full responsibility for such clearances. To complicate the case further, it came to light during my investigation that the Ministry of Finance had between 1951 and 1956 on several occasions withheld considerable amounts from Blechingberg's salary on account of unpaid taxes, but that fact had not been mentioned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Blechingberg's transfer to Bonn took place in 1956 after it was decided that he was unable to continue to discharge his functions as assistant to a head of Division at the Ministry—he had been ill for several months.

"My findings in this case were as follows: I did not feel there were sufficient grounds for criticizing the Ministry for not considering the security risk involved in posting Blechingberg abroad, but, considering all the circumstances, it did not appear reasonable for him to be sent to a much better paid post, even though it represented a downgrading. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a statement to the effect that in future it would be more strict with disciplinary cases and that the financial situation of officials would be considered in relation to their security clearance. Then, the respective roles of the administrative branches and the intelligence service regarding security clearances were more clearly defined. Finally, the Ministry of Finance undertook to inform the Ministry concerned when it received requests to stop money out of officials' salaries on account of unpaid taxes or maintenance allowances."

DISAGREEMENT

"Are my recommendations or criticism always accepted by the Government department concerned? Until a few months ago I could have replied that this has been the case without exception. Now, however, it has happened that a department of the administration is not in agreement with my conclusions regarding a refusal by the General Directorate of the Post Office to pay compensation in a particular case. The procedure established to deal with such an eventuality is that I have to submit the case to a special parliamentary committee which, so far, has always endorsed my recommendation. If it did not do so, and assuming I maintained my position, the matter would have to be debated in Parliament, and if the decision there went against me I would of course have to resign. The chances, however, are overwhelming that the ombudsmand's recommendation is accepted at the last word on a subject. But I personally am not sorry that cases do occur where a Ministry does not at once agree with my conclusions. I think it would be extremely dangerous if the ombudsmand came to be regarded as a kind of legal Pope.

"Another case where my recommendation was not accepted by the Ministry concerned involved a man who applied to be paid sickness benefits and was refused. In notifying him of the adverse decision, the Ministry of Social Affairs did not tell him that he had the right to appeal against it nor where his appeal should be lodged. The Minister backed up the action of his staff, with the result that I referred the matter to Parliament using the procedure I have just described. Parliament has publicly promised that the system will be changed, so that wherever a possibility exists of appealing to a higher authority, the applicant will in future be informed of it.

"Of course, it frequently happens that the fact that I ask to see the files on a particular case leads the administration concerned to review, and perhaps alter, its decision without need for further action on my part. The administration knows that the procedure works in both directions, and that it will in its turn be defended if it is unjustly attacked. There are cases where it is very important for it to be made known that it was found there was nothing with which to reproach a particular civil servant. Incidentally, I mentioned earlier that when the position of ombudsmand was created there was considerable resistance on the part of some civil servants. It has happened that a man who originally opposed this institution has later come to me as a 'customer' and that I have been able to help him.

"The business of making public the rights and wrongs of a case is one where the press has a vital role to play. I am very happy about my relations with the press while I have held this office. On the whole our newspapers have been rather disciplined. They will frequently hold up publication on a particular issue until I have been able to hear all the parties. Again, a newspaper may launch a campaign over a particular case, and when this happens I have always been very interested to see what is the reaction of that paper on the day that a decision is published which goes against the line it has been taking. I have dealt with 10,000 cases and there has never been a single case where, in these conditions, the paper in question did not modify its line accordingly."

WELL WORTH WHILE

"This is one more reason why it is essential that the man appointed to the post of ombudsmand is not connected with any one particular political party, with the result that part of the press is automatically for and part automatically against him. If the press is against you from the start, then you cannot make a success of this job. When I was first appointed, I made hundreds of lectures all over the country. It was an exhausting experience but has proved to have been well worth while. In every case the local press gave the new concept a terrific writeup.

"I think it is very necessary for the man who occupies this position never to forget for a moment that his success relies to an enormous degree on public understanding and support. If he bears this in mind, he will never run the risk of becoming a demagog."

It is hard to imagine anyone who is less of a demagog than Prof. Stephan Hurwitz. He has spent his whole life in the peaceful and attractive surroundings of his native Copenhagen. Born in 1901, he attended Copenhagen University where he obtained his doctorate of law and, in 1935, the same university appointed him professor of law. Elected as the first ombudsmand in 1955, he has held this post ever since. He has set a high standard for his successors.

Future Homemakers: Tomorrow's Leaders

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 22, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a youth organization that probably receives far less recognition than it deserves.

This organization is the Future Homemakers of America. March 27 through April 2 has been designated National FHA Week. Throughout the week, more than 600,000 FHA members in 11,000 chapters will observe the event. There are chapters in secondary schools throughout the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and in American Army post schools throughout the world.

The members of FHA are the teenagers of whom the Nation should be proud. They are home economic students in junior and senior high schools. They are the good homemakers and good citizens of tomorrow.

In Minnesota, Future Homemakers claims more than 18,000 members in 420 chapters. In my district, Minneapolis, and its suburbs there are seven chapters in six high schools. Edison, North, Patrick Henry—two—Minnehaha Academy, Roosevelt and Brooklyn Center.

Minnesota's State FHA president is Jane Marcotte of Marshall. The State adviser is Lila M. Mallough of the Minnesota Department of Education.

My congratulations, Mr. Speaker, to this fine organization and its leaders.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

TITLE 44, SECTION 181. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; ARRANGEMENT, STYLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEXES.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

TITLE 44, SECTION 182b. SAME; ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the RECORD without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily RECORD as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the RECORD shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the RECORD shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the RECORD issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the RECORD for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the RECORD of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the RECORD shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the RECORD style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the RECORD.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent RECORD is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, nor to RECORDS printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

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Feighan, Michael A., *Ohio*	
Findley, Paul, *Ill*	
Fino, Paul A., *N.Y*	
Fisher, O. C., *Tex*	Calvert-Woodley
Flood, Daniel J., *Pa*	The Congressional
Flynt, John J., Jr., *Ga*	
Fogarty, John E., *R.I*	1235 New House Office Building
Foley, Thomas S., *Wash*	
Ford, Gerald R., *Mich*	514 Crown View Dr., Alexandria, Va.
Ford, William D., *Mich*	
Fountain, L. H., *N.C*	The Westchester
Fraser, Donald M., *Minn*	
Frelinghuysen, Peter H. B., *N.J.*	3014 N St.
Friedel, Samuel N., *Md*	
Fulton, James G., *Pa*	
Fulton, Richard, *Tenn*	
Fuqua, Don, *Fla*	
Gallagher, Cornelius E., *N.J.*	
Garmatz, Edward A., *Md*	
Gathings, E. C., *Ark*	
Gettys, Tom S., *S.C*	
Giaimo, Robert N., *Conn*	
Gibbons, Sam, *Fla*	
Gilbert, Jacob H., *N.Y*	
Gilligan, John J., *Ohio*	
Gonzalez, Henry B., *Tex*	200 C St. SE.
Goodell, Charles E., *N.Y*	3842 Macomb St.
Grabowski, Bernard F., *Conn.*	
Gray, Kenneth J., *Ill*	
Green, Edith (Mrs.), *Oreg*	
Green, William J., *Pa*	
Greigg, Stanley L., *Iowa*	301 G St. SW.
Grider, George W., *Tenn*	119 7th St. SE.
Griffin, Robert P., *Mich*	
Griffiths, Martha W. (Mrs.), *Mich.*	
Gross, H. R., *Iowa*	
Grover, James R., Jr., *N.Y*	
Gubser, Charles S., *Calif*	
Gurney, Edward J., *Fla*	
Hagan, G. Elliott, *Ga*	
Hagen, Harlan, *Calif*	
Haley, James A., *Fla*	
Hall, Durward G., *Mo*	
Halleck, Charles A., *Ind*	4926 Upton St.
Halpern, Seymour, *N.Y*	
Hamilton, Lee H., *Ind*	
Hanley, James M., *N.Y*	
Hanna, Richard T., *Calif*	
Hansen, George, *Idaho*	
Hansen, John R., *Iowa*	800 4th St. SW., Apt. S-701
Hansen, Julia Butler (Mrs.), *Wash.*	
Hardy, Porter, Jr., *Va*	
Harsha, William H., *Ohio*	
Harvey, James, *Mich*	
Harvey, Ralph, *Ind*	
Hathaway, William D., *Maine.*	
Hawkins, Augustus F., *Calif.*	
Hays, Wayne L., *Ohio*	3424 Barger Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Hébert, F. Edward, *La*	26 Cockrell St., Alexandria, Va.
Hechler, Ken, *W. Va*	
Helstoski, Henry, *N.J*	
Henderson, David N., *N.C*	
Herlong, A. S., Jr., *Fla*	
Hicks, Floyd V., *Wash*	
Holifield, Chet, *Calif*	
Holland, Elmer J., *Pa*	
Horton, Frank J., *N.Y*	
Hosmer, Craig, *Calif*	
Howard, James J., *N.J*	
Hull, W. R., Jr., *Mo*	
Hungate, William L., *Mo*	
Huot, J. Oliva, *N.H*	
Hutchinson, Edward, *Mich*	
Ichord, Richard (Dick), *Mo.*	
Irwin, Donald J., *Conn*	
Jacobs, Andrew, Jr., *Ind*	
Jarman, John, *Okla*	
Jennings, W. Pat, *Va*	
Joelson, Charles S., *N.J*	
Johnson, Albert W., *Pa*	
Johnson, Harold T., *Calif*	
Johnson, Jed, Jr., *Okla*	
Jonas, Charles Raper, *N.C*	
Jones, Paul C., *Mo*	1111 Army-Navy Dr., Arlington, Va.
Jones, Robert E., *Ala*	
Jones, Walter B., *N.C*	
Karsten, Frank M., *Mo*	
Karth, Joseph E., *Minn*	
Kastenmeier, Robert W., *Wis.*	
Kee, James, *W. Va*	5441 16th Ave., Hyattsville, Md.
Keith, Hastings, *Mass*	4517 Wetherill Dr., Westmoreland Hills, Md.
Kelly, Edna F. (Mrs.), *N.Y*	
Keogh, Eugene J., *N.Y*	The Mayflower
King, Carleton J., *N.Y*	
King, Cecil R., *Calif*	
King, David S., *Utah*	
Kirwan, Michael J., *Ohio*	
Kluczynski, John C., *Ill*	
Kornegay, Horace R., *N.C*	
Krebs, Paul J., *N.J*	
Kunkel, John C., *Pa*	
Kupferman, Theodore R., *N.Y.*	
Laird, Melvin R., *Wis*	
Landrum, Phil M., *Ga*	

Appendix

Why the United States Is in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN N. ERLENBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, radio station WJJD, Chicago, is one of the foremost broadcasting outlets in the Middle West, and there are those of us who believe this makes it a leader in the United States. It recently sponsored an essay contest. The winner, among several hundred high school students, was Timothy Krentz, a 16-year-old youth from Addison, Ill., a high school junior, and a citizen in my district.

A part of his prize was a visit to Washington, and it was my privilege to meet and talk with him and his mother, Mrs. Harold Krentz. Tim's father and mother are both teachers: Mr. Krentz in St. Paul's Lutheran School in Addison, and Mrs. Krentz in the Addison public school system.

Tim attends Bethany Lutheran School, Mankato, Minn.

I think he states his case extremely well, and I congratulate station WJJD and its judges for their selection. I am pleased to include Timothy Krentz' essay as an extension of my remarks in the Record:

WHY THE UNITED STATES IS IN VIETNAM

In my beloved country I am guaranteed, among other things, freedom of speech, which is greatly to be prized. I have the right, therefore, to disagree with my Nation's policy in Vietnam if I wish. But it behooves any citizen who values his rights and privileges to use them wisely. It reminds him that along with the freedoms guaranteed by our Nation's Constitution also go some responsibilities. In the case of the U.S. policy in Vietnam, it is my responsibility to become as well informed on the subject as possible before making a decision, and certainly before publishing my decision. I am sure that the leaders of the United States do this before they decide or act on any policy that involves my country.

From my reading and studying of the Vietnam crisis, I am convinced that the North Vietnamese have committed numerous acts of aggression against the South Vietnamese in the past 10 years. Even small and weak nations can take only so much of such communistic tyranny before they decide to fight for their rights against vast odds. Americans love peace as much as anyone anywhere, but not a peace maintained by hiding their heads in the sand while Communists continue to threaten and attack any small nation they want.

Our Nation has followed a consistent pattern in one crisis after another from Korea, Berlin, and the Congo to Vietnam. She refuses to walk away from her obligations; she does not offer up small nations as peace offerings. She goes to the aid of the wronged and oppressed with the idea that her power and might may cause an aggressor to see the error of his way and desist. America is not trying to destroy the Hanoi government, but to persuade it to leave South Vietnam alone.

To accomplish this, I firmly believe that the United States should and will continue its buildup of men and munitions in Vietnam, expecting to stay as long as the communistic threat exists there. There is no other choice, really, for a nation which loves freedom and values human dignity. Yet while the buildup continues there, President Johnson has offered repeatedly to talk peace with Hanoi. There is no reason to suspect that our President plans to surrender South Vietnam to the north to achieve that peace. No man should value peace that highly.

But the Vietcong, backed by Red China, refuses to talk peace at this time. They are counting on history to repeat itself, even though the war is going badly for them now. They are counting on the comfortable Americans at home to lose their will to fight, now that they have discovered that they cannot drive back those valiant men at the front. When the people on the homefront in France lost their will to fight, the war over Indochina also was lost. They are counting on small but loud groups of American young people to demonstrate and "carry on" until our whole Nation becomes upset, and pressure is applied on our leaders to get out of an unpopular war in any way possible. This would give Hanoi the upper hand in peace negotiations which they do not now possess.

Americans, however, are not losing their will to fight. The anti-Vietnam demonstrations did not have the effect Hanoi hoped for. The draft card burning parties did not get off the ground. These failed to gain momentum because serious and thinking students all over our Nation rallied to their flag when they saw such un-American activities get under way. The anti-Vietnam demonstrations rather served to unite young Americans in a common cause by awakening in them a stronger sense of right, of freedom for those who love freedom, and of loyalty to their country and its fighting men.

Our Nation has never backed down from an unpleasant situation, or turned back once it has "put its hand to the plow." We will not start now. A few dissenting voices cannot change a policy that is noble and good, that of aiding another nation to be free from communistic tyranny, even as we are free. Americans at home are just beginning to find out what our soldiers in Vietnam have known all along * * * and that is: what we are really fighting for.

Salute to Helen Delich Bentley, Maritime Editor of the Baltimore Sun

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor and pleasure of attending a testimonial dinner for the maritime editor of the Baltimore Sun, Helen Delich Bentley, given by the Iron Shipbuilders International Marine Council of the International Boilermakers Union.

Certainly, there is no one today, in the entire Nation, connected with the press covering maritime affairs, more deserving of the tributes and honor paid her on the occasion of that dinner.

In this connection, the remarks of her own Senator, Daniel B. Brewster, were especially appropriate.

Because of the fact that the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee is presently holding important hearings having to do with shipping policy, with special reference to Vietnam and, because, furthermore, many of us in Congress are greatly concerned at the present sad lack of any forward-looking constructive policy, I believe it is timely to place the Senator's testimonial remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

I urge my colleagues to read Senator Brewster's remarks, which, under unanimous consent, are included at this point:

SENATOR DANIEL B. BREWSTER'S REMARKS AT TESTIMONIAL FOR HELEN BENTLEY BEFORE THE IRON SHIPBUILDERS INTERNATIONAL MARINE COUNCIL, MARCH 23, 1966

Helen, members of the Iron Shipbuilders Council, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen.

It is a very great pleasure for me to be here tonight to participate in this salute to a distinguished Marylander, a distinguished journalist, and an effective advocate of those maritime policies which all of us believe are essential to the continuing strength of our economy and our defense.

Helen's television series has borne the title "The Port That Built a City and a State." All of us know that she has given unceasingly of her energy and her talent to build that port.

In this period of division and uncertainty in maritime affairs, it is good to find something about which we can all agree. On the distinctive contribution of Helen Delich Bentley to an understanding and appreciation of the meaning and importance of sea power there can be no disagreement.

Knowing Helen, as I do, I am certain that nothing we could say here tonight would be more welcome than our collective pledge to continue to fight at her side for a stronger American merchant marine; for a merchant marine built in American shipyards, manned by American seamen, carrying the bulk of American trade and ready to answer any call as a vital element of American defense.

All of you who are here this evening are familiar with the present unsatisfactory condition of the American merchant marine. All of you are familiar with the deterioration which has characterized this great industry in recent years. All of you recognize the danger to the industry, to the American economy, and to American security in construction abroad, runaway flags, slashed budgets, idle shipyards and decreasing numbers of skilled operators and skilled labor.

These are the weaknesses in the current maritime situation and in current maritime policy. These weaknesses have not developed suddenly, but they have suddenly taken on an urgency which requires that positive corrective action be undertaken immediately.

The emergency which we face in Vietnam has had at least one positive value—it has served to demonstrate and highlight for the public what we have all known for a long time—that the Government is guilty of negligence *in its handling and mishandling* of the 1936 Merchant Marine Act and in its inattention to a vital factor in the equation of national power—seapower.

Anyone familiar with ships and the sea knows that the essential tools of seamanship are the anchors, the rudders, and the engines. A ship which has none of these is destined to drift aimlessly—to drift toward the rocks and shoals—to drift toward inevitable disaster.

In the simplest analysis, it is drift that has characterized U.S. maritime policy. We have had no anchor in policy, no seamanship at the wheel, and no propulsion to move us forward.

A few illustrations will highlight the rocks and shoals onto which we have drifted.

1. The 14-knot dry cargo carrier is supposed to be the elite of our merchant fleet. Of the 901 ships in that fleet, 80 percent are 19 years old or older. In fact, the average age of the 643 active ships is 21.8 years. The condition of the inactive ones we have been recalling to meet our needs in Vietnam is already on the record.

The time required to activate these World War II ships, their deficiencies in speed, the obsolescence of their winches, booms, and riggings, plus the repeated breakdowns have proved that our Reserve fleet is a myth—a paper tiger—a sample of our weakness, not our strength.

2. By 1970, we will have only 200 dry cargo liners under 25 years old. Such a fleet would be insufficient to support even a Vietnam-type operation.

The most shocking thing about this fact is that the leadtime required for design and construction of modern ships makes it already too late to change those figures.

3. The American shipbuilding program is now 90 ships behind and we are currently carrying only 9 percent of our own exports in American bottoms.

4. If our level of spending remains at its current trickle, our replacement program may never be completed. It could be 1980 before we finish and even then we wouldn't have made a beginning on our tramp and independent fleet which currently averages 23 to 26 years old.

5. What about competition? Lloyd's reports world shipbuilding at an alltime high. Japan ranks 1st as a builder, with Great Britain 2d, and the United States in 11th place with only 340,061 tons on order.

Soviet Russia is building ships at a rate 14 times greater than ours. She has 612 vessels on order or under construction, compared to our 44.

Not only our ships but our crews are in short supply and overage.

6. Under normal peacetime conditions we need an annual supply of about 1,000 newly licensed officers to maintain even our present fleet. This year all our maritime schools combined will graduate less than 550 men.

Today the average age of the American seaman is 50. Approximately 44 percent will be eligible for retirement in a few years.

7. Our maritime work force ashore is faced with a similar problem as I'm sure you all know. Highly skilled and qualified men are leaving the industry—some through retirement, but others because action and inaction by the Government gives little promise of a future at the shipyard.

8. The problems which afflict our maritime industry are not limited in their effect. They have serious implications—as we have discovered—for our defense posture. They have, also, a depressing effect on our balance of payments and our domestic economy.

American-flag ships must be built, repaired, and supplied in American shipyards. The cost of materials and services combined with the salaries to the American labor force constitute a major contribution to our economy.

When foreign flags are utilized, 73 cents on every freight revenue dollar is carried from our shores.

We cannot allow the current contribution of more than $1 million to our balance of payments to dwindle.

These are the cold facts of the situation as those of us concerned with the merchant marine find them.

Now what must we do about it? When the President created the Maritime Advisory Committee in June 1964, he said it was to seek long-range solutions. When he delivered his state of the Union message to the Congress in January 1965, the President promised to submit a new maritime policy. We are approaching June 1966, and still there is no policy. In fact, the recent transportation message completely omitted any suggestion of such a policy.

Normally the President proposes and the Congress disposes. But on this critical matter there may not be time to wait. Too much time has been wasted already.

The interagency task force report is in. The Maritime Advisory Committee report is in. The Defense Department is currently studying a sealift posture for 1970–80, and the comparative cost of sealift and airlift.

My colleague, Chairman GARMATZ, has been holding very important hearings on maritime problems as they relate to Vietnam.

On the 9th of May, I will commence a series of hearings on maritime matters for the Senate Commerce Committee. Our study will be particularly directed at the adequacy of our lift capacity and of U.S. construction and repair facilities as well as at the present and future training and availability of a skilled labor force to build, sail, and maintain our merchant fleet.

And so the dialog continues. I don't think that this dialog is a bad thing. It has done much to get the problems of the merchant marine before the public—to attract attention to the industry and to stimulate study and ideas.

I think that I should say here that over the course of these many months, it has been our own Helen Bentley who has given this dialog life. It is she who has made the dramatic presentation of our case to the American public. Helen is the most respected maritime reporter in the business. She is the most knowledgeable, and has the best sources. Her story is inevitably the first and the most complete. It is our great good fortune that Helen is, as well, our finest advocate.

Helen has put the cause of the merchant marine and the words of this great debate on the front page. But dialog and front page stories are not enough. What we must have is action.

The responsible public officials and government agencies must stop talking and start moving. Stories about the problems of the maritime industry and differences between recommendations for the solution of these problems should now give way to announcements of policies, decisions, and programs of implementation—programs which will guarantee a resurgence in the construction and operation of the American-flag fleet—programs which will guarantee a return to America preeminence as a maritime power.

Let me say to all of you here tonight that it is toward this end that I am consistently directing my efforts as a member of the Senate Commerce Committee.

I grew up in the port that built a city and a State. We are proud of that port and of the associated industries and skilled labor which make Baltimore a center of international trade.

I want to close with a promise. So long as I am able to speak and Helen is able to write, the needs of the maritime industry will have a hearing before the Congress and the public.

Helen, we salute you.

Permanent Special Milk Program for Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. TENO RONCALIO
OF WYOMING
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 28, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to introduce a bill providing for a permanent special milk program for children. This bill will benefit both schoolchildren and dairy farmers. It will benefit schoolchildren by giving them at reduced prices pure and wholesome milk so necessary to growing bodies and it will benefit dairy farmers by providing a fluid milk market for their product. Our entire Nation thereby benefits by having healthier children and a stable dairy industry.

In the past, Mr. Speaker, the special milk program for children has grown at a remarkable rate; however, the fiscal 1967 budget request is for a drastic cut in the funds for this program with the result that the entire program is in jeopardy.

In Wyoming alone funds will be cut from $129,000 in fiscal 1966 to approximately $27,000 in fiscal 1967. There is nearly an 80-percent reduction in funds for this nutrition program. This reduction will most assuredly not benefit schoolchildren since they will not be able to purchase and consume as much of nature's most perfect food.

Neither does the cut benefit dairy farmers. They will lose a substantial fluid milk market and probably have to process manufactured dairy products from this milk. This will result in a large reduction in the already low dairy farmer income, and in turn will cause the increased departure of many dairy farmers from the industry.

In 1960 milk production in Wyoming was 192 million pounds. However, in 1965 it had decreased to 175 million pounds. There has also been a large reduction in milk cows. In 1960 Wyoming had 35,000, and in 1965 it had only 27,000.

This bill, which has already generated wide support and interest, will eliminate the harm done by this proposed cutback. It will restore these funds and add some additional funds. These additional funds are necessary for three reasons: The first reason is that the present funds are not enough to reimburse the schools now in the program.

My bill will insure that the schools now in the program will be reimbursed. The second reason for some increase in the present program is that school population is growing and thus more children will need to be covered. Third is that more schools will continue to join the program. This bill insures that adequate funds will be available for schools joining the program. This bill will make this program permanent realizing the benefits given to schoolchildren, dairy farmers, and society are of true and lasting value.

By continuing this special milk program for children a rate expanding with the need, nutrition to children can be effectively promoted while drastically reduced dairy farmer income can be increased to a small degree.

Growers in State Face Mexican Competition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES M. TEAGUE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I draw the attention of my colleagues to an article by Mr. Cal Gustafson, entitled, "Growers In State Face Mexican Competition," which appeared in the Monday, March 28, 1966, edition of the Ventura County Star Free Press, as follows:

Growers in State Face Mexican Competition

(By Cal Gustafson)

California growers now are finding themselves facing stiff competition from Mexican crops once grown principally in this State.

Richard Johnsen, Jr., executive secretary of the Agricultural Council of California, said today the rapidly expanding agricultural industry in Mexico comes in the wake of the labor shortage, rising tax rates, and other economic problems facing California growers.

He said shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables from Mexico to the United States jumped nearly 10 percent in 1965, representing a continued upward trend of the past decade.

SHIPMENTS INCREASED TO 21,502 CARLOADS

Mexico shipped 21,502 carloads of fresh market fruits and vegetables into the United States in 1965, nearly 2,000 more than in 1964 and an increase of nearly 400 percent over 10 years ago.

"It is indeed unfortunate that California farmers have lost the bulk of the fresh tomato production they once had," Johnsen declared. "Canning tomatoes still are a major crop for our State, but only because growers are rapidly shifting to mechanical harvesting. Tomatoes for fresh markets, however, require skillful hand labor to harvest, and we have just not had an adequate supply of labor.

"A large percentage of the fresh tomatoes purchased by the housewife, even in California supermarkets, are grown and packaged in Mexico. Cantaloupe production, too, has largely moved south of the border," Johnsen pointed out.

DISMAL PICTURE

Johnsen also paints a dismal future for California's strawberry industry. He said processing plants of many types are springing up on Mexican soil. The processing of frozen strawberries jumped 20 percent in volume in 1965, with an estimated 50 million pounds shipped into the United States during the past year.

Warning that indications point to even more severe competition in the years ahead, Johnsen said taxes levied on farm real estate in California reached a record $193 million in 1964, according to reports of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. California farmers paid the highest per acre levy in the west.

"The problem of inadequate harvest labor, taxation, and land use are of concern to us all," Johnsen warned. "One out of every three jobs in California depends on our number one industry—agriculture."

Problems of Smaller Towns Keeping Doctors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I include two articles that appeared in the March 17, 1966, issue of the Tyler Morning Telegraph. A good many people have discussed this kind of problem with me. Always I have tried to be helpful to our smaller towns along this line. The articles of Mr. Arnold are very informative and are included herewith:

Small Towns Face Doctor Problem

(By Jerry Arnold)

No doctor in the town.

This is a very real situation for thousands of people living in many small east Texas towns. Some of these rural communities have been searching 10 to 15 years for a doctor to practice in their town.

One of these towns is Elkhart in Anderson County, a community of about 800, whose residents have pooled their financial resources to build a doctor's office complete with X-ray lab, operating room, and laboratory.

But they have no full-time doctor there—only a doctor from Palestine who comes there 2 or 3 hours each week to care of the people's minor ills.

Elkhart isn't the only community which has made medical facilities and equipment available to a doctor seeking a town in which to practice.

The 600 residents of Chandler, a town just 15 miles west of the medical center of east Texas, in Tyler, knew the importance of "immediate medical attention" when they acquired a doctor's office recently built adjacent to the town's only drugstore.

Completely equipped, the townspeople felt the office would provide "excellent incentive" to a "young, aggressive doctor," but they haven't been able to get a doctor to come there even with such offerings.

Big Sandy, in Upshur County, has attempted to get a doctor to practice in their town by agreeing to sponsor a Small Business Administration loan on a privately owned and presently vacated 15-room hospital within their community.

But even with the spacious, modern, and well-equipped hospital which has a full staff readily available, the community has been unsuccessful in acquiring a doctor.

Other east Texas towns have limited medical attention, far short of the professional aid needed from a doctor.

In Emory, diabetics and persons requiring inoculations on a regular schedule receive them from the town's druggist under the direction of their physician who practices in another town.

The druggist's assistance is invaluable for patients requiring medical attention of this nature but when major medical care is immediately required, the ill and injured must be taken to other towns 20 to 30 miles away.

This east Texas town of 700 inhabitants vaguely remembers their last doctor who came there shortly after World War II and stayed for a short while. The town has been without a doctor for the past 14 years.

Winona, while in its prime, had three doctors but today the town's 400 inhabitants must go to Tyler, 12 miles away, for medical attention.

The last doctor there owned the community's only drugstore and when he died the business was discontinued.

New Summerfield in Cherokee County has a doctor living in their community but he retired about 4 years ago. Even at 94, he occasionally comes out of his "semiretirement" to lend medical assistance when needed immediately. But he can't give all the people the complete attention they need.

Cushing, located in the piney woods of Nacogdoches County, also has a "semiretired" doctor who lends medical assistance whenever an emergency arises.

The 77-year-old doctor retired about 10 years ago but with no other medical care available in the community he often has to give assistance until patients can be taken to Mount Enterprise, about 12 miles away, where there is only one doctor caring for almost the entire population of the two towns.

Frankston has one of the "finest doctors in east Texas" but he's nearing retirement age and there's no one to replace him. After his retirement the nearest doctor will be 24 miles away in Jacksonville in Cherokee County.

Arp, a growing east Texas town of 900, has joined an increasing list of towns throughout the Nation seeking Cuban refugee doctors to fill a vacancy which has existed for the past 3 years.

All their efforts have been fruitless.

Wilbur Propes, president of the chamber of commerce, said the Cuban Medical Association in Exile, wrote him pointing out that "not too many doctors have a Texas license."

Arp, too, is considering the possibility of constructing a clinic in hope of making the offer more attractive to a doctor.

Several factors contribute to the shrinking availability of medical care in rural communities, reports a Texas Medical Association spokesman.

The association acts as a clearinghouse for doctors seeking positions and communities seeking doctors. It does not actively solicit a doctor for any specific community.

Donald M. Anderson, assistant executive secretary for the association, said few doctors want to locate in towns which have not grown.

And, he added, medical care today involves skilled personnel in addition to doctors, such as nurses, physical therapists, and laboratory technicians.

Much complex and costly equipment often is also required.

Another factor has been the trend of the doctors to specialize in a specific branch of medicine.

The number of general practitioners has declined.

Medical "Problem" Viewed by Doctor

(By Jerry Arnold)

Dr. George Brown, president of the Smith County Medical Society, voiced opinions both pro and con on the lack of doctors in many small east Texas towns in an interview with the Tyler Morning Telegraph.

"Perhaps the greatest single factor contributing to the lack of doctors in the small towns is that of economics," explained Dr. Brown.

"If you will allow me to explain," the Tyler physician said, "I will attempt to give you a complete explanation."

"When a young man finishes medical school, he usually owes a great deal of money which he had previously borrowed to finance his education.

"A young doctor with such a financial responsibility cannot afford to practice in a small town where his top income would be $5,000 to $10,000 a year when he could make $25,000 or more annually in a larger town.

"Also, a doctor would be further ahead by having his own clinic or office financed with a local bank than he would moving into a small town where the income is low and acquiring an office already built by the townspeople.

"Of course, if he were able to move to a small town where a clinic was provided 'free of cost' then it would help alleviate some of the financial burden already on him.

"Another contributing factor which should be considered is that of the hours a doctor in a small town would be required to work. In a large town the ill and injured can be taken to the local hospital for emergency attention during the late hours but in the small town the doctor there would have to cover such emergencies.

"With the fast transportation we have today an injured person can be taken to hospitals in the larger towns within a matter of minutes.

"A program to build centralized hospitals and clinics for those towns which are not relatively close to the present medical centers is now under study.

"The last contributing factor discussed was the small number of medical graduates in the State each year. Of the approximately 350 medical graduates each year only about 200 remain in the State.

"There appears to be an even greater shortage of doctors in the western and southern portions of the State, therefore doctors are in much higher demand and higher wages must be offered there than in east Texas. Perhaps there is no definite solution to the doctor shortage at this time considering the small number of graduates we have annually.

"Maybe when the day comes that there is twice the number of graduates as today, then we can think of making more doctors available to the rural communities."

When asked if he might offer a solution which would ease the shortage he indicated that Government subsidization of a young man's medical education might alleviate some of the burden placed upon him and allow him to set up a practice in a smaller community for a length of time.

Increase in Agriculture Products From Mexico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, many speeches have been made on the floor of the House about the impact on agriculture in California of the failure to admit braceros during the harvest of agricultural products. The Council of California Growers has furnished the following information about the increase of imports of agriculture products from Mexico as a result of farmers moving to Mexico in order to get farm labor and the improvement of agriculture performed by the Mexicans themselves. The story from Los Angeles follows:

LOS ANGELES.—Exports of Mexican agricultural products into the United States have increased as much as a thousand times in some cases in the past 10 years, according to information obtained by the Council of California Growers from the Federal-State Market News Service and the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

Preliminary 1965 figures show a jump of 10 percent over 1964.

Major increases were in crops competitive at certain seasons of the year with those grown in California.

Some examples:

	Pounds
Fresh tomatoes:	
1955	66,400,000
1965	317,000,000
Fresh strawberries:	
1958	4,000,000
1965	5,000,000
Frozen strawberries:	
1963	34,500,000
1965	51,800,000
Cantaloupes:	
1952	6,000,000
1965	128,000,000
Oranges:	
1955	3,900,000
1964	110,600,000

Working for Uncle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, the Abilene, Kans., Reflector-Chronicle carried an editorial in its March 28 issue, "Working for Uncle," which points up many of the problems the small businessman of today faces in complying with the mountain of paperwork which his government requires of him.

In truth, most of these businessmen spend a great many hours "working for Uncle." It is something for us to consider as we pass more and more regulations which require more and more reporting by the people involved.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the editorial in the Appendix of the RECORD. The editorial follows:

WORKING FOR UNCLE

As the Government piles on more and more rules and regulations of business the situation is reaching the hurting stage, especially for smaller business firms. The businessman is required to spend more and more time just doing bookkeeping for the Government.

Some larger businesses have had to employ extra personnel just to keep up with extra bookkeeping demands of Uncle Sam. Surveys of various firms indicate the workload has been increased about 5 percent by added Government requirements. In many instances it is impossible for normal personnel to handle the load. So the business gets stuck.

Six major changes in payroll procedures alone have been made or announced since January 1. They are:

Social security tax rates changed, requiring new withholding tables and systems.

State income tax withholding began, also requiring new work at the employer level.

Medicare requires payroll analysis in order to keep accurate records and make reports on employees.

Analysis of payroll data is required to make reports on equal employment opportunity under the Civil Rights Act.

Notice was received March 16, that Federal withholding will change May 1, making obsolete tables effective January 1, for calculating withholding.

The State income tax withholding deductions must be refigured because they are tied directly to Federal income tax withheld.

It's no wonder the businessman is becoming exasperated by the whole thing.

Salute to the Republic of Senegal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, today the people of the Republic of Senegal are observing their anniversary of national independence. On this great occasion, we wish to extend warm felicitations to His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of Senegal; and the Senegalese Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Ousmane Soce Diop.

Of the eight states that were carved out of former French West Africa, Senegal has long been considered the best known. From the early 17th century, French shippers and merchants took advantage of the superb location of Dakar and established one of the best port facilities in Africa. In addition to Dakar, St. Louis, Rufisque, and Goree became major trading facilities. During the 19th century, the French gradually established their control over the interior of the country which was under protectorate status until 1920 when it became a colony of France.

Senegalese political experience and sophistication date back prior to 1871 when citizens of the four "communes" of Dakar, Goree, Rufisque, and St. Louis were accorded the rights of French citizenship. By 1871 they were allowed to elect a deputy to the French Parliament and, at the local levels, their own municipal officials. Among all the territories of former French West Africa, they were the only ones given such freedoms until colonial reforms took place after World War II.

Despite occasional internal difficulties since independence, Senegal has remained true to its philosophy of pursuing a form of government based on traditional African communal institutions. The Government has left considerable room for private enterprise and foreign investment.

Though still largely an agricultural country, Senegal is today the most highly industrialized state of the former French West African territories. There is a very good chance that oil and gas in worthwhile quantities might be discovered and thereby create an even sounder basis for the economy. In addition, the production of phosphates and tuna has been increasingly bright.

Another reason why I am proud to extend congratulations to Senegal is the fact that from April 1–24, 1966, Dakar will host the First World Festival of Negro Art. Participating will be representatives from 30 African, European, and North and South American countries. The idea for the festival was conceived by President Senghor of Senegal, another indication of his determination to give Negroes an increased sense of accomplishment and an awareness of their cultural heritage.

Mr. Speaker, as the people of Senegal celebrate their independence and host the festival. I take great pride in offering them my warmest congratulations and urge them to continue their work toward unifying and strengthening their country.

President Johnson on NATO

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GALE SCHISLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Speaker, a large number of newspapers have taken note of the speech by President Johnson in which he reaffirmed once again his belief in the importance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

One such editorial appeared recently in the Freeport, Ill., Journal Star. The paper thought well of the moderate though firm words of the President, and added that time would tell which of the NATO members and former allies have the longest and clearest vision.

Because it is typical of others I have seen, I have permission of my colleagues to have the editorial inserted in the RECORD.

[From the Freeport (Ill.) Journal Star, Mar. 24, 1966]

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON NATO

In a 20-minute address to members of the Foreign Service Institute at the Department of State, President Johnson reaffirmed the belief of the U.S. Government in the necessity for continuation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a defense against Communist aggression directed against Western Europe. Possibly more important than the words of the President, which were moderate though firm, was the sharp and instantaneous outburst of applause from his audience, which contained Foreign Service personnel of all sorts, including some about to leave for foreign assignments.

Conditions which confronted present NATO members when the organization was formed, following Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia, have changed, as the President acknowledged, but this does not, in Johnson's opinion, warrant scrapping NATO or in the withdrawal of any member. Unity of North Atlantic powers in support of the principles represented in NATO is regarded by the United States as an essential feature of our overall defense policy.

France rejects the U.S. support of NATO and any attempt by an American partner to lead or prescribe the defense policies of European nations. What De Gaulle seeks is a return to the nationalism which preceded and was largely responsible for two world wars. He does not want or expect further wars, but refuses any coalition that would detract from France's complete independence.

There has been so much discussion of De Gaulle's position that comment is superfluous. The significance of Johnson's speech of Wednesday is that the United States opposes the De Gaulle manipulations against NATO. Only time will tell which of the NATO members and former allies has the longest and clearest vision.

Employment Security Amendments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, one of the measures still awaiting final congressional action, and to which there seems widespread opposition, is H.R. 8282, the employment security amendments.

Countless small businessmen throughout this country are deeply concerned over the possible effects of the enactment of this bill on their operations. Many who would not be directly affected as employers are likewise deeply disturbed over the far-reaching nature of this proposal.

The issue, as seen by the Man on Main Street is graphically set forth in the following editorial by Mr. Robert L. McQuin, publisher of the Rush County News, La Crosse, Kans., on March 3, 1966:

BONANZA FOR FEW, HEADACHE FOR MANY

The unemployment compensation bill now before Congress will cost additional billions, encroach on the States traditional rights, and bring us all a step near to the complete welfare state.

When the Federal Government first moved into the field of unemployment compensation during the depression days of the 1930's, Congress enacted a law designed to encourage the individual States to set up unemployment compensation systems of their own.

The first Federal Unemployment Compensation Act imposed a 3.1-percent tax on employers to be applied to the first $3,000 of each employee's earnings. The entire tax would be paid directly to the Federal Government unless the State in which the employer was located had its own system of unemployment insurance. In that case the employer would be permitted to deduct 2.7 percent of the 3.1 percent which he would pay into the State system with the remaining 0.4 percent going to Washington to cover administrative costs.

The idea was successful. Employers, preferring to do business with their own States rather than get themselves involved in the inevitable redtape that always goes hand in hand with Federal programs, encouraged their States to set up their own systems. All the States eventually complied, and from that point forward the system worked, and continues to work, outstandingly well.

Now comes H.R. 8282 which proposes to set up a whole new program designed, for all intents and purposes, to give the Federal Government virtual control over all unemployment compensation systems and radically alter the existing setup. The purpose of the bill, however, is not exactly clear.

To begin with, it raises the tax and, more important, raises the wage base from the first $3,000 of an employee's earnings to the first $6,600 of earnings by 1970, more than double the present scale. All in all, it has been estimated that the cost of this increase in payroll taxes alone will be in the neighborhood of 60 percent. And since this cost is paid by employers alone, with no payroll deductions from the employee's wages, it is the buying public who will eventually pay the bill for the increased costs of goods and services provided by the Nation's employers.

The bill will also meddle with the present system of "experience rating" credits now allowed to employers with steady employment records. In brief, this provision would probably abolish experience rating and with it an employer's incentive to maintain steady employment records and an interest in policing phony claims by former employees—a feature which has cut down fraud against the system to a bare minimum.

Moreover, the bill would alter the present reason for the very existence of unemployment insurance which is, of course, to help those who are temporarily unemployed through no fault of their own.

Through its provisions, H.R. 8282 would make just about anyone eligible for benefits.

And what benefits they will be. Estimates range as high as $125 per week for periods that could last as long as a year and a half * * * certainly small encouragement to the unemployed to seek new jobs during that long stretch of time.

The bill will be coming up for action in the Congress in this session. It may well provide one of the hottest fights of this congressional election year. How it will turn out will depend on whether or not the bill's backers can succeed in stifling opposition on the doubtful grounds that to oppose the bill is to be against the unemployed. If the public swallows that whole the bill will pass.

If, however, the public understands the unhappy consequences that can result from the passage of H.R. 8282 * * * increased inflation and higher living costs, Federal domination of State systems, and unheard-of benefits that will increase, not decrease, unemployment, the bill will die.

New Chairman, Tennessee Republican State Executive Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, late last month, my good friend, Ernest J. Koella, Jr., from Rockford, Blount County, Tenn., was elected chairman of the Tennessee Republican State Executive Committee.

Mr. Koella has long been extremely active in the Republican Party in Tennessee, and he was unanimously elected to serve as chairman.

I insert at this point in the RECORD an editorial from the Knoxville Journal, which comments on the selection of Mr. Koella.

At the same time, I want to again extend my sincere congratulations to him, and, of course, I wish him every success.

CONGRATULATIONS ON KOELLA

In Memphis last week the Republican State Executive Committee elected as its new chairman Ernest J. Koella, Jr., of Rockford, to succeed Julius Hurst, of Selmer.

The election of Mr. Koella was gratifying to Republicans throughout the State, and his qualifications are vouched for by his own record of Republican leadership in his home county of Blount and in this district.

The choice of the committee seems to us to have been an especially happy one in this election year when the outlook for the Republican candidates, not only in east Tennessee, but statewide, is so bright. The party is fortunate in having a leader, in Mr. Koella, who has demonstrated ability in organization and selection of candidates.

Republicans of Tennessee are to be congratulated upon having the Blount Countian in this important post which, in competent hands, is in position to do much for party candidates at every level.

Tribute to Maryland's Farmers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, as we discuss and reassess the wise use of our Nation's agricultural abundance, we should not fail to pay tribute to the men and women responsible for this wealth. In an era of agricultural revolution, our farmers have increasingly put science, technology and modern management methods at the service of us all, without losing their essential self-reliance or their love of the land.

On March 4 the Maryland House of Delegates adopted a resolution, sponsored by Delegate Martha I. Glotfelty of Garrett County, which pays well-deserved tribute to the farmers of Maryland and the Nation. I bring this resolution to the attention of the Congress, as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 57

Resolution to commend the farmers of Maryland for their contributions to the welfare of this State

Whereas our American farmers have played an important and significant part in the development, growth and prosperity of our Nation, and

Whereas they have with their skill, initiative, and self-reliance raised the level of efficiency and productivity of our farms, resulting in an abundance of food and fiber for the use of our citizens, which has contributed to the health and well-being of all of the people of our State and Nation, and

Whereas because of this abundance, food is available to all at a relatively low cost, and for this reason the farmer and his family have contributed to the economic health, stability and well-being of the Nation, and

Whereas in fact our farmers are playing an important role in the cause of world peace, in that the products of our American farms are being shipped all over the world to alleviate human hunger: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland, That we express our commendation and appreciation to the farmers of Maryland and our Nation for their contribution to the welfare of all of us, and be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, the president of the Maryland Farm Bureau, the president of Maryland's State Grange, and the president of Garrett County's Farm Bureau.

Read and adopted by the House of Delegates, March 4, 1966.

JAMES P. MAUSE,
Chief Clerk.
MARVIN MANDEL,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

The Uncuttable Growth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the Wall Street Journal of March 30 gives an excellent explanation of what appears to be the "uncuttable growth" of the Federal bureaucracy. It is quite interesting that the administration should call in the businessmen to a White House dinner and lecture them on why they should not expand their businesses at this time. In other words, it looks as though the administration does not want new jobs created in the private sector, but they have no hesitancy in creating more jobs and new programs at the expense of the taxpayer.

The latest figures show that 24,000 additional civil service employees were added to the Federal payroll in February.

The editorial follows:

THE UNCUTTABLE GROWTH

It is symptomatic of today's economic sickness that politicians should even be arguing whether to treat inflation with higher taxes or reduced Government spending; commonsense plainly calls for the latter.

As it is, though, the administration would almost certainly increase taxes before it cut domestic outlays. To the credit of the Republicans in Congress, and especially those on the Joint Economic Committee, they are challenging that ill-considered approach.

The minority members warn that present economic policy is bringing inflation in 1966 and risks recession in 1967. The aim of policy should be a Federal budget surplus in fiscal 1967, instead of the projected $1.8 billion deficit—a smaller batch of red ink, it should be emphasized, than is likely to emerge in the event.

"If the administration is unwilling to reduce spending," the GOP committee report says, "an increase in taxes will be necessary, which would cause economic damage itself. Increasing taxes is a less desirable way to moderate the boom than by deferring expenditures."

To which we would add that it is not only less desirable but also not sure to be effective in countering inflation. As we have had occasion to remark previously, raising taxes may merely mean the Government will spend more; in that case the budget deficit is not necessarily wiped out, nor is total demand necessarily reduced. Conversely, Federal spending cutbacks are bound to lessen the inflationary pressures of demand.

So what is thought to be so terrible about taking the sensible course?

In the first place, it's a question of attitude. This administration is carrying the political handout obsession to truly impressive lengths. A dazzling assortment of domestic programs has been inaugurated or proposed, and for most of them the initial cost is practically nothing compared with what will come.

According to one estimate, outlays for so-called Great Society programs—in health, education, welfare, manpower training, area and regional development, and the rest—will be five times bigger in fiscal 1970 than they were in 1965. Although Vietnam has deterred the Federal officials from asking for as much domestic money in the new budget as they would have liked, they evidently suffer from an almost congenital incapacity for actual retrenchment.

And, sure enough, there is a school of thought, if that is the word, which contends that any serious curtailment of Federal expenditures is poltically impossible. Once you start something like the antipoverty campaign, it's suggested, so many politicians and administrators (if not the poor themselves) get involved that the whole thing quickly becomes an enormous uncuttable octopus.

We would certainly not deny the political pressures, but it is a pretty frightening day for this country if it is really true that literally nothing can be done about the Federal Government's extreme bout of obesity, and we don't believe it is true. It would mean, at the very best, more and more of these incredibly mismanaged and wasteful undertakings like the poverty business and urban renewal that customarily destroys without renewing.

In addition, an endless proliferation of projects would promise continuing inflationary pressure, making what the Republicans regard as the risk of an ensuing recession all the more acute. Not to mention that a central government growing by such leaps must press uncomfortably close on traditional political liberties.

For all these reasons, we find the case for lowering spending instead of raising taxes an eminently sound one; it would be the healthier choice, and in more than economic ways. As for its alleged impossibility, all that is required is a modicum of political courage in Congress.

Hard-working Americans don't deserve to be slapped with a tax boost just because their Government refuses to prune its political extravagance. But whatever the upshot, the GOP is doing a public service by exposing the diseased state of official policy.

Honor Well Earned

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. McFALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, a colleague of ours, JOHN MOSS, was honored at a testimonial dinner in Sacramento, on Monday, March 28, by many of his friends in California for his vigorous and dedicated leadership in the House of Representatives.

The Sacramento Bee, the following day, also paid tribute to JOHN in an editorial, entitled "Honor Well Earned." Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I commend this editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

HONOR WELL EARNED

Sacramento bespoke its affection and its admiration last night for Representative JOHN E. MOSS of the Third, Sacramento County, District, at a testimonial dinner in his honor. Few in public life have better earned that admiration and affection.

As a Congressman, Moss has exhibited the best in the public servant. He has given conscientious attention to his work and to his office and to the public trust. He has listened, attentively, to the wishes of his constituents. He has conducted his office with not the slightest suggestion of self-promotion.

So respected is his work in Congress, in fact, in the 14 years he has served he has risen to the fourth ranking office in the

House of Representatives—that of deputy majority whip. This gives his district an immense influence.

As a person, Moss has not been less faithful. He has gone about his labors quietly, and the example has been felt. He has won a House reputation for integrity among both Republicans and Democrats. He is, in short, a serious man who loves his job, and gets his fulfillment through giving everything in him to his trust.

The testimonial dinner is a formal tribute to a man, an impressive one. The people have been writing their own testimonials to Moss for 14 years now, however, reelecting him by more and more substantial majorities each time. This is the way in which they can best express their appreciation. And to a man in elective office, what testimonial could mean more?

Passover

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, the story of the Passover is familiar to all those who share the previous heritage of the Jewish faith, for this historical event is a central fact in the Judeo-Christian heritage.

When the Jews were held in oppression and subjection in Egypt, they were rescued and led forth by Moses, under divine guidance and protection, and Pharaoh's pursuing soldiers were swallowed up in the sea. The joy of this salvation, the joy of this justice done to the oppressor, and rescuing of the oppressed, is rightly shared with the recurrence of this festival—not only by all who share the inheritance of Israel, but by all who love freedom and hate injustice and persecution. In this historic happenings are dramatized the ideals of religious freedom, of national independence, and of the unquenchable human passion for justice. Such moral ideals are the shining glory of courage in action. The reliance upon divine providence that characterized the first Passover should be our reliance today.

At this season Americans of all faiths rejoice with American Jews in the celebration of the feast of the Passover, feeling keenly the central place of this event and its memory in the long history of human freedom. We are proud and glad that, for century after century, and down to our own time, the children of Israel still rejoices over the freeing of their nation. We think today not only of that ancient story of Egypt, but of the Nazi persecutions in Europe, and of the joyful establishment of the nation of Israel, as we join in the sone of Moses and Miriam and the children of Israel, as it is recounted in the book of Exodus:

> The Lord shall reign for ever and ever. For the horse of Pharaoh went in with his chariots and with his horsemen into the sea, and the Lord brought again the waters of the sea upon them; but the children of Israel went on dry land in the midst of the sea. And Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances. And Miriam answered them, Since ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea.

They All Ask: "What About Vietnam?"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES F. BATTIN

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to a most excellent article by the Washington correspondent of the Billings Gazette, Mr. Kenneth Scheibel, following a 6-week tour he made in different parts of the country. Mr. Scheibel recently made an extensive tour of the Midwest, West, and South, and during his travels, interviewed as a good newspaperman will, many people and asked their opinion on different subjects, including our involvement in Vietnam.

The Billings Gazette published the results of his survey which is a good indication of what Americans are most concerned with today:

THEY ALL ASK: "WHAT ABOUT VIETNAM?"

(By Kenneth Scheibel)

COFFEYVILLE, KANS.—Near "Death Alley" where the band-robbing Dalton gang met its doom in 1892, Railroad Worker Jerome Franklin eyed the reporter from the East when a question was put.

"Well," he said, "I think President Johnson is doing a good job. But he has me puzzled about Vietnam."

Franklin added as the reporter scribbled furiously, "I notice he doesn't have much to do with you reporter fellows anymore."

In surprisingly concise terms, Franklin echoed major attitudes encountered by the reporter during a 6-week speaking tour embracing 75 speeches, television and radio, talks, followed by question and answer sessions.

Franklin seemed eager to chat. He looked prosperous and had few complaints. "Things are going pretty good," he said, "I can't complain too much."

OTHERS DO

But if the overalled Franklin had few complaints, other Americans do today—mostly Vietnam.

Questions put to the reporter after dozens of talks followed in this order:

1. What is our policy in Vietnam?
2. Why has President Johnson quit having press conferences?
3. What will be the outcome on 14(b)?
4. What has happened to Vice President HUMPHREY?
5. What are the Kennedy brothers up to?
6. Is the Vietnam war really a plot to pep up the economy?

These were the major queries. But there were others.

CONFERENCE LACK PERPLEXES

The biggest puzzle to Americans today is Vietnam. "Why are we there? What is our policy? Why don't we fight to win?" But overhelmingly Americans are backing Mr. Johnson's foreign policy even though it may confuse them.

The most surprising query of all, however, was that on lack of scheduled press conferences by President Johnson.

Everywhere doctors, lawyers, housewives, politicians, labor leaders, college and high school students and the man in the street seemed perplexed.

"We like to see the President on television, giving his views," said one Oklahoma executive. "But we want to see him answering questions by the reporters face to face. Why has he stopped this?"

There is no answer. Only Johnson knows and he isn't telling. Griping about the end of White House news conferences is not confined to the press corps in Washington. Today it reaches across the Nation. Obviously Mr. Johnson is failing to communicate adequately with the American public.

Labor, economic, and business problems occupy Americans today as does the problem of making a living and caring for families. But concern over the foreign situation overshadows everything. Congress no longer seems to be the whipping boy it once was.

INTEREST IN HUMPHREY

Much interest was expressed in the fate of Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY.

"We never hear much about him anymore," complained one former Humphrey fan.

Many Americans fondly recall the late President John F. Kennnedy. This is especially noticeable among young people. They seem intrigued with reports on the activities of both Senator ROBERT KENNEDY and his younger brother, Senator TED KENNEDY. One senses a latent hope on the part of many that one of the Kennedys will someday occupy the White House.

One finds paradoxes in traveling the length and breadth of the land. U.S. airlines are puzzling. Planes are glamorous and sleek and highly efficient. Pilots and stewardesses are first class. But clerks and other administrative help often seem poorly trained and inefficient, often making aggravating errors in scheduling and ticketing. And it is possible on short trips to eat two breakfasts, two lunches, or two dinners. It is also possible to travel long distances from early morning until late at night—and not get a single meal.

Hon. John F. Baldwin

SPEECH

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure to know and respect the late JOHN BALDWIN. He was a man of tremendous integrity—always seeking the right solution to the many vexing issues that arose during his tenure of distinguished service in this body. As a result, his contribution to legislation was always accepted as worthy and constructive, because everyone knew JOHN BALDWIN was sincere, forthright, honorable, and dependable.

Few men who have served here have enjoyed a more enviable reputation in that respect. In addition, he was a very able advocate. With a storehouse of information on many subjects, JOHN's influence was felt on many occasions. He always acted from experience and knowledge. A great patriot, he always put the welfare of the country ahead of partisanship, and faithfully performed his duties in a most able and courageous manner.

To the surviving family I express my deep sympathy during their bereavement.

Address by Robert W. Scott, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Appendix of the Record a copy of a speech recently delivered by Hon. Robert Scott, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, to the South Carolina Young Democrats on Jefferson-Jackson-Calhoun Day in Columbia, S.C.

I hope all the Members of Congress will have an opportunity to read this excellent speech delivered by the distinguished Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, which follows:

Address by Robert W. Scott, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, Young Democrat Club Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, Columbia, S.C., March 10, 1966

I am both pleased and honored that you have invited me to join you on your program tonight.

I must confess that the hospitality you have accorded Jessie Rae and me tonight is quite different from that I received on one of my earlier visits to your State. Like many other Tar Heels, I was once invited to an extended stay of 16 weeks—all expenses paid—courtesy of the Federal Government, at nearby Fort Jackson. While there, I never once saw downtown Columbia.

It is good, also, to have the opportunity to see again my good friend, Governor McNair, who so ably represented your State during our inaugural ceremonies in Raleigh in January of 1965.

History records what the Governor of South Carolina said to the Governor of North Carolina. But I am not so certain just what the Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina should say to the Governor of South Carolina, who was once a Lieutenant Governor, too. Perhaps it's just as well because historians will probably take little note of the fact that we visited together at all.

Let me make one thing clear at the beginning. You're probably going to come out on the short end of the stick in a trade that has occurred between our States recently.

Less than 2 weeks ago, a fellow South Carolinian of yours was the featured speaker at our annual Democratic fundraising affair, our Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner. He made one of the finest speeches I've heard in a long time. In fact, his speech was so well received that our party officials decided to mimeograph copies of it to distribute across the State. Tape recordings of his remarks are now available to Democrats who would like to have a copy of it to keep and to listen to as many times as they would like. Of course, the speaker was one of your very able and distinguished Members of Congress, the Honorable William Jennings Bryan Dorn.

His speech was inspiring to us as Democrats and as Americans. I think the thing that impressed me most was the very eloquent and moving statement he made about our Government's objectives in Vietnam. We will welcome him back any time you can spare him.

I might add that Congressman Dorn married a Tar Heel girl. But we were able to retaliate by enticing from Clemson that outstanding basketball coach, Press Maravich, who has done a tremendous job at my alma mater, North Carolina State University.

We in North Carolina have often noted, not without just a little envy the great strides you are making in industrial growth, educational advancement, and resource development—just to name a few.

We strive mightily in a spirit of friendly competition with you, and you are to be congratulated on leading the southern region last year in industrial capital investment with a total of more than $600 million.

Your number of new jobs doubled last year and so did the total value of new and expanded industries. This is probably a major reason why for the first time since World War II, South Carolina's population grew faster than that of the United States. You're giving your young people something to do.

To me, those are dramatic statistics. But I noticed somewhere that Governor McNair recently said in a speech to your general assembly that this would be just a "curtain-raiser for things to come," if South Carolina remains awake in every area of governmental and economic responsibility. Evidence indicates that she will.

Canada Iron Foundaries is building a new plant out near the airport, which is bringing in 20 new Canadian families.

Carolina Eastman is putting up its new $5 million facility.

Both agriculture and industry will benefit from the new Campbell Soup Co. plant near Sumpter—an industry, incidentally, that we tried very had to land in North Carolina.

North Carolina, too, has made significant gains as shown by the fact that we led the region last year in the number of new employees added to the industrial payroll. Our growth has prompted Governor Moore to say that North Carolina "stands on the threshold of greatness."

There is much in common between our two States. There are historical, social, and economic ties that draw us together. We move forward together on the broad highway of progress.

I feel that the progress of our two States are indicative of the dramatic growth of the South. Everywhere we go, we see new shopping centers, new housing developments, new industrial parks. Along with this, we see new schools, better roads, more hospitals.

There is a spirit of optimism in the air. The morale in the business community is good. Young people pour into our universities, colleges, and trade schools. Mechanization frees the farmer—and the housewife—from long hours of drudgery. People have more leisure hours, greater mobility, and more spendable income to enjoy our parks and recreation areas.

Truly, the slumbering giant of our South is awakening.

You and I, and our children, are going to be moving into the year 2000—and we are going to be caught up in a revolution unprecedented in our time. This revolution will be a revolution of ideas, of economics, of education, of technology, of culture. And whether we want to accept it or not, we'll be a part of it—a vital part of it or a stagnant part of it—depending upon our enthusiasm and our involvement.

The number of people in the United States has doubled in the past 50 years and this, in turn, has placed stresses and strains on the educational and economic structure of every section of the Nation. By the year 2000, we are told, the population will redouble.

There will come a burst of technological development and the uprooting of old cultural patterns. Men in government will be directly involved in making adjustments and enabling our people to adapt to the changing times.

And I believe that nothing could be more exciting, or rewarding, or demanding than to be a part of this revolution—because the air will be charged with challenges and pregnant with possibilities for service to humanity.

Jefferson said: "The care of human life and happiness is the first and only legitimate object of good government." And good government demands that good men step forward to provide leadership and direction.

It is true that when a man offers himself for public service he must be prepared to strip himself naked before his people, to lay his conscience bare before them, and to set himself up as a target for caustic comments, critical analysis, and cogent complaints—just as a dart board is the target for the darts. But, then, isn't this the way it should be?

Because of these very factors, it is demanded of each of us who are Democrats to seek after those persons who are strong and courageous enough to become government officials or to consider offering themselves for public service. For we can no longer afford to practice government by remote control.

The opportunities that are yours here in South Carolina—that are ours in the South—will demand the best in leadership that we can produce.

In North Carolina where the Young Democratic Club movement was born, we many times refer to our very active YDC members as the "working force" of the Democratic Party. Many times they are the ones who do the footwork in a political campaign. From this training in leadership, many of them are now offering themselves for public service.

For this new era we are even now entering, we need in the Democratic Party the youth, the vision, the enthusiasm, and the zeal of the young Democrats.

Though many still vividly remember the depression years, we can no longer attract young members to the party by recalling the "Black Friday" on Wall Street, the Hoover carts, the bread lines, or the fact that the auctioneer's hammer was heard more often than the carpenter's hammer. The day is gone when we can expect a young voter to be a Democrat simply because his father and grandfather was.

Rather, the appeal of the Democratic Party must be on a positive basis. We must point out what we have done and show what we can do.

I am proud of the Democratic Party and its record of progress; the Democratic Party that has brought lights, telephones, and paved roads to rural areas; the Democratic Party has built classrooms and laboratories and libraries; and has upgraded our educational programs to train children to cope with the problems of a modern age; the Democrtaic Party that has made available old age assistance and medical care for our elder citizens; the Democratic Party that has made great strides in developing our natural resources; the Democratic Party that has shown concern for the physically and mentally handicapped.

I am proud of the great traditions of our party because we have championed the cause of the underprivileged. We appeal to the elderly and we challenge the youth of our land.

Early in the history of our young Republic, our people were pitted against federalism. But the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson won over the Federalist philosophy of Hamilton and the great Democratic Party came into being. The Jeffersonian philosophy, which is the philosophy of the Democratic Party shows special privilege to none, but offers opportunity for all.

Jefferson, as the founder of our party, used his prestige to promote unity, harmony, and the welfare of all. He never forgot the man in the log cabin on the frontier, or the small businessman in town. He never lost faith in the men at the grassroots. He fostered internal improvements, trade, and commerce and ushered in an era of prosperity.

The first gerat product of Jefferson's philosophy was Andrew Jackson, who came from a log cabin to the White House, dramatic proof of Jefferson's belief in equal opportunity. "Old Hickory" demonstrated the people's ability to think for themselves and that a country boy could be President of this great land without monopolistic wealth.

These two great Americans—Jefferson and Jackson—were the forerunners of many able Democratic presidents who have served our Nation and its people well. Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry Truman, John Kennedy, and Lyndon Johnson, who is showing the world that America will not yield to the aggression of communism, either at home or abroad.

Yes, from Jefferson to Johnson, our Nation has moved to a position of world leadership. During the democratic administrations from Jefferson to Johnson, our Nation has moved forward culturally, socially, and economically. Today, we enjoy unprecedented prosperity in this Nation of ours and we are the envy of the world.

Today, we are still a land of opportunity and we in the Carolinas and throughout this great Southland are situated right on the apex of this opportunity.

I am convinced that the Democratic Party offers the best means to capitalize on this opportunity.

I am convinced that the Democratic Party has the best platform to correct the deficits that yet remain.

I am convinced that the Democratic Party offers the best leadership to meet the challenges of the space age.

Because I believe the record of the Democratic Party can be summed up in one word: "Progress."

And I believe the posture of the Democratic Party is: "Forward."

But if our party is to retain this posture, if it is to maintain its honored tradition of human concern and of being responsive to the needs of people, if it is to remain true to the philosophy of Jefferson and Jackson, its umbrella must be broad and its policy must be flexible to meet the challenge of the times. Because we must never forget that in a democracy the people are supreme. Governmental processes may grind slowly, but in the end it is the voice of the people that is decisive.

I would not try to convince you that we live in a utopia. That we have much yet to do and a long way to go is clear to all of us. But the challenge and the opportunity is here, now, within our reach.

Therefore, we must include within our ranks many divergent viewpoints. We must remain big enough to accommodate liberals, conservatives, and moderates. We need not only the vision and enthusiasm of the young Democrats, but we need the experience, loyalty, wisdom, and knowledge of our senior Democrats.

For in so doing, we add strength and vitality to our ranks and we remain a party of the consensus—just as we have been the party of consensus—for as long as we can remember.

If there is one thought I would leave with you tonight, it is this: the young man and young woman of this now-awakening South have a tremendous opportunity, a great challenge, and a grave responsibility to help guide the unprecedented growth and development we will surely witness.

One of the best ways to do this is to become interested and involved in the processes of government through active participation in the work of the Democratic Party.

You have the opportunity to help shape the destiny of your proud State, to mold the progress of the South, and chart the future of America.

You, the young Democrat, are the young man and the young woman of opportunity. You can do much to build the kind of tomorrow that we want and that we desire our children to have in this great land of ours.

Perhaps Will Allen Dromgoole expressed it best in the words of his poem, "The Bridge Builder," when he said:

"An old man traveling a lone highway,
Came at the evening cold and gray,
To a chasm vast and deep and wide,
Through which was flowing a sullen tide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream held no fears for him;
But he turned when safe on the other side,
And builded a bridge to span the tide.
'Old man,' cried a fellow-pilgrim near,
'You're wasting your time in building here.
Your journey will end with the closing day;
You never again will pass this way.
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at even-tide?'
The builder lifted his old gray head:
'Good friend, in this path I have come,' he said.
'There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This stream which has been as naught to me,
To that fair-haired youth may pitfall be:
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim—
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him.'"

Yes, that's what we all do in one way or another, we build our bridge—a bridge from today until tomorrow.

You can help build this bridge by your concern for your community and its institutions, by your concern for your government, and by your concern for the Democratic Party and your active participation in it.

Self-interest demands it. Patriotism pleads for it. Intelligent reasoning overwhelmingly justifies it.

U.S. Navy Has Major Role in Vietnam Conflict

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, our U.S. Navy continues to play a major role in the Vietnam conflict, and it is a role which continues to reflect great credit upon the officers and men of that great service.

The Washington Daily News, in an editorial dated April 4, 1966, has commented upon the importance of the Navy role, and upon the case being made thereby for construction of another nuclear-powered carrier to strengthen American naval power.

The text of the News editorial follows:

Our Navy's Vietnam Role

The enemy we're fighting in Vietnam has no navy, but that doesn't mean our own Navy has nothing to do in such an unconventional war. Far from it.

The U.S. Navy, of course, includes the Marine Corps whose units are in the thick of the land fighting. But the role of our big plane carriers again was emphasized in Navy officials' testimony last week before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Both Adm. David McDonald, Chief of Naval Operations, and Secretary Paul H. Nitze, urged approval of a new nuclear-powered carrier like the *Enterprise*, whose planes have been doing a top job against the Vietcong.

Shoreline duty of our carriers and smaller vessels is more important and pays off better than in previous wars because the Communist guerrillas control and use a thousand miles of the South Vietnamese coast. This means seaborne infiltration is all the easier—unless our patrol ships are on the job, which they are.

Besides that is the obvious great value of sending combat planes into action, carrying out air-sea rescue operations and providing logistics support. The Navy officials made out a good case for their arm of service, and correspondents covering the war vouch for it in almost daily accounts.

What Kind of Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BYRNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial the Philadelphia Inquirer decries those demonstrators for peace who would have peace at any price.

It points out that marchers whose signs proclaim, "Negotiate To End the War in Vietnam" ignore the facts, namely—

> The United States has made repeated offers, through every conceivable diplomatic channel of communication, to negotiate a peaceful settlement on Vietnam based on self-determination.

The paper wonders—"What kind of peace do they want?"

This editorial masses some very worthwhile observations, and I offer it in its entirety for inclusion in the RECORD:

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer, Mar. 28, 1966]

What Kind of Peace Do They Want?

Let it be emphasized, at the outset, that those Americans who are opposed to administration policy in Vietnam, and who seek an end to U.S. participation in the war there, have the unquestioned right to assemble peaceably and to make their protests known.

But what is it, precisely, that the protesters seek? What, specifically, are the objectives of these marchers, many of them young people, who operated under the banner of pacifism in Philadelphia and other cities over the weekend?

Whose peace, exactly, are they interested in?

Bearers of signs demanding "Bring the Troops Home Now" may be sincerely interested in winning for themselves the peace of mind that comes from not needing to worry, for a while, about being drafted to fight a foe of freedom in a far-off land. But what about the Vietnamese people and other southeast Asians? They cannot simply pull out and go home—now, or any other time. They must stay and, if abandoned, suffer the unpleasant fate of those who are conquered by a cruel Communist enemy not noted for being merciful.

After all, there's nothing quite like joining with full-throated enthusiasm in the holiday spirit of a parade for peace to Independence Hall and then, at day's end, to return to the quiet sanctuary of one's own living room. For the villagers in Vietnam—

where the Cong move in, with the setting sun, and where the meaning of atrocity is known in all its horror—it is not so easy to proclaim in favor of being left alone in peace.

Some Americans who carry for peace raise a spurious racial issue by denouncing U.S. participation in a war against Asiatics. These protesters would have us believe that they are champions of the Asian peoples. What they really are advocating is that the United States turn its back on peoples of Asia and let them be engulfed by the Red tide.

"Negotiate To End the War in Vietnam," some of the marchers say in their signs. "Self-Determination for Vietnam" is the plea of others. Conveniently ignored, of course, are the facts; namely that the United States has made repeated offers, through every conceivable diplomatic channel of communication, to negotiate a peaceful settlement in Vietnam based on self-determination.

In the lexicon of peace demonstrators it is always the United States which is at fault, never the Communists of Vietnam or China.

As for those who defiantly wave the flag of the Red Vietcong on the streets of U.S. cities, while American sons and husbands die in Vietnam, no words could adequately express our utter contempt.

Tired of Tired Americans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, it has become fashionable of late, in certain quarters, to describe oneself as a "tired American." All of us, I suppose, have seen the tired letters from these tired people expressing fatigue over the many problems and challenges confronting them in our rapidly changing society.

Psychologists say that people who fail to respond to life's challenges, who never make choices between existing alternatives, who merely dream of living in some other world with more congenial options, are neurotic. I think it is quite clear that these tired Americans fall into that category. And I think it is even more clear that they are offering no positive alternatives to the programs and actions they decry; their posture is merely to complain.

Mr. Speaker, with this background I should like to call the attention of my colleagues to a delightful commentary on the tired American which appeared recently in one of my hometown papers. Under unanimous consent I shall insert it at this point in the Appendix:

[From the Tucson (Ariz.) Daily Citizen, Mar. 28, 1966.]

I AM TIRED OF TIRED AMERICANS

To the EDITOR:

I, too, am a tired American.

I am tired of people who use the phrase "ugly American" in exactly the opposite of the correct sense, having apparently been too tired to read the book and find out that the ugly American was the good guy—the hero.

I am tired of people who preach subversive doctrine with the preface, "I'm against censorshop, but—."

I am tired of those obscene people who constantly pretend to fight obscenity, but whose real object is to fornicate my mind with their own particular brand of "purity."

I am tired of Americans who don't have enough faith in freedom to extend it to their fellow Americans—who don't have enough faith in truth to use it without embellishment.

I am tired of tired Americans who never do anything but gripe.

ROE FOWLER.

Poverty War's Front

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the community action program, the local front in the war on poverty, has demonstrated again and again that the American people, when provided with imaginative leadership, can respond successfully to great and demanding challenges. The war on poverty is as demanding a domestic challenge as we have known: In every place where it is to be fought and won, all the resources of the community must work together in a united effort.

I believe such a united effort is now underway in the city of Miami and with unanimous consent I would like printed in the RECORD an article by the associate editor of the Miami News, Clarke Ash, which appeared in the Miami News on February 9, and which describes one of the command posts in our community action program:

POVERTY WAR'S FRONTLINE COMMAND POST

(By Clarke Ash)

The old building at 490 Northwest 11th Street, holds many unhappy memories for residents of Miami's central Negro district.

Once it was "the precinct," the Negro police substation. In those days, it was not only a visible reminder of a segregated police department, but also the focal point for much of the frustration, misery, and despair that haunts a big city slum.

There is a certain poetic justice in the fact that today, the old precinct is a neighborhood center for the economic opportunity program—a frontline command post in the war against poverty.

Richard Weatherley, EOP director for Dade County, feels that the community action program is the key to the antipovery war—the catalyst that will stimulate the growth of the 15 other related Federal programs.

A NEW ROLE

From the center at 490 Northwest 11th Street and its counterparts in other Negro areas, the lines reach into the very alleys and tenements to enlist the impoverished in their own crusade.

It is early yet to tell how the battle is going. The old precinct has been open in its new role for only 9 months. But a visitor there Monday evening found evidence that the program is catching hold.

In a clean and brightly lighted assembly room on the second floor, 39 persons had gathered to adopt bylaws for a newly-formed Tenants League.

The aim of the Tenants League is very simple. It is to improve living conditions in the central Negro district. And those tenants who might have pictured the league as an instrument for waging war on the landlords learned quickly—from their own elected officials—that the majority of members wanted to look first to their own responsibilities by launching a massive cleanup campaign. ("If we show what we can do, maybe the landlords will show what they can do.")

During the meeting, a counselor, Harold Farmer, and an unpaid adviser, Leon Earles, hovered nervously in the background, and listened as the members firmly but unanimously changed the first article of the bylaws. As proposed, the article restricted membership to the downtown area. The members decided to make it Greater Miami.

"I think they are making a mistake," whispered Earles. "But it's their organization and they can do what they want. If they have trouble, they correct things as they go along."

Farmer and Earles live in the area, as do all of the staff members. There are eight counselors, a director and assistant, and two secretaries. They know the district well, and they are becoming even better acquainted through the organization of small neighborhood groups called "block clubs."

Forty-four block clubs have been formed so far, and Sam Moncur, director of the center, hopes to make it 100. The clubs are the eyes and ears of the program. Through them, the counselors learn what the residents want and need, what their gripes are, and what might be done about them.

Moncur, 38, used to manage a hotel in the district before resuming his education at Florida A. & M. He received his law degree there last June and was talked into lending a hand with the poverty program while waiting to be accepted in the bar association.

YOUNGSTERS BUSY

It is a busy way to wait. While the Tenants League met upstairs, covies of youngsters clustered around a ping pong table and a pool table in the recreation room (it used to be the cell block); 2 rooms were occupied by groups of 8 to 10 persons who were expanding their knowledge of the three R's. And from time to time, other people drifted in to inquire about housing and jobs.

Other activities underway include an educational planning committee, which Moncur hopes will interest district residents in paying closer attention to their schools, and a family planning committee, which will stress consumer education, and basic cooking and sewing.

Counselor Arthur King, once a chief custodian in the public school system, is the center's specialist in job placement. He figures he has found work for a couple of hundred persons in the past 9 months.

L.B.J. Is Justly Proud

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial the Sacramento Bee speaks highly of this administration for its domestic programs, and especially for its achievements in the field of civil rights. In surveying what has been accomplished, the President "has reason for pride." The summation of the steps toward true freedom and democracy for all citizens is outlined in this editorial.

L.B.J. Is Justly Proud

President Lyndon B. Johnson can look back with some measure of satisfaction in winning new domestic programs.

It is said, however, that of all his administration has been able to inspire in legislation—and it is considerable—nothing gave him more personal satisfaction than laws he secured in behalf of civil rights.

He has two particular acts in mind: The Civil Rights Act of 1964, which gave to the Negro equity in the public sector, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which seeks to end the abuse of the Negro's franchise in voting.

Johnson has reason for pride. Since the passage of the Voting Rights Act, for example almost 250,000 additional Negroes have been admitted as voters in five Southern States—Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Georgia— a gain of some 40 percent. Moreover, this registration unquestionably will precipitate hundreds of thousands of additional registrations as voting draws near in State and National contests this fall.

Much of the work has been done in extending equity to the Negro, so far as law is concerned. The Government still must concern itself with law to ban discrimination against Negroes on juries and to secure the Negro's right to equal consideration before the courts. As was said, however, most of the law now has been written.

But the next step still must be taken, and the President thinks this may be the hardest of all—the achievement of true brotherhood, white, and black, in the American society. This will be a matter of the heart, and matters of the heart cannot be legislated.

Moberly Junior College Captures Third National Junior College Championship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, the Moberly, Mo., Junior College basketball team has recently captured its third national junior college championship. Appropriately, the Missouri House of Representatives has recently passed a resolution in recognition of this great achievement. I'm sure my colleagues concur in this expression of hearty congratulations:

Whereas Coach Lowell ("Cotton") Fitzsimmons and his Moberly Junior College Greyhounds basketball team have again and without precedent brought great honor to their college and to the State of Missouri by winning, for the third time, the National Junior College Basketball Championship in Hutchinson, Kans.; and

Whereas the Greyhounds have been national champions twice and the only team that achieved that great honor by winning the championship in successive years and now the only team to have won the coveted national championship three times; and

Whereas Harrison Stepter of this year's team was named Junior College All-American and whose name will now be added to an impressive list of former Moberly Junior College played achieving such honor; and

Whereas this outstanding record of achievement, coupled with courage, fair play and sportsmanship reflects great credit not only on the members of the team for their ability and determination, but also on their coach for his exemplary leadership and on Moberly Junior College, its student body and faculty for their support and inspiration; to all heartiest congratulations.

Coach Fitzsimmons has been recognized as a leader in the field of athletics since his days at Bowling Green High School, and the entire Ninth District joins in wishes for continued success.

Futures Trading and Consumer Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, when the price of sugar began to soar in 1963, the chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, the Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN of Texas, assigned to the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, of which I am chairman, the responsibility for looking into the factors behind the sudden, sharp price increases in a most important consumer product.

Raw sugar prices doubled during the period from late 1962 until May 23, 1963, when we began an inquiry, and the price then subsided gradually and reluctantly—but it did come down finally. Now sugar prices, while at the normal or parity price here in the United States, because they are effectively supported by Federal programs, are deeply depressed on the world market, hovering around 2 cents a pound, which is extremely low, compared to the 6.85 cents per pound which was the spot price Friday in New York.

In May 1963, the world price reached 12.6 cents, and the spot price in New York was above 13 cents. So the sugar market has gone through a boom and bust. Much of this was the result of excessive speculation based on fear of a shortage which did not quite develop.

Out of the information the Consumer Affairs Subcommittee obtained in our study into sugar prices in 1963, and out of the investigation into coffee prices which was initiated by the Federal Trade Commission at my request as a freshman Member of the House of Representatives in 1954; I became convinced that futures trading in these two important commodities—which are significant factors in the consumer price index and in the wholesale price index—should be subject to Federal regulation to prevent excesses and abuses which lead to unnecessarily wide fluctuations and gyrating prices at retail. My bill, H.R. 8, would bring both commodities under regulation.

This morning, the House Agriculture Committee's Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations Subcommittee, headed by Representative SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, of Hawaii, began 3 days of hearings into the broad subject of commodity futures regulation in connection with an administration bill, H.R. 11788 by Chairman HAROLD D. COOLEY, of North Carolina, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act. I was privileged to appear as the first witness.

In view of the direct relationship between increases in commodity futures prices and in consumer prices in the stores, sometimes without regard to actual supply circumstances, I feel, Mr. Speaker, that my testimony this morning before the Matsunaga subcommittee may be of general interest to all Member who are concerned about consumer issues, and therefore under unanimous consent I submit it for inclusion in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as follows:

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING AND CONSUMER PRICES

(Statement by Congresswoman LEONOR K. SULLIVAN, before House Committee on Agriculture, Monday, April 4, 1966, on legislation to amend the Commodity Exchange Act)

I know you have a heavy schedule of witnesses for the next several days on this important legislation to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, so I do not intend to take more than a few minutes of your time to share some ideas with you which I hope you will find helpful in this hearing.

As Chairman COOLEY knows, and as many of the members of the committee know, I have been introducing since 1954—for a dozen years—bills to bring trading in coffee futures under the Commodity Exchange Act. I introduced the first such bill immediately after the Federal Trade Commission completed and made public a comprehensive investigation, initiated at my instigation 6 months earlier, into the coffee shortage hoax of 1953–54 which sent prices of a pound of coffee at retail to as high as $1.50. The shortage was a fake, deliberately fabricated by certain interests speculating in coffee futures on the unregulated exchange in New York.

Last year, in reintroducing again my 1954 bill on the regulation of trading in coffee futures, I amended it, as you know, to include sugar as well. That derived from the investigation we made in the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, under my direction, into the gyrating sugar market of 1963. Our studies clearly pointed to excessive speculation in sugar futures, on an unregulated exchange—the same exchange where the 1953–54 excesses occurred in coffee futures trading a decade earlier.

In both instances—in coffee and in sugar—frantic buying and selling of futures by amateurs not connected in any way with the trade—coupled with a tremendous amount of speculation also as well as hedging by regular traders—caused chaos in the marketing of these commodities resulting in wild swings in prices which were reflected in quick order in much higher consumer prices. Both of these episodes could have been prevented, or at least sharply contained, by effective Federal regulation.

It is not my intention this morning to go into the technical aspects of futures trading, because you have experts from the Department of Agriculture and from the exchanges to talk about that. I am here primarily to urge that in amending and, I trust, improving the Commodity Exchange Act to protect the public and to assure orderly trading, that you now take the necessary steps to include two very important consumer commodities not now covered, coffee and sugar. Other important commodities, such as live cattle, beef carcasses, pork bellies, and additional ones, as trading in them becomes significant, should also be included.

INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL COMMODITIES

That can be done either by amending the act's definition of commodities, which I would prefer, or else of including the provision of the administration bill giving the Secretary the discretionary powers to add commodities when necessary to the list. I would, as I say, prefer statutory authority, particularly for coffee and sugar, as regulated commodities, rather than just leave this to the Secretary's discretion, but the fact is that it is 12 years since coffee was proposed for inclusion and this is the first time since then there has even been a legislative hearing on it. Under present procedures, the delay in including new commodities is much too long.

Turning to other aspects of commodity regulation, there are many provisions of the administration bill which are controversial, I know. I generally support the intent and direction of the lesiglation. We must place powers in the Government to prevent cheating and to punish offenders in commodity trading. But we must also give the Government the power to assure orderly trading, to have a voice in the setting of exchange rules—including those relating to the setting of margin and spot price determinations, to name two of the biggest problems which have been uncovered.

The officials of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange may claim here there is no need for any laws applying to them because my subcommittee had investigators looking over all of their sugar operations several years ago and presumably found nothing wrong. It is true that we never accused them of any wrongdoing. Our purpose was to find out haw the operations of this exchange were affecting sugar prices, and we found a great deal of important information, to show that trading in sugar on this exchange should be brought under regulation. The Federal Trade Commission earlier established the need for regulation of coffee futures.

We found nothing to warrant putting anyone in jail—and we weren't looking for that kind of evidence. But we found terribly loose practices in the setting of the daily spot quotation on which vast quantities of cash sugar are bought and sold, and on which Government statistics, including the wholesale price index, are based. We found that they applied no really effective margin restrictions until after the need for them had really passed.

The 1963 sugar market was wild, and the trade itself could not effectively control it without governmental regulations of trading. The irony was that to the members of the exchange, the more trading which occurred, the more money there was to be made in commissions, even though much of it was from uninformed amateurs speculating on futures. This is not a situation which can be counted on to contribute to stability in time of market stress. Quite the opposite.

STRENGTHENING OF COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

Therefore I urge: First, that you amend the present law to include coffee and sugar and other major commodities now outside the law among commodities subject to regulation.

Second, that you amend the law, as proposed by the administration, to tighten Federal authority over rulemaking powers of the exchanges dealing with regulated commodities; and particularly to set margin requirements where there is reason to believe there is danger of manipulation, sudden or unreasonable fluctuations or unwarranted changes in prices, excessive speculation, etc., contributing to market disorder or to unnecessarily higher prices to consumers or a dislocation of the economy, or excessive costs to businesses using a certain commodity.

Furthermore, I ask that you provide the Act with teeth, to make possible the issuance of cease-and-desist orders against continued violations; to seek court injunctions to restrain or prevent violations; to deny registration to racketeers or other persons unfit to be turned loose as traders or commission merchant registrants; to require minimum financial requirements for registrants; to set up more severe penalties for violations; to require better recordkeeping on all transactions which affect commodity trading (including spot or cash transactions); and to do many of the other things the administration has proposed to prevent dishonest trading activities.

Many of these things are technical, but the overall concept is to try to guarantee truth and responsibility in all such trading. There is definitely a consumer interest in all of this, which is why I ask for stronger regulation up more severe penalties for violations; to renessmen affected by futures trading.

Politics and Jungle Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE, JR.

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 16, 1966

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, a leading psychologist in Idaho recently made some lucid observations about the Job Corps, and about those of my colleagues who have discredited the program.

Under unanimous consent, I wish to insert in the RECORD, the following edited contents of a letter which Talmon R. Mager of Lewiston, Idaho, director of the Nez Perce-Latah County Mental Health Center, wrote to Congressman CHARLES E. GOODELL of New York:

Hon. CHARLES E. GOODELL,
Member of Congress from New York,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a resident of the State of Idaho over the past 8 years and formerly from New York State, I strongly object to your sweeping statement against the Job Corps. Accusing Job Corps officials of condoning lawlessness or that these youths are hoodlums leads me to believe that you have not taken the time to inform yourself on either them or this program attempting to meet their needs.

My impression is that the young men reporting to our local camp at Cottonwood, Idaho, tend to be malnourished, requiring dental care, and most needing some basic education. Overall, they have an ill-defined notion of both who they are and the society in which they live. They seem scared, self-conscious, and confused; manifested in some by withdrawing from peers, in others by overidentifying with camp leaders, and in others by an angry, hostile attitude. A definite minority constitute the hardened character disorders you refer to.

After a few weeks eyes light up; probably for the first time, most are involved in a meaningful experience. The ability of our society to mount this rehabilitation program is a living testimonial to our vitality. For it is not an easy task; to dare to really get to know these young people who have been on the periphery of our society (we will be learning too); to offer them a challenge because we really do care—or do we?

Unfair action such as yours and Representative QUIE clearly points up the willingness of some to place political expediency above the welfare of a significant group of Americans, thus to play with human lives; to my mind actually an immoral action. True such rehabilitation programs could fall under other State and local auspices or the administration and services could be strengthened. But to accuse them of being, in essence, a gang of hoodlums only complicates the rehabilitation effort.

Why? Because such action from a presumably responsible source only raises more questions in the minds of youth on the reliability and trustworthiness of our society. In short * * * wild charges such as yours typify the law of the jungle.

Respectfully,

TALMON RUSSELL MAGER.

The Double Standard

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 22, 1966

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, an editorial which appeared recently in the Atlanta Journal questions alleged interference by the Department of Justice in an automobile theft case in Atlanta. Since the questions raised by this newspaper should be of concern to all of us, I insert the following editorial in the RECORD:

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, Mar. 21, 1966]

THE DOUBLE STANDARD

Local Federal officials concerned over the relationship of a stolen car and some civil rights workers had the matter taken out of their hands and handled quietly by Washington.

The case involved the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. At one time the keys of a stolen car reportedly were in the hands of Hosea Williams, a lieutenant of Dr. Martin Luther King, and a civil rights leader with a real talent for worsening rather than alleviating racial strains.

The full story (or as much of it as Washington could not bury) appeared in Friday's Journal. It was done by Staff Writer William B. Williams after a month's investigation in Atlanta and Washington.

Mr. Williams' search for truth was frustrating. People would not speak for the record. But in some cases there was such concern over what happened that people had to speak, though guardedly.

"I have to presume Hosea Williams is innocent," said one official. "But believe me it is a matter for a jury to decide not the Justice Department in Washington."

With this statement we stand now and forever.

If it had been you or me or millions of other people the law would have followed its usual course.

But people were involved who were symbols of a movement with millions of votes and great emotional impact. And considering the intellectual fashions of this day, there might even have been some ideology involved in the decision to sit on this one.

So the case got special handling. It was buried as well as it could be. And if it hadn't been for Mr. Williams' tenacity and devotion to good journalism, it might have been forgotten by now.

But thanks to Mr. Williams we can see how the politically powerful got special treatment.

Nor can we blame Washington for trying to hide what happened.

It is the kind of stupidity which destroys confidence in Government if it is found out.

California's State Water Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE P. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 24, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, salient points in the story of California's State water project are presented in an article just published by the California State Department of Water Resources.

William E. Warne, the California water resources director, gives background detail and construction progress in his report of what he calls an exciting decade in the history of California water development.

Director Warne's article is important as a contribution to the literature of water development and I am pleased to place it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CALIFORNIA'S STATE WATER PROJECT: HALFWAY THROUGH A DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION

(By William E. Warne, Director, Department of Water Resources, State of California)

The State water project is the largest single water resource development program so far undertaken. Construction is on schedule. It must remain so. We are halfway through a decade of tremendous construction.

The State water project was authorized by the State legislature in 1959, with the passage at the urging of Gov. Edmund G. Brown of the Burns-Porter Act. At the general election in 1960, the people of California approved the issuance of $1,750 million of general obligation bonds, again at the strong urging of Governor Brown, to assist in financing construction of the State water facilities.

The project will conserve and deliver 4,230,000 acre-feet of water annually to the areas of need. Water service contracts have been negotiated with more than 30 water service agencies extending from Plumas County in the north to the Mexican border. Southern California water agencies have contracted for more than 2,500,000 acre-feet of project water annually. Water will be available to parts of Kern and Kings Counties in 1968; to Castaic reservoir, north of Los Angeles, in 1971; and to Perris reservoir, south of Riverside in 1972.

Flood control is another purpose of the project at both Oroville Dam on the Feather River and Del Valle Dam on Arroyo del Valle in Alameda County. The partially complete Oroville Dam saved an estimated $30 million in damages during the Christmastime floods of 1964.

To construct the presently authorized features of the State water project, an estimated 320 construction contracts worth approximately $1,496 million will be required. This includes the State's 55-percent share of the joint-use San Luis Division, now being constructed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Nearly 50 percent, or $725 million, of the total contract worth has either been spent or encumbered, and over 60 percent, or 197 contracts, is either completed or underway. Eighty-six contracts worth $147 million have been completed, and another 111 contracts are in progress which have a value of $579 million. By the end of this fiscal year, about 25 more contracts worth approximately $166 million will have been advertised.

A few years ago the bulk of construction activity was centered at Oroville. Now, however, nearly $400 million in contracts have been let for the California aqueduct as construction of the State water project moves southward.

Major project facilities authorized for construction total 20 dams, 25 power and pumping plants, and about 650 miles of conveyance facilities involved in the conservation, flood control, power, and recreation purposes, and in the annual delivery of 4,230,000 acre-feet of project water.

The overall picture of construction progress is shown on the attached chart and is generally as follows: Two dams are completed on the Upper Feather River and one is under construction. At Oroville 95 percent of the work is under construction, including the dam, the spillway, the reservoir site clearing, the powerplant, and the Thermalito facilities. The 44-mile South Bay aqueduct, serving parts of Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, is complete except for the Del Valle Reservoir features. About 210 miles of the California aqueduct down the west side of the San Joaquin Valley are presently under construction. In addition, there are 54 miles of required preconsolidation work now in progress by the department along the alinement in the southern part of the valley west of Bakersfield. The department is working on 107 miles of canal in the north and south San Joaquin divisions and the 5-mile Carley V. Porter Tunnel, while the bureau of reclamation has awarded contracts for the entire 101 miles of the California aqueduct's joint-use reach south of San Luis Dam.

Last November our series E water bonds in the amount of $100 million were sold at an interest rate of 3.717 percent. This brought the melded project interest rate to 3.573 percent, about one-half of 1 percent below the figure used in planning the State water project. We have now sold $450 million of the $1,750 million bonds authorized.

Here are the details of construction progress at the major project features:

Frenchman Dam, the first of five dams to be constructed in the Upper Feather division, was completed in 1961. Frenchman Lake, with a capacity of 55,000 acre-feet, regulates water for downstream irrigation use and is an outstanding recreation area.

Antelope Dam, completed in 1964, is to be used entirely for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement purposes. Antelope Lake has a storage capacity of 22,500 acre-feet.

Construction of Grizzly Valley Dam began in 1964 and will be completed this year. The dam, which will create Lake Davis, will have a capacity of 83,000 acre-feet. The reservoir will be used for recreation, fish, and wildlife enhancement, and domestic water supply purposes.

The construction of the remaining two dams in the Upper Feather division has not been scheduled.

Oroville Dam is now about 75 percent complete. More than 40 million cubic yards of embankment have been placed to date. The reservior site clearing is 47 percent complete, and construction of the spillway is just getting underway. When completed, the dam will be 770 feet high and the embankment will contain about 80 million cubic yards of material. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of about 3½ million acre-feet.

The bucket wheel excavator operates in the pervious borrow area, which consists of the tailings left by the gold dredgers. It has a production rate of 3,000 cubic yards per hour. The material is transported to a car loading station by means of a conveyor belt system, and then trains transport the material to the damsite, a distance of about 12 miles.

At the damsite the cars are unloaded, two at a time, by a rotary car dumper, and again a conveyor belt system transports the material for placement in the dam.

The initial contract of the underground Oroville powerplant is now about 60 percent complete, which is behind the original schedule. We are working to remedy this situation. The powerhouse will be 550 feet long, 69 feet wide, and 136 feet high. The dependable capacity of the plant will be 600 megawatts. The first power is scheduled to be generated in March 1968, and the last of six units will be installed in the summer of 1969, about on schedule.

The left abutment intake structure for Oroville Reservoir features two parallel reinforced concrete intake channels with rail mounted gates and temperature control shutters. The temperature of the water released through the powerplant will be controlled to meet the requirements of the downstream irrigation users and fisheries. In effect the Oroville Reservoir will have hot and cold water faucets.

The Bidwell Bar Suspension Bridge was dedicated September 25, 1965. It is 627 feet above streambed and is nearly 1,800 feet long. When the reservoir is filled, the water surface will be only 47 beneath the deck of the bridge.

The Thermalito diversion dam is a concrete gravity structure 133 feet high. Water will be diverted by the dam into the 2-mile Thermalito power canal leading to the forebay of the Thermalito powerplant.

The Thermalito powerplant is now about 25 percent complete. It will have an installed generating capacity of 110 megawatts. Construction of the Thermalito forebay and afterbay has just begun under a separate contract.

The Feather River Fish barrier dam has been diverting migrating salmon and steelhead into the interim fish facility since 1963. To date over 11,000 fish have been transported by truck back to the river upstream of Oroville Dam. The permanent Feather River fish hatchery will be completed late in 1967.

The second stage of the south bay pumping plant was recently completed, which boosted the installed capacity to 195 cubic feet per second. Additional units will be installed later to provide the ultimate capacity of 330 cubic feet per second. The pumping plant lifts the water 600 feet at the beginning of the 44-mile south bay aqueduct. The water then flows by gravity through Livermore Valley to a terminal reservoir near San Jose. Patterson Reservoir in Livermore Valley has a storage capacity of 100 acre-feet, and the terminal storage tank has a capacity of 9 acre-feet, or about 3 million gallons.

The California aqueduct has its begining at Italian Slough in the delta. The 3-mile intake channel, a portion of which is completed, leads to the delta pumping plant.

The initial delta pumping plant contract is 65 percent complete. The pumping plant will house 11 pumping units, having a total capacity of 10,300 cubic feet per second. The pumping lift is about 245 feet. The first two units will be operational by January 1967, to deliver project water to the south bay aqueduct.

In the meantime, we are delivering Delta-Mendota water into the south bay aqueduct system. Water delivery to San Luis is scheduled for January 1968. All canal contracts in the North San Joaquin division are now underway. There are four canal contracts, totaling 62 miles.

Near Los Banos the San Luis Dam, pumping-generating plant, and forebay dam contracts are about 81 percent complete. These facilities are being constructed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation under its agreement with the State. Financing is 55 percent State and 45 percent the Federal Government. When completed, San Luis Dam will be 320 feet high and will contain about 78 million cubic yards of embankment. The crest length of the dam is over 18,000 feet long, more than 3 miles. Equipment is now being installed in the San Luis pumping-generating plant.

The Bureau of Reclamation has completed 16 miles of canal and has the remaining 85 miles of the San Luis Canal under construction.

The initial contract for the Dos Amigos pumping plant, 18 miles south of Los Banos, is 95 percent complete, and the completion contract is also underway. The pumping capacity of the Dos Amigos pumping plant will be 13,100 cubic feet per second, the largest on the entire system.

In the south San Joaquin division, preconsolidation activities are well along on the 54 miles of canal alinement that requires preconsolidation by ponding in advance of canal construction. The preconsolidation is necessary because settlement or subsidence occurs when water comes in contact with certain sensitive soils. So far the maximum settlement along the aqueduct alinement has been 8 feet. The first canal contract for 34 miles, from Avenal Gap to 7th Standard Road, is just getting underway.

The first of a series of contracts for the Tehachapi pumping plant complex was awarded several weeks ago. This contract is for the construction of an 800-foot adit to the discharge line tunnels and later for access during construction of the discharge lines. A contract for the Tehachapi Intake Channel and the discharge line tunnels will be advertised this month.

At the south edge of the Tehachapi Mountains, a contract to excavate the south portal of the Carley V. Porter Tunnel was recently completed. The total excavation required was 2,500,000 cubic yards.

A contract has been awarded and work is getting under way on the 4.8-mile Charley V. Porter Tunnel, the largest of four tunnels taking the aqueduct across the Tahachapi. The other three will follow later this year.

A 27-foot high consolidation fill across Neehach Wash on the east branch of the California Aqueduct is over 60 percent complete. First canal construction in the east branch is scheduled to start early in 1967.

Cedar Springs Dam, located on the west fork of the Mojave River, will be an earthfill structure 280 feet high and will have a storage capacity of 200,000 acre-feet. An extensive foundation exploration is under way. Construction of the dam proper is scheduled to begin in December 1967.

Perris Dam, south of Riverside, will also be an earthfill structure 120 feet in height and will have an initial storage capacity of 100,000 acre-feet. Construction is scheduled to start in January 1968. Castaic Dam, on the west branch of the California Aqueduct, will be an earthfill structure 335 feet high above streambed and will have a storage capacity of 350,000 acre-feet. A contract for excavating an exploratory foundation trench has been completed. Construction of the diversion tunnel is scheduled to start this spring, and construction of the dam itself will begin next year.

In 2 years, construction in the southern California area will have accelerated spectacularly.

In 1967, for example, work will be underway on all four tunnels of the Tehachapi Crossing, and at the Tehachapi pumping plant and penstocks. Work will be under way at Oso pumping plant on the west branch and Pearblossom pumping plant on the main aqueduct. Tunnels on the west branch and south of Cedar Springs Reservoir will be under contract.

Another hundred miles of the California aqueduct will be either under contract or awaiting bid opening.

The three valley pumping plants north of Tehachapi will all be under construction, as well as those on the coastal stub near Avenal.

We are at the halfway point. In the 5 years of construction time that remain before the first water crosses the Tehachapi Mountains, our contract award rate in southern California alone will average more than 100 million dollars a year.

This is an exciting project and this is an exciting decade in the history of California water development.

Hull-York Lakeland Resource Project Reflects Vision

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 16, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the Hull-York lakeland resource conservation and development project is 1 of 10 such projects approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for planning assistance. The project area of more than 2,500,000 acres includes the counties of Clay, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, White, and Cumberland—all in the great Fourth District of Tennessee which I am honored to represent in the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this project has coalesced support for regional planning and improvement. There has been tremendous support and tremendous enthusiasm for the project which has now reached the point of specific project planning.

Dr. L. R. Dudney, of Gainesboro, the president of Hull-York, has been a tireless, dedicated leader in this great effort to build a new era of growth and progress.

Mr. Speaker, this type of planning and development is a pattern in accord with President Johnson's goal of regional coordination and cooperation. A number of newspaper articles and editorials point up the importance of the project. Under unanimous consent I insert a selected group of these articles in the Appendix of the RECORD because of their interest to my colleagues and to the Nation generally.

The articles follow:

[From the Cookeville (Tenn.) Citizen, Mar. 8, 1966]

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

The Upper Cumberland is providing major leadership in the national revolution in land conservation and use.

The Hull-York lakeland project is the only one chartered in Tennessee under the broad and useful new resource development program of the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service. It is 1 of only 20 in the entire Nation. It includes 11 counties.

A substantial amount of money is available to Putnam County through this and related programs—probably $300,000 in the next 2 years. If this is well used, there should be more for the future.

A major goal is to make the area more attractive to tourists and to our own citizens and to spur economic growth.

A meeting here next Monday night of Putnam County leaders will consider our part in the area program. The gathering will be in the courthouse at 7 p.m. It should attract a large and enthusiastic group.

The basic resource of this Nation is the land. As the population expands, here and throughout the world, the importance of the land becomes constantly greater.

This results, first of all, from the increasing need for food and for the fertility which can produce it. But there is more to it than that. The land not only produces food, it also can produce happiness by its use for recreational purposes. (If unused and neglected, it can produce misery.)

This was emphasized in Cookeville last week by Norman A. Berg, of Washington, Deputy Administrator of the SCS, speaking to the winter meeting of Upper Cumberland soil conservationists.

He pointed out that the whole concept of soil use is changing and that the city dweller has become as important, if not more so, than the rural citizen in shaping that policy. He said:

"As cities enlarge, serious problems of land-use erosion, sedimentation, pollution, recreation, and the like spring up around urban areas. This is a whole new series of major conservation problems affecting large numbers of people that simply did not exist a few years ago."

Mr. Berg noted that leaders in the Upper Cumberland have grasped the significance of this major change and are doing something about it.

That is why the Hull-York Lakeland Association is holding the meeting here Monday night.

If Putnam County will take full advantage of the opportunities available, the results will be far reaching.

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Tennessean, Mar. 4, 1966]

SBA TO STUDY CUMBERLAND

(By Nat Caldwell)

Atlanta and Nashville staff members of the Small Business Administration were instructed yesterday to make a special study of economic opportunities in the Upper Cumberland area.

Irving Maness, SBA's Deputy Administrator for procurement and management assistance, told Tom F. Lawrence, southeastern area program director, to direct the study. Maness was here to visit a show of business administrative equipment and procedures at Municipal Auditorium.

"We want to discover opportunities for special SBA assistance to all types of enterprise from summer outdoor theater on the lakes of the Upper Cumberland to small industry that might be created or expanded," the national SBA official said.

He was particularly interested to learn of the organization of a resource, conservation, and development district under agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Representatives of the Federal Soil Conservation Service apprised local RCD directors and Soil Conservation district directors of Maness' proposal for a study at their regional meeting held last night at Cookeville.

Maness was interviewed yesterday following a luncheon for midstate members of the statewide Small Business Advisory Council given by the Third National Bank.

He said months ago SBA offered a loan to assist Cumberland County community theater interests at Crossville.

"I have been informed, however, that the project—from its inception—was so successful that local banks decided to make regular commercial loans to finance a part of the venture," he said.

Eleven counties of the Upper Cumberland compose the Hull-York Lakeland Resource, Conservation, and Development District.

At last night's meeting at Cookeville, the president of the district's board of directors, Dr. L. R. Dudney, reported many projects under consideration.

These ranged from a large watershed project for improvement of the Roaring River to countywide sanitary fill disposal for cans and garbage and private game preserves.

Maness pointed out that a single bank, Crossville's First National Bank, had collaborated with SBA on loans to small industry that created more than 800 new jobs.

[From the Jackson County (Tenn.) Sentinel, Feb. 3, 1966]

Jackson County R.C. & D. Plans Are Developed

A broad rural area program that ranged from countrywide land-fill disposal of garbage and cans to summer historical theater was developed in Gainesboro last Thursday night.

More than 80 Jackson County farmers and businessmen attended the meeting in the Jackson County courthouse to discuss programs for development of the Cordell Hull lake area.

Jackson County members of the 11-county Hull-York Lakeland Resource Conservation Development Association gathered to plan their recommendations for their own lake area and 2 other Upper Cumberland lakes, Dale Hollow and Center Hill.

Dr. L. R. Dudney of Gainesboro who heads the association, told the group that the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which is sponsoring the agency, "will not attempt to form a program for you."

"What you are going to do, on your own, is plan the type of job-creating development that will build a combination recreation, industrial, and agricultural economy in your own rural area," he said.

Dr. Dudney, whose farm on the Cumberland River has been used as a testing ground for conservation practices and for propagation of chestnuts, yellow wood and other rare forest trees, said that "you farmers also have the right to say you don't want to do anything at all."

Joe E. Couch, U.S. Soil Conservation Service representative, assigned to the association asked the farmers for both written and oral suggestions.

He received a number that ranged from rural water supply utility districts to handicraft projects for farm women and collection of Jackson County history that might be of interest to tourists.

Dr. Albert Cooper, director of the Upper Cumberland Planning Center at Tennessee Technological University pledged the aid of the Tech engineering staff and economists to do research on any project the group might wish to undertake.

Dr. Dudney said that similar county planning sessions will be held in each of the 11 counties within the next month.

[From the Livingston (Tenn.) Enterprise, Jan. 6, 1966]

Upper Cumberland on Brink of Great Achievement

The upper Cumberland area is on the verge of its greatest economic advance in history, if its leaders will take advantage of the opportunity, five area spokesmen told members of the Tennessee Association of Soil & Water Districts in Nashville earlier this month.

The group was also told that 50 percent of the Nation's poverty is in rural areas but that only 10 percent of Federal antipoverty funds are assigned to combat it. The rest goes to cities.

Programs already started were described and needs were cited for many others by a panel representing the Hull-York lakeland resource conservation and development project. The project area covers Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, and White Counties.

Panel chairman was Dr. L. R. Dudney of Gainesboro, Hull-York president, and members were Rev. Cliff Ingram, of Monterey, executive secretary of L.B.J. & C. Corp., Eldon Leslie, Livingston, Coleman Harwell, Cookeville, and Ed Hackett, Carthage, directors of the Hull-York lakeland project.

Preceding the panel, Senator Ross Bass predicted more funds would be provided in the next Congress for rural needs.

He also said the resource conservation and development program in the Agriculture Department under which the Hull-York project was organized will play a major role in the drive against poverty.

Dr. Dudney told how Smith, Jackson, and Clay County leaders began to organize the project in face of the problems and opportunities to be created by impoundment of Cordell Hull Lake.

The Hull-York project is among the first 20 in America established under the Depart- of Agriculture program and has a broad range of objects, which were cited by Dudney.

These include tourist attractions, industry based on agriculture, roads, beautification, soil and water projects and community facilities for water supply, sewage, libraries, health and education facilities.

The Hull-York project, he explained, will act to obtain funds through the Agriculture Department, Appalachia, and the State, and will advise with and assist groups and individuals in getting approval for projects.

The Hull-York group joined several others in establishing the Upper Cumberland Economic and Resource Development Center at Tennessee Tech. They included Upper Cumberland Development Association, Upper Cumberland Waterways & Industrial Association, Upper Cumberland Woodusers Association, Tennessee Industrial Land & Timber Corp., L.B.J. & C. Corp., Cordell Hull Economic Development Corp.

Some comments by panel speakers were as follows:

Ingram, speaking on "War on Poverty in the R.C. & D."—60 percent of the people in the area have incomes of less than $3,000 per year. He cited some instances: A woman who cannot read and write and has 10 children; a boy dropout who has no place to turn, and no family to guide him; a 76-year-old woman with a blind daughter; a coal miner, 50, with a third grade education and now out of a job. He cited some things that have been initiated by L.B.J. & C.—5 VISTA volunteers have set up numerous community projects in a 3-county area; the Pebble program at Tech, which brought 400 underprivileged junior high youngsters to Tech for 3 weeks; Headstart, which prepared 1,700 children in the area for school; Neighborhood youth program; application is in for funds for child day care centers.

Leslie speaking on "Urban projects and benefits under R.C. & D." He told how the Upper Cumberland Waterways Association fought for and obtained a $10 million lock on Cordell Hull Dam which will open the region to water traffic; how the Upper Cumberland Development Association accepted responsibility for developing a highway program and first suggested the north-south highway to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of Commerce; cited the industries obtained for the area, including Douglas Aircraft's four plants; urged the need for planning and zoning to make the area more attractive to residents and to tourists; cited community needs for water, streets, guttering, lighting, sewers, parks, recreation, urban renewal, airports, floods control.

Hackett, speaking on rural projects and benefits in the R.C. & D.; he said it is impossible to have a progressive community unless the surrounding area also moves forward. He cited rural problems in the area—much farmland too steep for modern methods; soil depleted by poor management; farms too small, net income in 1960 only $1,204; woodland of cull and low-quality hardwoods; 50,000 acres needs to be planted in trees; floods occur regularly; recreation potential undeveloped. He said funds will be available to remedy these defects through R.C. & D., Appalachia, Public Law 566. We hope to find new markets for our products, to create off-farm jobs, develop recreation, water utility districts, community parks, area cleanup, beautification.

Harwell, speaking on public relations in R.C. & D.; he said the program depends on cooperation and good leadership, especially of city and county officials—the range of projects is so vast that no one group could possibly develop all, or even a significant portion, but many people must take part to make it a success. Public officials and other community leaders must be aroused to the opportunity; they must know that unless they act, their towns and rural areas, will lose great opportunities. Hull-York is an outstanding example of area cooperation. Too often in the past rivalry has retarded progress. Now Hull-York and other cooperative activities have shown that what helps one town or county helps us all. The job of Hull-York directors is to enlist cooperation from groups and individuals to help them get technical and financial assistance. He cited the work already done by Dr. Dudney. Ingram, Leslie, and Hackett, and said they had cut through complexities to get results.

Newspapers and radio stations in the area have been cooperative in publicizing the job; the public is keenly interested. Great things are expected of Hull-York, and will be achieved if the leaders will keep working to get the job done.

The 48th Anniversary of Byelorussian Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the Congressional Record a resolution by the Convention of Byelorussians and Americans of Byelorussian Descent held March 27, 1966, in New York City, commemorating the 48th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic.

The resolution follows:

Resolution

The Convention of Byelorussians and Americans of Byelorussian Descent, held on March 27, 1966, at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City, commemorating the 48th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic hereby resolves:

Whereas communism as an ideology still has not abandoned the principle that power must be seized and retained by force of arms and terror—through so-called wars of national liberation—to stifle, wherever possible, the free development of peoples by means of rigid control of their political, economic and spiritual life; and

Whereas the Soviet Russian regime, under the slogan of peaceful coexistence with the Western World, disguises its true subversive nature and abuses that slogan concealing its subversive activities; and

Whereas the Byelorussian people are suffering under the Muscovite colonialism which drains Byelorussia's economy and deprives its people of the benefits of their labor, and also stifles Byelorussian culture by forcible russification;

Now, therefore, we the participants of the 48th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic in New York City solemnly declare and pledge:

1. To support President Johnson in his resolute opposition to Communist aggression in Vietnam on behalf of our national security, as well as in defense of the principle of national freedom and the right of any people to free self-determination.

2. To constantly call the attention of the American people to the incessant and malicious denigration in the Soviet press of American institutions and America's way of life and to the simultaneous breeding in the Soviet society of a war psychosis and hatred for America.

3. To support the idea of creating in the U.S. Congress a Joint Congressional Committee on Captive Nations with the purpose of investigating and showing to the free world the situation of captive nations. This will hasten the end of the prison of nations—the Soviet Union—thus liberating the Byelorussian people from Russian-Communist domination and securing them the opportunity to develop and prosper in their free democratic state—the Byelorussian Democratic Republic which was proclaimed 48 years ago on March 25, 1918.

For the convention.

NICHOLAS HOROSHKO,
National President of the Byelorussian-American Association, Inc.
ULADZIMIER NABAGIEZ, M.D.,
President of the New York Branch of the Byelorussian-American Association, Inc.
SIARHIEJ HUTYRCHYK,
President of the New Jersey Branch of the Byelorussian-American Association, Inc.

The 17th Anniversary of NATO

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, today is the 17th anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty.

It was on April 4, 1949, that the Foreign Ministers of 12 countries—Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States—signed the treaty in Washington, thus giving birth to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Subsequently, 3 other countries joined the 12 original signatories: Greece and Turkey in 1952, and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955.

During the 17 crisis-filled years that followed the signing of the treaty, NATO has proved itself one of the most durable and effective alliances of modern times. It has served as the shield which guaranteed the security of the North Atlantic Community, allowing the free nations of Europe to proceed with their economic reconstruction and, later, with the provision of technical and economic assistance to the developing countries on other continents.

In recent weeks, we have watched with apprehension the rapidly unfolding developments relating to France's role in NATO's military structure. Many of us have been deeply troubled by the direction of these events. We have not been shocked, because President de Gaulle's public expressions have foretold possible French withdrawal from NATO. Therefore, the Subcommittee on Europe of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has, for the past 3 weeks, been holding executive session hearings on the problems involved in the removal of our bases, our storage plants, and so forth, from French soil. These hearings will be printed very soon so that the Members of Congress may have the benefit of knowing fully the problems involved in order to better consider that part of the pending foreign aid legislation relating to NATO.

I am delighted to note that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee may hold hearings on this subject. I would like to bring to the attention of the chairman of that committee that the Subcommittee on Europe of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has already gone into this subject very thoroughly, and we will be pleased for him to have the benefit of our study when it is printed.

It is much too early to predict, and I would not venture to express any opinion on, the outcome of the processes which are today taking place within the NATO Community. I think, at the same time, it is fitting, on this anniversary for all of us to reflect on the condition of our world, on what we have been able to achieve through the solidarity of the North Atlantic Community which has found such an effective expression in NATO, and on the need for continuing this close collaboration and unity.

Amend Small Business Act

SPEECH
OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 31, 1966

The Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill S. 2729, to amend section 4(c) of the Small Business Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to add my strong support to the effort to pass S. 2729.

This legislation is urgently needed to provide sufficient funds for Small Businesses Administration's lending authority relating to flood disasters. The people of my region on the Mississippi River and its tributaries suffered serious economic losses from floods which struck in 1965 and again this year.

Many thousands of dollars of loans were made by SBA for 30 years, at 3 percent interest, and this certainly was a big help. In many instances, this permitted individuals to begin in business again.

The large number of national disasters which have occurred in the past year have placed a very heavy burden on the operations of SBA. The legislation before us will permit SBA to meet its responsibilities to the people who need help, as well as to continue its regular operations.

I urge passage of this legislation to meet our basic regional needs.

L.B.J. Made a Wise Decision

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 15, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, from the Pensacola News-Journal's editorial page of March 15, I submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a well-written statement on the choice of former Gov. Farris Bryant of Florida to be Director of the Office of Emergency Planning. All Florida is pleased at this appointment of an outstanding public servant.

The editorial follows:

L.B.J. MADE A WISE DECISION

President Johnson made a wise decision when he selected former Florida Gov. Farris Bryant to direct the Office of Emergency Planning.

Again, the soft-spoken attorney and insurance executive will be offering his talent to Government—which, after all, is his first love.

And indeed Washington is fortunate to have a Floridan of such proven leadership qualities in a position very important to the national security and economy.

Governor Bryant, whose years in the Florida Legislature and as the State's chief executive won the respect and admiration of most Floridans—including those who opposed his political philosophy, has only recently launched an entirely new career in Jacksonville. He is chairman of three insurance companies, organizing two of them himself, and is a member of a Jacksonville law firm.

But now he will be going to Washington for an annual salary of $28,500, which is far short of what the man from Ocala was earning through his private enterprise activities in Jacksonville.

Yet, as he puts it: "I just felt that when the President asked me to do this job that I had to do it."

Naturally he considers the new governmental post a personal and financial sacrifice.

But public service is also important to him personally. The position in the National Government gives him the opportunity to contribute to his Government at the Federal level.

Even his family expressed disappointment, since the former Governor's political career has not provided the freedom and lack of pressure the current business career had brought them in recent months.

"But," says Bryant, "they always support me in anything I do."

Bryant is the third Florida Governor to be chosen for a national executive position in Washington. State Supreme Court Justice Millard Caldwell once served as Director of Civil Defense, and LeRoy Collins moved into the National Government first as President Johnson's Community Relations coordinator and now as Under Secretary of Commerce.

As Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, Bryant will sit on the National

Security Council, manage the Government's stockpiles, and serve as the President's representative to all the Governors and direct Federal relief efforts after natural disasters.

It's a big job.

And President Johnson selected a capable man.

FTC Tire Guides Issued To Promote Safety on Highways

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 16, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, during recent years there has developed a widespread demand that the Government issue standards and other regulations designed to protect consumers against unsafe tires and also against certain unfair merchandising methods that have been used rather extensively by many members of the tire manufacturing industry.

In an effort to acquire firsthand information about these problems, the Federal Trade Commission held extensive hearings during January of 1965. This past week the Commission issued a proposed set of guides that deal with these matters.

Under unanimous consent, the Commission's announcement, which summarizes and explains the guides, will be reprinted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Our genial friend, Mr. George Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, and a former independent tire dealer, has long urged the Federal Trade Commission to take more effective steps to protect consumers in the purchase of automobile tires. Upon release of the FTC tire guides last week, he wrote to Chairman Dixon, commending the Agency for its action. His letter contains interesting, historical information about the tire industry, and under unanimous consent it will also be reprinted in the RECORD.

The Commission's tire guide press announcement and the letter of Mr. Burger follows:

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION: TIRE ADVERTISING AND LABELING GUIDES

The Federal Trade Commission announced today the publication of proposed tire advertising and labeling guides, relating to tire safety, grade, quality, guarantees and related matters, for consideration by the industry and other interested or affected parties. Simultaneously, the Commission also announced the adoption of a new guide relating to tire pricing. The pricing provision is effective 60 days from this date.

The Commission has been concerned with the marketing of automobile tires for some period of time. As a means of providing guidance to the entire industry and to seek widespread voluntary compliance, trade practice conference rules for the rubber tire industry were promulgated in 1936 and tire advertising guides adopted in 1958. Orders to cease and desist from various improper activities including deceptive pricing, performance and quality misrepresentation, price fixing and discrimination and similar practices are presently outstanding against many manufacturers and marketers of tires.

Notwithstanding these prior efforts, problems have again developed in connection with the marketing of automobile tires. To evaluate these matters, in January of 1965 the Commission held public hearings on these problems which included the important questions of the safety of tires offered for sale, the adequacy of existing industry minimum safety standards, the need for Federal minimum safety standards and a grading system, price misrepresentation and guarantees. The purpose of the hearings was to afford the Commission the benefit of the views of all concerned to determine whether, and if so, what action was warranted on the problems under consideration.

Representatives of practically every major tire manufacturer and marketer participated in the hearings. Trade associations representing the manufacturers and retailers made extensive presentations. During the 3 days of hearings and in the 3,000 pages of written materials submitted and obtained, the Commission was able to obtain the views of all interested parties. Since the hearings, the staff has continued to gather materials and to study the problems to incorporate recent and current developments.

The Commission, on the basis of the materials and information developed, has concluded that substantial problems exist and require immediate attention.

1. Tire safety and grading: The Commission is convinced that there is a need for mandatory minimum safety standards and a system of tire grading. The materials developed indicate clearly that existing voluntary safety standards, even as recently revised, are inadequate to insure the American public of safe automobile tires.

Further, the Commission proceeding demonstrated an urgent need for a system of tire grading. Because of the unique nature of automobile tires, grading is directly related to safety. At this time there is no valid industrywide system of tire grading. The lack of such a system contributes substantially to consumer deception and can result in the selection of an improper tire for the use intended. Over 1,000 different brands of tires are available to the American consumer, sold under the manufacturers' labels, subsidiary labels and private labels. The consumer, however, has no means of accurately comparing the relative grade or safety of these products and accordingly is unable to make an informed and intelligent purchase.

The Commission is convinced that the preferable means of obtaining adequate mandatory minimum safety standards and a grading system is through Federal legislation. In accordance with this conclusion the Commission has expressed its support and endorsement for pending legislation which would provide such standards and grading.

Adoption of Federal standards and grading for tires will require several years. The Commission feels it must exhaust the means it has available to provide any assistance or relief in the marketing of tires even though it is recognized as inadequate and stopgap.

Accordingly, the Commission is publishing today proposed tire advertising and labeling guides. The proposed guides represent a revision and enlargement of the tire advertising guides adopted in 1958. Among the significant changes are:

(a) A requirement that the load-carrying capacity of tires be disclosed to the consumer to assist in the selection of the proper and safe tire for the use intended and that such information respecting load-carrying capacity be based on actual tests utilizing adequate and technically sound procedures, with the results and the procedures set forth in writing and available for inspection.

(b) A requirement that whenever any representation is made as to "grade," "line," or "level" of a tire, a clear disclaimer be included that no industrywide or other accepted system of quality standards or grading of tires exists.

(c) A prohibition against the use of the expression "ply rating" and a requirement that the actual ply count be disclosed.

Before these guides are promulgated in final form, members of the industry and other interested or affected persons are invited to submit written comments, objections and suggestions to the Commission within 45 days with respect to these proposed guides.

2. Guarantees: Based upon the information developed on this subject, including that presented at the public hearing held before the full Commission on January 13, 14 and 15, 1965, the Commission has concluded that the industry's current guarantee practices have generally been found to be deceptive and that remedial action is necessary. The nature of these deceptions is set forth in the attached guide 16.

Accordingly, the Commission is of the present opinion that the best means of eliminating the deception would be to provide that guarantee adjustments should be computed on the original purchase price or the dealer's actual selling price at the time of adjustment. Guide 16 of the proposed tire advertising and labeling guides reflects this proposed remedy.

Before adopting guide 16 in final form, the Commission has decided to allow 45 days during which the industry and other interested or affected parties are invited to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections. Industry members are specifically requested to comment on the desirability and feasibility of adjusting guarantees (1) on replacement tires either (a) under the formula set forth in guide 16 (d) or (b) on the basis of the original purchase price only; and (2) in the case of tires received as original equipment on new automobiles, on the basis of the dealer's actual selling price at the time of adjustment.

If difficulties or inadequacies are found in these proposed formulas for adjusting guarantees, it is expressly requested that proposed alternatives be submitted in detail, providing all supporting data necessary to demonstrate that such alternative proposals would in fact fully protect the public.

3. Pricing: The Commission, on the basis of the materials offered during the hearings, has concluded that extensive improper price advertising of tires exists and requires immediate attention, particularly as respects the advertising of purported bargains and sale prices which are in most instances fictitious. Widespread improper advertising was found which utilized as the basis of represented price reductions and sale claims prices other than the advertisers' regular selling price, resulting in providing the consumer with only the illusion of a bargain and no actual savings.

To provide assistance and guidance to the industry in its implementation of the necessary corrective procedures, the Commission has revised the existing guide 8 of its tire advertising guides relating to pricing. This new guide is set forth as guide 15 of the tire advertising and labeling guides. It has been expanded and revised, applying knowledge and information on pricing practices the Commission acquired from its hearings and study to the particular problems of this industry. It interprets the general guides against deceptive pricing as they apply to the automobile replacement tire industry.

The new tire guide requires that advertised reductions in price and savings claims be based on the actual selling price of the tires in the recent regular course of business in the trade areas where the representations are made. Claims based on no trade-in price can only be used where it is clearly shown that they set forth actual monetary savings to the purchaser. The new guide also requires that advertised prices either include the amount of Federal excise tax or the exact amount of the tax be set forth in the advertisement.

The Commission believes the industry as a whole should be given a 60-day period in which to bring its price advertising practices into conformity with the law. Accordingly, guide 15 will not go into effect until 60 days from this date. All members of the industry are expected to revise their advertising practices within this 60-day period to conform to the requirements of the new guide.

The staff has been directed to monitor all automotive tire advertising. If appropriate changes are not observed at the end of 60 days, the Commission will take action on a case-by-case basis to obtain strict compliance at all levels whether it involves seeking civil penalties for violation of existing orders or the issuance of new complaints. Copies of the proposed guides are attached. Inquiries with respect to these guides should be addressed to the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF
INDEPENDENT BUSINESS,
San Mateo, Calif., March 10, 1966.

Re tire advertising and labeling guides.

HON. PAUL RAND DIXON,
Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN RAND: It goes without saying that the release of the Commission of Thursday, March 10, is one of the most interesting and constructive findings to come out of the Commission as it applies to the practices prevailing in the rubber tire industry. I say this in view of my experience in the rubber tire industry for over 50 years and the Commission is to be congratulated in this important step with the hope that the tire producers, one and all, will come forward and support the Commission's actions.

In the second paragraph of the release it states: "Trade practice conference rules for the rubber tire industry were promulgated in 1936." Well do I recall that important incident with the writer then in his official capacity as secretary and general manager of the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers—a new organization succeeding the heretofore National Tire Dealers Association.

Through my action with the cooperation of Judge McCorkle and Mr. Henry Miller in charge of the Trade Practice Division, ordered hearings on the proposition for all members of the rubber tire industry and such a public hearing was held in the Stevens Hotel in Chicago in June of 1936. Commissioner Robert Freer presided at the hearing. The hearing was well attended by the great majority of real independent tire dealers from many sections of the Nation. Commissioner Freer remarked openly at the hearing that he was amazed at the lack of cooperation by the tire producers to assist the Commission and more important, their failure to attend the conference. That was a start.

Rules were finally approved by the Commission and publicly announced at the Tire Dealers Convention in the Chase Hotel, November 1936. It was the first set of rules approved under the provisions of the Robinson-Patman Act. The speaker at the Convention was the Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN, of Texas. To the amazement of those in St. Louis, the banquet hall was jammed with those wishing to hear the address of Congressman PATMAN on the overall of the Robinson-Patman Act.

The thinking of the dealers many times was that they could see a rare hope for correction of the unfair practices emanating in most instances from the tire producers themselves.

As usual, taking the bull by the horns, certain major tire producers in around 1939 introduced a nationwide infamous "50 off" sale on automobile tires—their original price list was inflated, which brought down condemnation nationwide by many better business bureaus, with criminal action taking place in certain cities throughout the Nation on misleading advertising. In around 1938 or 1939, in my official capacity, I attempted to get the Bureau of Standards to set up standards for the industry. They advised me "no cooperation from the tire producers on the request." Nothing was done.

I was very much interested in the proposed rule on original equipment tires. The real damage was done when certain tire manufacturers, in cooperation with car manufacturers, monopolized the fifth or spare tire on passenger automobiles. The public never had a chance from that time on.

As to the responsibility of the real independent dealer nationwide, I repeat the real independent, it is a safe conclusion to say that they would welcome the Commission's action and would be pleased to abide by the full regulations. In the majority of cases (nationwide) the dealers are the real victims of the deceptive and misleading advertisements which appeared in the Nation's daily press.

Finally, it is my hope and trust for the overall good of the industry itself, that the tire producers will cooperate and assist the Commission or on the other hand, they can look forward to more drastic regulations by the many States and Federal Government.

It is my hope that you will bring this letter to the attention of your fellow Commissioners. It is all factual.

Sincerely,
GEORGE J. BURGER, *Vice President.*

Who Supports Negotiations In Vietnam?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, on September 4, 1965, I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a Gallup poll report showing the results of a poll of a cross-section of the Nation's adults to the question:

> If a candidate for Congress in your district said that we should try harder to reach a compromise peace settlement in Vietnam, would you be more inclined or less inclined to vote for him?

Sixty-eight percent of the respondents said then that they would be more inclined to vote for such a candidate.

The response to the same question as of today is shown in a report appearing in the Washington Post this morning. The most striking aspect of today's poll is that the results are virtually identical to those of 6 months ago—67 percent today say that they would be more inclined to vote for such a candidate, compared to 68 percent last September.

Since I have consistently urged that the administration try harder to reach a negotiated settlement in Vietnam, and have urged my colleagues in the House of Representatives to take the same position, I am naturally interested in this indication of the views of the American people on this issue. There is no question whatsoever that the American people do want a settlement in Vietnam and will support the party and the candidates who seek such a settlement.

Another indication of this sentiment in a report of the Harris poll, also printed in today's Washington Post, on the question of United Nations' arbitration of the Vietnamese conflict. By a nearly 2-to-1 margin, the respondents favored U.N. arbitration, regardless of its outcome, and those respondents planning to vote Democratic this year favored U.N. arbitration by considerably more than 2 to 1.

It is obvious from these poll results that the American people are very interested in bringing the Vietnam war to a close, whether by negotiation or arbitration, and are extremely flexible on the conditions attached to a settlement. This is hardly surprising, in the light of the considerable confusion and uncertainty that exists as to why we are in a war in Asia and what our goals are in such a war.

I want to again urge my colleagues to give serious thought to the question of how best to end our involvement in Vietnam, and to supporting much stronger administration efforts in that direction.

The two articles referred to are as follows:

THE GALLUP POLL: VIET WAR APPEALS BIG ISSUE IN TWO PARTIES

PRINCETON, N.J.—The Vietnam war will almost certainly be a major issue in the coming congressional campaign.

The results of a survey recently completed indicate that whether the candidate is a Republican or a Democrat, his strongest position on this issue, it now appears, is to advocate greater efforts toward reaching a compromise settlement in Vietnam.

Here was the question asked:

"If a candidate in Congress in your district said that we should try harder to reach a compromise peace settlement in Vietnam, would you be more inclined or less inclined to vote for him?"

The findings, nationally, and by party affiliation:

	Percent
National:	
More inclined	67
Less inclined	15
No opinion	18
Republicans:	
More inclined	65
Less inclined	19
No opinion	16
Democrats:	
More inclined	69
Less inclined	14
No opinion	17
Independents:	
More inclined	65
Less inclined	16
No opinion	19

THE HARRIS SURVEY: VIET ARBITRATION BY U.N. BACKED 2 TO 1

(By Louis Harris)

A singular mark of American public opinion about the Vietnam war has been the desire that every avenue of peaceful negotiations be explored while at the same time the military struggle is pushed in the field.

In no case is the desire for a peaceful settlement more decisively demonstrated than in a recent Harris survey. People were asked how they would feel about turning over the entire Vietnam war to a special three-man United Nations committee for arbitration and a decision binding on all parties. By nearly 2 to 1, the American people said they would favor that.

The only condition a majority of the public would place on such an arrangement is that the Communists would have to agree in advance, as would the United States, to abide by whatever settlement resulted. Up to now, of course, both North Vietnam and Peking have refused to consider any U.N. solution.

The idea of U.N. arbitration holds broad, bipartisan appeal throughout the country, except in the South where a plurality opposes it. Those who voted for Barry Goldwater in 1964 favor it, though by a narrow margin. People planning to vote Republican in 1966, however, back it 3 to 2. Voters who intend to back Democrats this year support it better than 2 to 1.

The breakdown:

U.N. arbitration of Vietnam war

[In percent]

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
Nationwide	51	27	22
By region:			
East	60	20	20
South	33	37	30
Midwest	53	28	19
West	58	25	17
By politics:			
Republicans	53	29	18
Democrats	49	26	25
Independents	51	27	22
Will vote Republican in 1966	49	32	19
Will vote Democratic in 1966	53	23	24
By sex:			
Men	49	33	18
Women	52	21	27
By views on Vietnam War			
Want more military pressure	43	38	19
Want more negotiations	64	16	20

People on the "dove" side in Vietnam are 4 to 1 for turning over settlement to the U.N. So-called "hawks" also favor such a solution, but by a slim margin.

The reasoning of the public in support of U.N. arbitration stems from two widely held beliefs: (1) such peacemaking is precisely what the U.N. was set up for in the first place; (2) any reasonable solution for settling the war is better than expending more lives and money.

Views on U.N. arbitration

	Percent
Why favor:	51
Just what U.N. set up to do	16
Favor anything that might work	11
Should give U.N. a chance	10
Sounds reasonable	9
Save a lot of lives	3
Would strengthen U.N	1
Save a lot of money	1
Why oppose:	27
U.S. can go it alone	8
Committee may be Communist	5
Can't trust Communists	5
Committee too small	4
No faith in U.N	4
Can't settle by talking out	1
Not sure	22

Activities of Representative Edna F. Kelly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, on January 10 and under cloudy skies, the second session of the 89th Congress opened. In southeast Asia, the suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam did not produce the desired results: the Communist factions showed no desire to end the conflict through peaceful negotiations. President Johnson's worldwide peace offensive, initiated shortly thereafter, as well as many other direct and indirect contacts, fell short of achieving that goal. And in the meantime, new strains began to tax the ties which—for the past two decades—bound the members of the North Atlantic alliance in our pursuit of mutual security. New problems cried out for solution in Latin America, in the Middle East, and in South Africa, as well as in the Far East.

Is the United States too deeply embroiled in these areas? That is the question. We find the United States blamed wherever there is trouble, as there appears to be little sharing of the world's burdens. The United Nations, for the time being, has only a limited capacity in helping to keep order in the world. There is an urgent need, therefore, for special review of all U.S. policies, and your Congress, in every committee, has turned to this task.

On my own activities, I talk to you briefly.

In preparation for the work which would confront your Representative in the field of national security during this session of Congress, I traveled to Europe in December 1965. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, I have legislative responsibility for the area which stretches from the shores of the Atlantic through the vast reaches of Soviet Russia.

I visited several capitals of Europe. I met with a number of our Ambassadors, with other foreign affairs specialists, and with the officials of foreign governments. The latter included the French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville; Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro; the Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland Jozef Winiewicz; and the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Sr. Pedro Cortina, of Spain.

The future of NATO, the problems of the Common Market, East-West relations, and the conflict in Vietnam, were among the key issues which we discussed during these meetings. I have been deeply concerned for some time about General de Gaulle's ominous—and increasingly antagonistic—comments about the future of French participation in NATO, which may reverse the progress toward Western European integration and result in the reemergence of Germany as a dominant power. Since March 17, your Subcommittee on Europe has been probing the prospects of the North Atlantic community, directing our immediate attention to the crisis in NATO, including President de Gaulle's call for the removal of U.S. and NATO military facilities from France and his announced intention to terminate French participation in NATO's military structure. Witnesses who have testified before the subcommittee to date have been our Ambassador to France, Charles Bohlen; Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, John Leddy; Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, John McNaughton; Supreme Allied Commander for Europe, Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer; and Under Secretary of State, George Ball. It is anticipated that Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara may wind up the hearings.

Equally disturbing is the continuing trade between some of our allies and adversaries, for example, the building in Red China of a steel mill by the German Government. These things place strains on our alliances. While not ignoring the issues which divide us, we were trying to find areas in which we can cooperate for our mutual well-being and security. This is a never-ending task; nothing in this world is impervious to change, and our relations with our allies must be subject to constant adjustments if open ruptures are to be avoided.

The Kelly amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1951 led to the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), and I am proud that over the years this organization has helped with the resettlement of some 1.4 million human beings, including close to 640,000 refugees. I was delighted to receive recently a report from Mr. Walter Besterman, who was formerly with Congressman EMANUEL CELLER, of Brooklyn, and worked with this program since its inception—and who is now the Deputy Director of ICEM in Geneva, Switzerland— that ICEM has been instrumental in solving the unemployment problem in Italy and France, and in facilitating redistribution of labor surpluses in other countries. The success of ICEM again underlines the importance of international cooperation in solving various regional problems. It should serve as an example as we tackle some of today's difficult issues.

Your House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in its various subcommittees, has also undertaken studies relative to the apartheid issue in South Africa, our foreign buildings program, and further amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

It is understandable that our national security is the prime concern of this Congress—but hovering close in the background is the need to follow up on many domestic issues. These are most important. We have made enormous strides in enacting social legislation during the first session of the 89th Congress. I reported to you on those achievements in my Annual Report of 1965. Now we must make certain that this legislation is properly implemented.

In this regard, I have notified organizations and thousands of my constituents to seek out persons over 65 years of age and urge them to enroll and thus safeguard their rights under the medicare program. Too many persons are still unaware that substantial benefits are theirs under this program. As a result, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 14103, to extend the time for enrollment to January 1, 1967 and I have requested the President to send a message to Congress in support of this extension. Since the introduction of H.R. 14103, the President has recommended that the deadline for enrolling be extended 2 months; however, I will continue my efforts towards a longer extension.

Considering the tremendous scope of social legislation enacted last year, it is not surprising that problems arose and errors were made in its administration. In the economic opportunity program, many problems have come to our attention. These are being studied and, I am sure, will be corrected. One program under the act which has proved very successful is Project Headstart.

One further guarantee of civil rights for all our citizens would be to end discrimination in the selection of juries for Federal and State courts. This is under review by Chairman EMANUEL CELLER'S House Committee on the Judiciary, and it is expected that action will be taken in this session of Congress.

Other programs which I have been reviewing within my congressional district have been the progress in much-needed housing and urban renewal, education, health care, and job training—all of which need refining.

Not only my attention, but the attention of the entire New York congressional delegation is centered on the specific issues of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the Brooklyn Army Terminal. The creation of jobs by relocation of industry to this area and the establishment of employment opportunities for those displaced by these closings are important to the maintenance of the economy of the city of New York—particularly to the Borough of Kings County.

Last but not least are the important Immigration and Nationality Act amendments—Public Law 89–236—which deleted the national origins quota as the basic criterion for welcoming immigrants to our country. This amendment to correct the inequity in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 was initiated by me and was one of my first acts as a Member of Congress. More than 52,000 immigrant visas have been issued since the new law went into effect last December and thousands of families in my district, with my assistance, have been reunited.

The many urgent problems facing your representatives on the Federal, State, and local levels, which must receive the support of all peoples and all organizations, should transcend party lines.

The first bills enacted into law in the 2d session of the 89th Congress were supplemental authorizations and appropriations. These represented primarily requests for national defense and, second, for the implementation of laws enacted prior to last session—in other words, for the operation of domestic programs such as assistance by way of matching grants, veterans compensation, and pensions, and increased pay for military and civilian personnel. Additional obligations were met for educational programs, for health insurance for the aged, and for credits to social security trust funds.

It was with a heavy heart that I voted for a delay for 1 year in carrying out the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965. Since 1951 I have sponsored legislation to repeal this law; however, in view of the needs of national defense and at the request of President Johnson, I voted for this delay in enacting a tax reduction which I fully supported in the first session. Estate tax liability provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 were amended. The Bank Merger Act amendment clarifies the applicability of the antitrust laws to bank mergers to maintain a sound banking system. The Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act extends educational and housing benefits to veterans of active duty since January 1955. Additional circuit and district judges were created. The Federal Coal Mine Safety Act amendments were adopted to reduce casualties in coal mines. U.S. participation in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in Dade County, Fla., in cooperation with the Inter-American Center Authority was authorized.

Other bills which have passed the House of Representatives this session, and are awaiting Senate action are: provisions for an official residence for the Vice President of the United States. A nationwide marketing order for cotton to be established for the purpose of administering the financing to augment cotton produce research and promotion. To amend the Railway Labor Act to provide for the establishment of a special adjustment board to eliminate the backlog of claims before the National Railroad Adjustment Board. Provisions for more efficient mail service to servicemen.

To protect the American consumer, Congress is also considering legislation in regard to the proper labeling and packaging of products, credit contracts, and provisions to close the gap in dealing with cosmetics and medical devices.

While Congress is in session, you may contact me at my Washington office which is open year round for your service.

A. H. Kirchhofer Retires

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the great newspaper editors of our day has stepped aside in favor of younger, experienced editors he has trained to take charge of the editorial side of the Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. Alfred H. Kirchhofer, associated with the News since 1915 and in charge of the news department since 1927, has announced his retirement effective last Friday.

As editor of the News, Mr. Kirchhofer has devoted his efforts not only to the development of his newspaper and to one of the great metropolitan newspapers of the Nation, but also has worked tirelessly for the cultural, educational, business, and industrial development of Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier. Those of us in public life are well aware of the progressive influence which Mr. Kirchhofer has had on our community. He has been a tower of editorial strength both through the news columns and on the editorial page. Those of us who differ politically have never doubted the sincerity and integrity of his convictions.

I know I speak for our Buffalo community in expressing regret that he is putting aside some of his responsibilities at the News. However, although he is doffing his editor's hat, he is going to continue as president of WBEN, Inc., a radio-television subsidiary of the News, and on special projects for the News.

Mr. Kirchhofer's wide activities were included in a Buffalo Evening News story on April 1, announcing his retirement.

The story follows:

A. H. KIRCHHOFER RETIRES AS EDITOR OF EVENING NEWS

Alfred H. Kirchhofer retired today as editor of the Buffalo Evening News but will continue as president of WBEN Inc., which operates WBEN AM–FM and WBEN–TV, the News radio and television stations.

Mrs. Edward H. Butler, president of the News, in announcing Mr. Kirchhofer's retirement also announced appointments to two new positions on the newspaper.

Paul E. Neville, managing editor, was named executive editor responsible for the entire news operation. Millard C. Browne, chief editorial writer, becomes editor of the editorial page.

The retiring editor, whose distinguished newspaper career has been nationally recognized by many high honors and awards, joined the News in 1915.

CONTRIBUTED IMMEASURABLY

He served as a reporter and political writer, assistant city editor, Albany correspondent, Washington correspondent, and in 1927 was named managing editor. He became editor in 1956 upon the death of Edward H. Butler, Jr.

"Mr. Kirchhofer," Mrs. Butler said in a notice to the employees, "has contributed immeasurably to the progress and development of this newspaper which has been profoundly influenced by his competence and character.

"He will undertake some future special assignments for the News and, of course, will conduct the operation of our radio and television stations which have always been conducted in close cooperation with the News."

GREATEST DAYS LIE AHEAD

In a letter to members of the news and editorial staff Mr. Kirchhofer reminisced about his 56 years in newspaper work, 51 of them with the News.

"These have been wonderful years," he wrote, "in which to report, present, and interpret the news of a fast-changing world. But the past is prolog. The greatest days of the News surely lie ahead.

"The newspaper which intelligently serves its constituency will continue to be an indispensable source of intelligence and civic leadership. There is no substitute for news honestly and intelligently reported in the printed form."

Mr. Kirchhofer has long been active in improving standards of journalism education.

HEADED NATIONAL PRESS CLUB

A former president of the American Council on Education for Journalism, which serves as an accrediting committee for college and university journalism schools, he helped organize the accrediting program.

He is also a past president of the National Press Club, Washington, D.C., and was president when the $10 million, 12-story National Press Club Building was constructed in the heart of the capital.

He is a former president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and is a member of the prestigious Gridiron Club composed of present and former Washington newsmen.

He is a founder of the American Press Institute at Columbia University and served on its board of directors.

RECEIVED HONORARY DEGREES

Presently, Mr. Kirchhofer is chairman of the journalism advisory council of St. Bonaventure University. He is a former member of the council of the University of Buffalo and was for many years a member of the general administration committee.

St. Bonaventure University and D'Youville College have awarded him honorary degrees.

The schools of journalism at the University of Missouri and Syracuse University in 1956 and 1958, respectively, awarded Mr. Kirchhofer their medals for distinguished service in journalism.

He was elected to membership in the National Journalism Hall of Fame at the University of Missouri in 1959 and in 1960 was the recipient of the Canisius College Board of Regents Distinguished Citizen's Achievement Award.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirchhofer left Buffalo today on a vacation and expect to return in late April.

NEVILLE WITH NEWS 9 YEARS

Mr. Neville is a cum laude graduate of the University of Notre Dame. He began his newspaper career in Massachusetts with the Worcester Post and Boston Herald.

He served in Ninth Air Force public relations in the European theater during World War II after assignment as editor of the Richmond, Va., Air Base newspaper.

He subsequently returned to the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune where he had been a police reporter and was in turn general reporter, political writer, sports editor and managing editor. He joined the News in early 1957 as assistant to the editor and was made managing editor in 1958.

Mr. Neville is vice president of the New York State Society of Newspaper Editors, a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and a member of the board of directors of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association.

BROWNE A NIEMAN FELLOW

Mr. Browne was born in the State of Washington but grew up in California and is an alumnus of Stanford University. His early newspaper experience was obtained as a reporter and staff writer on the Sacramento Union and other California newspapers.

In the early 1940's Mr. Browne was designated a Nieman Fellow, one of journalism's most coveted awards, providing for a year of specialized graduate study at Harvard University. He joined the editorial staff of the News in 1944.

A past president of the National Conference of Editorial Writers, Mr. Browne is an active member of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity.

He is also a member of the editorial board of the Society of Nieman Fellows which publishes the monthly Nieman Reports, a high quality and influential magazine devoted to the field of journalism.

An Inspired Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post believes that setting up a permanent binational educational institution in India "is an imaginative and constructive piece of statesmanship."

As the Post points out, half of the administrators of this great fund will be American citizens and half Indian citizens—drawn mostly from private life.

The paper adds:

> A century from now, men and women in India well may look back upon this day as one most memorable in the annals of education and in the history of two friendly peoples.

Because I feel sure that those of my colleagues who did not see the editorial will want to read it through, I offer it now for inclusion in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 29, 1966]

AN INSPIRED ACT

Use of $300 million of the U.S. rupee accounts to set up a permanent binational educational institution in India is an imaginative and constructive piece of statesmanship. It will make available for the purpose of encouraging innovations in both child and adult education in India around $10 million a year by an ingenious plan for investing the principal in the bonds of India.

The President must have been delighted to disclose this scheme in his remarks welcoming to this country Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It begins her visit here with the announcement of a joint venture that is at once a symbol of the present friendship of the two nations and an earnest of their mutual confidence in the future. For such an investment in education is an investment in the future.

Because the funds come from rupee accounts accumulated through the provision of Public Law 480 shipments of food, this venture happily combines present aid and future good. The 20 percent of the rupee credits for grain shipments have been set aside to the accounts of the United States, and the fund, already amounts to $575 million. This fund is for expenses of the United States Government in India. It could not be put to better purposes than this. The President has only to exercise the waiver provisions in the law and the transfer of rupees will take place unless Congress negatives the allocation. It certainly will not do so, and the educational effort—so like the work undertaken by some of our great American foundations—will go forward.

Half of the administrators of this great fund will be American citizens and half Indian citizens—drawn mostly from private life. The vision and generosity of government will put into the hands of these educators an incredible opportunity for good works and great deeds. A century from now, men and women in India well may look back upon this day as one most memorable in the annals of education and in the history of two friendly peoples.

Port of Oakland Dedicates Flagpole and Flag to U.N.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Port of Oakland, Calif., dedicated a flagpole and raised a United Nations flag on it in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. This flag will fly each day as a symbol of the worldwide interest in peace and America's determination to be a part of this international endeavor.

The Port of Oakland has ships from all over the world calling at its docks each week. I know that the foreign sailors coming in on these vessels will be assured of America's determination to work for peace throughout the world when they see this symbol of such an effort flying in Jack London Square in Oakland.

I am pleased to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a newspaper article from the Oakland Tribune of March 25 giving the account of Ambassador Goldberg's remarks just prior to raising this flag. Also, I am pleased to insert the message which President Johnson sent for the ceremony.

GOLDBERG RAISES U.N. BANNER IN LONDON SQUARE

United Nations Ambassador Arthur Goldberg raised the flag of the United Nations in Jack London Square today as several hundred onlookers applauded—and one shouted: "Don't raise that flag."

A lone opposition picket paraded in front of the lawn where the blue and white flag went up.

Taking note of opposition to raising the standard in the square, Joseph W. Chaudet, president of the Oakland Board of Port Commissioners, declared:

"The opponents of the board's decision have been loud, long and wrong.

A congratulatory telegram from President Lyndon B. Johnson was read.

Goldberg noted that Astronauts Edward White and James McDivitt carried a U.N. flag around the globe in their Gemini capsule, and quoted their later comment:

"When you go around the world in 90 minutes, you don't see any national boundaries; you see only one world."

The Ambassador added:

"We raise this flag in support, confidence and determination to carry out what every American wants based on the principle of freedom and liberty for people everywhere," the Ambassador said.

Fremont High School provided the band and honor guard.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., March 25, 1966.

Mr. C. STANLEY WOOD,
Chairman, U.N. Flag Committee,
Oakland, Calif.:

I am happy to join with Ambassador Goldberg and all who participate in Oakland's flagraising ceremony in observance of the 20th anniversary of the United Nations.

In San Francisco only a few months ago, at the 20th anniversary commemorative session of the United Nations, I stated that the U.N. has taken root in human need and that it has established a shape and a purpose and a meaning of its own.

I repeat that basic principle again today.

I repeat what is so obvious and so encouraging. Mankind has found a forum in the United Nations. Mankind has come together in the United Nations. Man's hopes have leaped and his fears have shrunk because of the force and influence of the United Nations.

And man will go on in hope. The United Nations will go on. It has already acted more than 50 times to keep the peace. It will continue to act, to keep faith with man's hope, until there is true and lasting peace.

You who are gathered here in Oakland honor this noble purpose. You advance this shining vision. You commemorate a vital instrument of civilization, and you are to be commended for your faith and purpose.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

Lollipops and Launchingpads

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 1966

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, the Aeronautics Museum at the Smithsonian Institution is opening for public inspection a display of art that may well be a portent of the future. For you see, Mr. Speaker, the art is representative of the thinking of the 5- and 6-year-olds of my district in terms of their views about the space age.

Under the auspices of the Douglas Missile and Space Systems Division cooperating with Orange County School Districts, thousands of kindergartners grasped paint and crayons and with unleashed and volatile imagination have given the adult world an uninhibited picture of the age of space.

Donald Douglas, chairman of the board, Douglas Aircraft, Inc.: Charles Able, Douglas group vice president, missile and space systems; Walt Disney, and Robert Gilruth, Director of NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center, served as judges. After a harrowing, tightlipped, but thoroughly enjoyable "hash" session, these noted critics selected the 33 best—many of them as good as the work produced during the current craze for pop and op art.

The exhibition, after being displayed at the Aeronautics Museum, will be exhibited around the world.

Douglas Aircraft has described this imaginative endeavor in the following way:

> Turn today's 5- and 6-year-olds loose with a full color spectrum of crayons, tempera, and water colors and here's the vivid result—surprisingly sophisticated, yet delightfully ingenuous views of orbiting space stations, moon rockets, moonscapes, and launchings. Make no mistake about it, these children are the first space age generation. They were infants when our pioneer astronauts made their way into near space, but the time they reach third grade man will have landed on the Moon and looked beyond Mars. Believing that if yesterday's fantasies are today's realities, then today's youngsters are tomorrow's space experts, the Douglas Missile and Space Systems Division asked public school kindergartners of Orange County, Calif., to illustrate their very individual concepts of a variety of space themes. Unaware of contests, awards of exhibitions, and unhampered by graphic aids, these children responded to suggestions given by their teachers with unfetered imaginations. Will America's future space programs be passed on to creative and knowledgeable hands?

Anyone viewing the exhibit will have a positive answer for the question raised in the last sentence.

At the conclusion of my remarks, I would like to have printed the names of the winners of the space age art exhibit.

WINNERS OF SPACE AGE ART EXHIBIT

WINNERS OF THE FISCAL YEAR CALENDAR CONTEST

Cover: David Jackson, "Trip to the Moon," age 6, Dickerson School, Cypress District, 10051 Bernadette Street, Buena Park.

1. Anita Moore, "Moon Rocket on Launch Pad," Central School, Huntington Beach; teacher, Mrs. Mathers.
2. Sally Faulkner, "Men in Space," age 5, Edison School, Santa Ana, 2063 Orange Avenue.
3. Jacqueline Michielson, "Weather Watcher Satellite," age 5, Marshall School, Garden Grove District; teacher, Barbara Crouch, 15791 Bushard Street, Westminister.
4. Arthur Alviso, "Rendezvous in Space," Walnut School, La Habra City Schools; teacher, Madeline Grubbs, 625 N. Walnut.
5. Rick Murray, "Orbiting Space Station," age 6, Laguna School, Fullerton; teacher, Dodson, 300 W. Laguna Road.
6. Billy Schwerter, "Space Booster in Flight," age 5, Ford School, Fullerton District; teacher, Miss Graham, 315 N. Ford.

REMAINING PORTION OF THE TOP 40 PARTICIPANTS OF THE FISCAL YEAR CALENDAR CONTEST

1. Kathleen, Emory School, Buena Park.
2. David Strasburg, Violette School, Garden Grove; teacher, Doreen Lende.
3. Jane Dempsey, "Weather Watcher Satellite," John R. Peterson School, Huntington Beach; teacher, Mrs. Green.
4. Shannon Schneider, "Trip to the Moon." age 5, Dickerson School, Cypress District.
5. D'lisa Olson, age 5, Richman School; Mrs. Goodman, teacher.
6. Kevin Kane, "Spaceship," Central School, Huntington Beach; teacher, Miss Kfnalfy.
7. Addie Flanagan, "Orbiting Space Station," Walnut School, La Habra City Schools; teacher, Madeline Grubbs.
8. Wanny Callaci, "Close-up of a Satellite," John R. Peterson School, Huntington Beach; teacher, Mrs. Green.
9. "Inside a Space Station," Rosita School; teacher, Mrs. Penderghast.
10. Francis Kresuda, "Man in Spaceship," age 5, Evans School, Garden Grove; teacher, Mrs. Karen Heidreder.
11. Luis Valadez, "Spaceman on the Moon," age 5, Woodcrest School, Fullerton; teacher, O. Peterson.
12. Kenneth Lasky, "Sky Rocket," Tierra Rica, La Habra city schools; teacher, Constance Newman.
13. Terri Swenson, age 6, Pacific Drive School, Fullerton; teacher, Cuppy.
14. Harold Bogards, "Trip to the Moon," age 5, Dickerson School, Cypress District.
15. Annette Heath, "Inside a Blockhouse," Monroe School, Garden Grove; teacher, Miss Broome.
16. Cherri Richardson, "Weather Watcher Satellites," age 5, Monroe School, Garden Grove; teacher, Miss Broome.
17. Gloria Sharon, age 6, Evans School, Garden Grove; teacher, Mrs. Miller.
18. John Munroe, "Rendezvous in Space," age 5, Orangethorpe School, Fullerton; teacher, Bogle.
19. Jay Sneddon, "A Trip to the Moon," age 6, Ford School, Fullerton; teacher, Miss Graham.
20. Vikki Groff, age 6, Riverdale School, Garden Grove; teacher, Fay Barrow.
21. Karen Enarson, "Going to the Moon," age 5, Price School, Anaheim School District; teacher, Barbara Bethard.
22. Joy Moore, "A Trip to the Moon," age 6, Cypress School, Cypress District.
23. Kathleen Birgen, Walnut School, La Habra city schools, "Rendezvous in Space."
24. Tina Grodellis, "Closeup of a Satellite," Walnut School, La Habra city schools; teacher, Madeline Grubbs.
25. Gregor Haller, "Rendezvous in Space," Walnut School, La Habra city schools; teacher, Almaretta Williams.
26. Cyndy Delosautos, "Closeup of a Satellite," age 5, Clara J. King, Cypress District.
27. Paul Clark, "Capsule With Spacemen," age 5, Post School, Garden Grove; teacher, F. Griffin.
28. Dennis Ziegler, "Trip to the Moon," age 5, Dickerson School, Cypress District.
29. Terry Hebert, Village View, Ocean View School District; teacher, Miss Hendrickson.
30. Jack Fleming, "Refueling at a Space Station," age 6, Betsy Ross School, Anaheim.
31. Scott Pickles, Village View School, Ocean View School District; teacher, Miss Hendrickson.
32. Unknown.
33. Unknown.

Leadership on African Affairs in the Department of State

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 30, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to salute two distinguished public servants who have made significant contributions to the development of American policy with respect to Africa.

I wish to commend first the Honorable G. Mennen Williams, who after a outstanding career as Governor of Michigan served with imagination and insight as Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

In addition, I wish to commend the work of his able deputy, J. Wayne Fredericks, and I am pleased to say that while I am proud that Mr. Fredericks was born in the congressional district I represent in Indiana, I would want to compliment him for his outstanding service no matter the place of his birth.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert at this point in the RECORD the text of editorials in the New York Times and the Washington Post and an article by Charles Bartlett in the Washington Evening Star with respect to leadership in the Department of State in the field of African affairs.

The articles follow:

[From the New York (N.Y.) Times, Mar. 18, 1966]

NO TIME TO DISENGAGE

Joseph Palmer II has impressive qualifications to be Assistant Secretary of State for Africa. A career diplomat, he has had long experience of the new Africa and is held in esteem by many of its leaders. His relations with the career officers who staff and in many cases head the U.S. missions in Africa should be easier than those of his predecessor, G. Mennen Williams.

Everyone interested in African problems will hope, however, that Mr. Palmer was not appointed to scale down America's commitments to Africa, a course many career officers advocate. Given the Vietnam involvement and the enduring problems of Latin America and Europe, Africa cannot claim very high priority in the overall American foreign policy effort. But it would be against the best interests of the United States to attempt substantial disengagement from Africa on the excuse of responsibilities elsewhere.

African leaders will be watching closely to see if the departure of Mr. Williams will mean a slackening in U.S. support for Britain's effort to bring down by economic sanctions the white rebel regime in Rhodesia. They will watch closely for dilution of the American stand against apartheid in South Africa, never militant in any case.

Recent developments, particularly in west Africa, offer fresh opportunities for imaginative American help and cooperation. The ouster of Kwame Nkrumah gives hope for eventual economic stability in that promising country. The stability provided by the army regime in Nigeria could open up new opportunities for effective American assistance and for fruitful private investment.

Mr. Williams had weaknesses, but he did persuade Africans that the United States was genuinely interested in their problems and ready to help in their solution. It will be up to Mr. Palmer to convince Africans that the interest is an enduring one.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Mar. 13, 1966]

Soapsuds

Assistant Secretary of State G. Mennen Williams, who has emerged from his submersion in African affairs to seek the Democratic nomination for Senator in Michigan, was a phenomenon in Washington. The first of President Kennedy's appointees (who must have been dismayed at the relatively small reward for his substantial political support), he stuck it out for more than 5 years. He began his approach to African affairs as if he were still running for Governor, and he was responsible for propagating many naive notions. Yet he also placed a therefore largely ignored continent on the State Department map, and he established helpful rapport with some African leaders.

His failings did not arise from want of energy or idealism. From his woolly first tendencies to regard African motives as $99\frac{44}{100}$ percent pure, to confuse nationalism and tribalism with Western democracy and to equate independence with utopia, "Soapy" learned a great deal—though not until after he had infuriated the Portuguese for the wrong reasons and given the British, who hardly needed to be urged to grant self-government, a bad case of the shakes. He succeeded in conveying an appreciation of American interest, although some in the administration regarded him as not sufficiently tough minded. Most of the big decisions were made at a higher level, while the details were left to his extremely able career deputy, J. Wayne Fredericks.

There is certainly an argument for bringing fresh blood into the upper echelons of the State Department, and sometimes a politician, with his knowledge of people and usual absence of starchiness, can be highly effective. "Soapy" was by no means a washout, but his experience demonstrated that prior knowledge of the area to which an appointee is assigned is still a useful qualification.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Mar. 21, 1966]

Rusk's Selections a Contradiction

(By Charles Bartlett)

Secretary Dean Rusk's selection of a career foreign service officer, Joseph Palmer, to head his bureau of African affairs is a significant instance of the contradiction which exists between is philosophy and his practice in administering the State Department.

No Secretary of State in modern history has complained more often or vehemently at the inertia beneath him. He has entreated and ordered his assistant secretaries to take the broadest possible views of their responsibilities. He has said time and again that he wants much more than a bureaucracy. And yet he has almost entirely surrounded himself with a hierarchy of men for whom government is a career.

Of the top 20 posts in the State Department, only 7 are now held by men with roots in the private sector: Rusk himself; George Ball (who threatens to return to his law practice this June); Averell Harriman, and 4 ex-professors—Falt Rostow, Anthony Solomon, Lincoln Gordon and Charles Frankel. The 14 others, including the 2 most recent appointments (Palmer and Dixon Donnelly, the new Assistant Secretary for Public Afairs) are federal men of long standing.

Most of the 14 are shining examples of their species. They have climbed a long ladder and they are hard to fault in terms of character and experience. But the point remains that they bear the restraints of organization men who must weigh their initiative against their necessity to persist in the bureaucracy, perhaps long after the Johnson administration.

This point is important against the State Department's big new mandate, long sought by Rusk. All the coordinating functions of overseas activities, taken into the White House in Harry Truman's time and kept there until McGeorge Bundy left town 3 weeks ago, have now been vested in the State Department. This gives the Department a broad leverage which leaves no room, as Rusk declared in a recent memo to his staff, "for parochial viewpoints."

The point is particularly important in regard to Africa, a continent in flux which holds many implications for the future of the planet. Yet its diplomats are hard pressed to draw the attention of American policymakers and legislators. Rusk himself has never traveled as Secretary of State to Africa and he has made one speech on the subject in 5 years.

John Kennedy was fascinated by the challenge of the new African leaders and he brought 22 of them to Washington on state visits while he was President. Lyndon Johnson, gripped by more immediate problems, has invited only two of them here in the last 28 months. This is certainly one factor in the recent finding after long travels by a House subcommittee that most Africans feel the United States has little interest in their continent.

Rusk has consistently maintained that Africa is the primary responsibility of Britain and the European powers whose economic ties have outlasted their colonial bonds. His thesis was indorsed in 1962 by the Clay committee, zealous to find ways to cut back foreign aid. Rusk's preoccupation with the cold war and the President's preoccupation with crises have served to create a very real division of interest.

The exclusion of Africa as a prime concern is appealing to a government already bowed with responsibilities. But the Rusk thesis tends in practice to ignore the fact that when real trouble flares in Africa, the United States inevitably is thrust into the heart of it.

This was true in the Congo and it will be true in southern Africa if the British mishandle Rhodesia and now the seeds of a racial war. One mark of the Government's disposition to put African issues at the foot of the agenda is the fact that the President has no policy at present on the converging problems caused by South Africa's obduracy.

Two major accomplishments by the team of G. Mennen Williams and Wayne Fredericks, who have conducted African affairs over the last 5 years, were their tireless efforts to persuade the Africans that this country does care about them and their readiness to buck the Rusk thesis at moments when it seemed important for the United States to take the lead.

The African Bureau must continue to strive for top-level attention and imaginative initiatives. Palmer is a distinguished career officer but his Federal roots are bound to inhibit him. It may be merely that Rusk works more comfortably with career officials. The danger is that the selection may dampen the struggle which Williams and Fredericks have waged to keep this Government abreast of events in Africa.

Rose Levinson, Outstanding Pittsburgh Citizen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I offer for the RECORD the fine tribute to my good friend, Mrs. Samuel M. Levinson, Rose Levinson, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rose Levinson has succeeded as career girl, wife, mother, and now sadly, as widow. Rose is an object lesson to widows on the way to return to happiness, how to be active in community, welfare, and cultural affairs.

Her activities point the way for a rewarding life for all widows, and those burdened down by the loss of an unreplaceable loved one. Rose Levinson's course is to be brave and cheerful, be active and help others. Cheers for Rose Levinson.

The tribute follows:

[From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Squirrel News, Mar. 17, 1966]

Her Life Is Shared With Many

(By Sara Rosenblum)

Widows—bless 'em—often prove themselves the salt of the earth. Particularly those who, when life's eventuality strikes, don't cry, "Why did this happen to me?"

But instead, after time eases their heartaches somewhat, pull themselves up by their bootstraps. They dry their tears and look about. And before long find there are countless others who are bearing even greater burdens. By helping these they often find a measure of happiness for themselves. And add luster to their lives.

Our community has countless such courageous women. An outstanding example is Mrs. Samuel M. Levinson, of 5430 Forbes Avenue. As most everyone knows, her late husband, whom everybody knew as Sam Levinson, was founder and later board chairman of the Levinson Steel Co. With a warm outgoing personality he was a part of our city's history and a vital force in its civic, cultural, religious, and charitable activities.

During their 51 years of devoted life together Rose Levinson was in the environment of constant welfare doing. Thus, long before she had to go it alone, it came naturally to her. And her selfless activities are almost beyond counting.

Now let's go back somewhat. The former Rose Reuben graduated from Fifth Avenue High. Evenings she taught there and during the day was a secretary. She met young Sam, a handsome athlete, at a basketball game. They married in 1913.

At once Rose knew what she wanted: four children before she would reach 30, and to become the best wife and mother possible.

She took courses in home economics, first aid, home nursing, and prenatal care. Also nutrition and child psychology. By age 30 she almost had it made. But not quite. Instead of four children the stork had delivered three.

Son Aaron P. Levinson now capably heads his dad's steel firm. Daughter June is Mrs. Louis Siegel and lives next door to mom. Netta is married to Rabbi Earle Grollman in Boston. There are eight grandchildren. Already one of them has made headlines. Grandson Jimmie, a 1964 Harvard graduate and distinguished pianist, is with U.S. AID in New Delhi, India.

Recently there was a flurry of excitement among the Levinsons. They received an invitation from U.S. Ambassador to India, Chester Bowles and wife, to attend a piano recital at the Roosevelt House in Chanakyapuri. Followed by a dinner and reception at the Embassy. To hear and honor Pianist F. James Levinson, Aaron's boy.

When her youngsters started school, Rose Levinson got a project of her own. Piano and voice specializing in nursery songs. She directed the Eastern Star choir for 24 years. And 27 years ago organized the first Mother's Club—the Alpha Epsilon Phi, in which she's still active.

Our neighbor worked in the Red Cross blood bank for 3 years. And she reads to the blind hours at a time. And now listen to this. She has given 15 years of uninterrupted service as teacher in our neighborhood home for crippled children.

In the classroom, she aids teacher Lorraine Briskman. In fact, she's often referred to as Lorraine's right hand. The children idolize her and call her Aunt Rose. So does everybody else there. Through the James Rachel Levinson Foundation, a piece of equipment has been presented to the school's education department for the children's use. Every year it's something different.

Our neighbor deserves much praise but she'll have none of it. Her manner is quiet and unassuming. Just a lovely neighbor with a natural school-girl complexion—who knows what's to be done, and does it.

Gives you a warm feeling, doesn't it, having Rose Levinson in our neighborhood.

Important Principle at Stake

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow April 5, the House will consider the Interior Department appropriation bill which includes, among other items, funds for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. I call to my colleagues attention an editorial from the New York Herald-Tribune of today, April 4, which states a very important principle at stake as we consider this legislation.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include the editorial at this point in the RECORD.

TROUBLE FOR THE ARTS FOUNDATION

Already the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, created by Congress only last September, is running into congressional trouble. A house appropriations subcommittee has cut the $5 million authorized by the bill for the arts endowment to $4 million and denied the money authorized for the humanities endowment altogether. Chief among the subcommittee's complaints seems to have been that the endowments' plans for spending the money were not yet sufficiently detailed.

This complaint, however, cuts to the heart of the philosophy behind the Foundation: that Federal support for the arts and humanities should be provided, but that it should be insulated from Federal control. Critics of the bill originally protested that nothing would more stifle creativity in the arts and humanities than the "dead hand" of Government, and nothing would be better calculated to realize their fears than to have the endowments answerable to a congressional committee for their choices of projects.

Each endowment has been provided with a highly distinguished council of private expects, who may know little about legislating but know a great deal about the arts and humanities. The amount of money involved is relatively small. The principle at stake—support without interference—is large. The matter is expected to come before the House this week. By all means let the experiment be funded so that it can proceed in the only way that success is possible, which is to leave the decisions in the hands of the Foundation itself and its councils.

Perspectives, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE P. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Office of Economic Opportunity indicated that one of the industries which is doing an outstanding job in administering a Job Corps center is Litton Industries, Inc. It was the intention of Congress that private enterprise groups be given an opportunity to administer these all-important training centers which are in the forefront of our country's war on poverty.

In addition to the OEO statement, Mr. Charles B. Thornton, chairman of Litton Industries, received a Job Corps flag from Vice President HUMPHREY on March 10.

At this time, I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech given by Mr. Thornton on March 4 before the 35th National Business Conference of the Harvard Business School Association in New York City. These remarks give a great insight into why Litton Industries are making such a fine contribution to the Great Society's effort to eliminate poverty in this great land:

(Remarks of Charles B. Thornton, chairman, Litton Industries, Inc., 35th National Business Conference, Harvard Business School Association, March 4, 1966)

PERSPECTIVES, 1966

The objectives of this conference are clear—namely, that education, business, and Government must unite, and unite effectively, to tackle the tremendous job of elementary poverty, a task which no society in history has undertaken with any reasonable success.

That the businessman should be concerned about poverty, as he is about other problems of our Nation should be no surprise. Yet there are those who characterize the businessman as something less than patriotic and compassionate. For some unknown reason, the word seems to have gotten around that the businessman is for poverty—not against it. Such an absurdity too often goes unchallenged. If there is any responsible businessman or industrialist who believes poverty in our midst is good for this country, I don't know him.

There are many reasons why this Nation is great, and one of these is that it has a strong and ever-expanding industrial base. In the forefront of this Nation's growth are hundreds of thousands of businessmen and industrialists who are the visionary planners, the organizers, the innovators, and leaders in meeting the challenges of today, and forging the opportunities of tomorrow.

Most of you have built new enterprises, or expanded older ones on products that did not exist a few years ago. Still others of you have plans and projections based upon the anticipated development of presently unknown products and services, which will mean still more jobs and oppotrunities.

Over 72 million people are employed in America today, and 7 out of 10 are in jobs that did not exist at the beginning of this century. American industry is progressing at a furious rate in the creation of jobs, and this is the foundation of the overall economic health of our Nation. In just 16 years, the national output of goods and services, as measured by our gross national product, has doubled, and by 1980 it should double again.

Our Government can stimulate, our educational institutions can make great contributions, and labor will do its part, but it is crystal clear that it is the job of business and industry to provide the structural and economic base that will further strengthen this Nation and bring into reality the Great Society.

The problems of the poor will not go away. We should not think that burying them in the slums of our cities, or scattering them over the countryside will make them any less. They are problems and real problems, and their solution requires an effective working relationship between Government and business.

The President and the Congress saw this and provided in the Job Corps legislation for a direct business participation. In effect, they said that since free enterprise is based on the individual, all individuals must be developed to a greater potential if we are to get the best from our system. Further, as a principal element in the free enterprise system, industry should take an even greater part in this development process.

To be more specific, I would like to take a few minutes to share with you our own participation in the Job Corps.

As background I should say that our company, like most of yours, has training programs for its employees. During the last 10 years, we have given some form of training to over 15,000 of our employees. This has ranged from on-the-job training, retraining, work-while-learning, and many forms of educational aid, including scholarships in our nation's colleges and universities.

Our training activities, however, have been directed primarily to upgrading and reorienting the skills of our own employees to keep pace with the rapidly changing technical content and complexity of our products. As late as 4 years ago, over 50 percent of our current 6,000 products either did not exist or have had major technological design changes. To make our training programs as effective as possible, we brought together professional teachers and specialists from the outside, and coupled them with our company's engineering, production, marketing, administrative, and management personnel.

As a result, we have and are continuing to develop training aids, equipments, and techniques which have resulted in even better training at less cost to our company.

Even though our efforts in this field were initially directed toward personnel in industry, we have found that many of our innovations were applicable on a broader basis. Consequently, when Mr. Shriver invited industry to participate in the Job Corps training program, our educational systems division decided to submit a proposal for a prime contract to create and run a training center.

In January 1965, we signed a contract to take over Camp Parks, an abandoned military installation in northern California, and in it we established a training program for boys to be selected by the Government.

I must admit his decision was made with some hesitation after considering the risks involved. We knew that these boys would come from a segment of our population which has been left behind. Few, if any, would have ever held a job. All would be school dropouts, and many would scarcely be able to read and write. These would be boys whom others had previously tried to help and had given up. The relief roles and sometimes the police blotter were their principal identification with our society.

But we believed that industry, as a responsible major institution in a free society, must accept a share of the job of bringing forward that segment of our population. Further, we believe that industry can do this job better than any other segment of our society. So we accepted the challenge.

We worried about potential incidents which might be harmful to the reputation of our company and about embarrassing political criticism. But we determined to accept the risk. We also thought of stockholders who might be critical that our company would launch into such a venture, even though a small profit was involved.

The start-up was encouraging. We agreed to get the camp operating in 90 days; it was functioning in 45. An adequate staff was required in 75 days; it was available in 30 days.

And then the boys began to arrive. They came from all the 50 States, in all sizes and shapes and conditions. They were school dropouts, from the first grade to high school. They were from cities, towns, and rural areas. All ethnic groups were represented. They ranged from the aggressive, belligerent boys who carried a chip on their shoulders and wanted to fight, to the passive, timid boys who had completely given up. They were all volunteers and had been proceed by the U.S. Employment Services across the country, but in too many instances, they appeared to be boys that somebody just wanted to get out of town.

Fires and fights soon started. Since the boys could leave the program anytime they made up their minds to, our initial worry was who would leave first, the boys or the carefully chosen staff which we had placed in charge of Camp Parks. These worries were short lived.

In the light of the burning buildings, our staff rolled up their sleeves and started to work with complete dedication and a determination to salvage these boys for America. With few exceptions, the boys wanted an opportunity. Even though most of them entered the program with skepticism, they began slowly to respond.

As our people came to see the problems first hand, we soon learned that the budget was inadequate, and that many of our plans had to be reivsed and changed.

The medical budget had been based upon the average for boys of this age group. However, few had ever had any kind of medical care, and even fewer had ever been to a dentist. The dentistry bill alone has overrun so far by $750,000, with another quarter of a million for other medical services.

The food budget was based upon the GI 3,500 calories a day. It has been running 6,000 calories a day. This adds up to $700,000 during the 2-year contract period.

The psychologists tell us that to these boys, food is a symbol. The ability to eat a lot is important to them, even though it runs beyond their physical needs.

We learned that instruction on a small-group basis had to be combined with individual learning. Even the boys who chose the same courses, though willing, could not progress equally together. This is understandable as their previous school levels varied so widely.

We also learned that the boys who couldn't read or write were the most sensitive and often the most belligerent. To learn the A B C's was considered kid stuff and they wanted no part of it. This was largely solved as they began to show interest in one or more of the training programs coupled with our staff's liberal use of an old American principle—the incentive system.

For example, those in electronic assembly were told that when they learned to read the instruction manuals, they would be given parts to assemble a small radio which they could keep if it worked. The learning aids and teachers in our reading facilities were soon overwhelmed. Once they started, the boys were determined to proceed rapidly, and these facilities are now open day and night. In addition to the regular hours during the day, many boys spend from 3 to 5 extra hours at night on their own learning to read and write.

Last week I visited one group using teaching aids in individual booths. They were all at different reading levels. I talked to one fine looking boy from Oklahoma—a first-grade dropout—who could not even write his name 5 months ago. He has averaged 5 hours a day, including Saturdays and Sundays, learning to read. He already has his radio, and is now working harder than ever.

Another boy showed me a Life magazine, saying, "I used to just look at the pictures. Now you know I read the writing and I know what they're all about." His eyes were glistening.

Another boy in a booth seemed too embarrassed to talk. He was just starting and having difficulty writing simple words like "who" and "how," as he heard the words pronounced and displayed on a machine.

The instructor told me that the average accomplishment of this group of boys was now running at one elementary school grade per month. By the way, this teacher's name is Mrs. Riggs and she had taught in the second and third grades of the California elementary school system for over 20 years. She said that she had joined our staff at Camp Parks last year because she was curious about the program and also wanted to earn some additional income during the summer. Even though her pay now is the same for 11½ months as it was in the public school system for 9, she wants to continue at Camp Parks. She said, "It is the most rewarding experience that I have ever had."

Earlier in our Job Corps experience, we found many professional teachers lacking in interest and even critical of the Job Corps activity. Now some of the most enthusiastic on our staff are former teachers, and we have an average of 200 applications from professional teachers for every position available.

There are over 2,000 boys at Camp Parks, and the first ones are beginning to graduate. Depending upon their ages, their previous level of education, and the relative complexity of the course chosen, the training varies from 6 months to 2 years.

Upon graduation, each boy receives a general educational diploma from the Job Corps, and, in many instances, an accredited high school diploma. Of the few hundred who have graduated, about 15 percent have reentered the public school system, about 50 percent have found jobs in industry, and approximately 35 percent have entered the Armed Forces. Remember that these were boys not only below the entry level for jobs in industry, but also below the minimum level for military service.

The motivation supplied by a fellow Corpsman getting a job has greater impact than all the words in the world from our staff, or other "outsiders." They follow each other's progress with intense interest, as indicated by the Camp Parks' Corpsman's newspaper edited and published completely by the boys themselves—"Plunkett Lands Job," "Eddie Kendall Hired by Telephone Co." and many more.

Speaking of graduates, I think you would like to know that as the boys arrive they are relieved of any switchblade knives, lead pipes, and even homemade guns in their possession. You should see the collection. Each boy is told that his name will be tagged to this property, and he may reclaim it when he leaves the camp. So far, not one single graduate—and I repeat—not one has asked for the return of his weapon.

As I said a moment ago, it is still too early to judge, but if we assume, based upon our experience at Camp Parks, any reasonable degree of success of the Job Corps program, it will be one of the best investments America could make.

The present cost of training a boy at Camp Parks is running between $3,500 and $4,500, depending upon his training period. Some critics have said that this is more costly than maintaining a student in many of our colleges and universities. To make the comparison comparable, however, remember the 6,000 calories and the million dollars spent on teeth and general health. Furthermore, these are boys with problems, and the training center has them 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

We in the business world consider economic payout in determining the merits of an investment. If we apply that measurement to the Job Corps, it becomes an investment that any prudent businessman would be willing for our nation to make.

Remember that 70 percent of these boys came from families on relief. Furthermore, 40 percent of their grandparents were also on relief. If we can break that cycle and can make them tax producers instead of problem tax consumers, we have added greatly to the strength of America.

To keep a family on relief in California costs $5,000 a year, or $100,000 for one generation. To keep a man in prison costs $8,000 a year.

Camp Parks is not intended to be a boys camp, nor a vacation outing. Its dropout rate has averaged 8 percent—not bad when you consider these boys were all 100 percent dropouts when they came here. It is in the deadly serious business of building citizens. How well this job is being done can only be measured by the performance of the boys during their long lifetime after they have completed their relatively few months in the Job Corps training program.

Any way we look at it, we'll find that the breakeven point of this investment will be far lower than any previous minimum that we as businessmen have ever used as a yardstick.

In closing, I would like to read just one of the many letters which Dr. Uslan, director of Camp Parks, has received. This one came after the boys returned from Christmas leave:

"DEAR SIR: I would like to express my many thanks to you and your coworkers for the improvement I found in my son Paul. His conduct is much better, and his personality is wonderful. We enjoyed him to the high. He made our Christmas a perfect one. We just love him to death. Now I must say that he used to have ways we did not like. I am so happy to see that Paul is now growing up to be a real man. May God bless every one of you. As I close I will say thanks again and again and again.

"Sincerely yours,

"PAULINE THOMAS."

Passover in Moscow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, at this joyful season of Passover, I should like to convey to all my friends of the Jewish faith and cultural inheritance my warmly affectionate greetings, and my hope that for each of them the occasion may be one of rejoicing, of family love, of religious inspiration, and of renewed devotion to the ideal of freedom. For this is, I know well, a time of joyful feasting, whose central ceremony is the ritual meal called the seder; this is a time of worship and religious instruction; and, above all, this is the commemoration of an outstanding event in the history of the human struggle for freedom.

On Tuesday, March 29, the 23d Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union convened. This congress will greatly influence the course of U.S.S.R. policy. In line with this thought, it would be most fitting if the Communist Party took action to guarantee freedom of religion toward its citizens of the Jewish faith. True recognition of the historic and religious identity of the Jewish people will have to involve much more. A thorough educational campaign by the Soviet Government to eradicate anti-Semitism; the allowance and even the support of Jewish institutions, Hebrew books and periodicals—in short, a Jewish cultural identity.

There will be difficulties involved in accomplishing these things. This is a situation which has deep historical roots, and we in the United States know only too well that even the full weight of Government policy will not erase discrimination and restrictive practices overnight.

I would like to insert an editorial which appeared in the April 2 edition of the Washington Post dealing with this subject, entitled, "Passover in Moscow":

PASSOVER IN MOSCOW

The Soviet Union's treatment of its Jews is a standing rebuke to a nation that claims to be humane and just. This contention was dolefully documented at a recent meeting of concerned Americans in New York. Sitting as the Ad Hoc Commission on the Rights of Soviet Jews, they reviewed fresh evidence of how assimilation is enforced on Soviet Jews by policy made at the top of Soviet society but denied them by bias existing at the bottom. Caught in this fateful bind, the 3 million Jews of Russia are in a state of cultural and religious—and often, personal—despair. It is a despair keenly felt at this time of Passover, the holiday meant to mark the deliverance of Jews from oppression.

In the last year or so, Moscow has taken a few steps to recognize and repair their plight. A few more Yiddish books have been published, a few promises of religious articles made to synagogue congregants, a few civilities accorded Israel, a few general public statements made against anti-Semitism. Yet these gestures, however welcome, only scratch the surface of a deeply rooted evil. A full-fledged campaign to give Soviet Jews the privileges and liberties which already belong to other Soviet citizens is essential if the country's reputation is not to be permanently stained by the religious and cultural death of its Jews.

I renew my expression of hope today, that freedom of religion will become a reality in the Soviet Union, for this Jewish feast to which I pay tribute is not only a major expression of religious faith and racial heritage for the Jewish people, but for all of America, it is a celebration of our most cherished national ideal, freedom. From the Statue of Liberty welcoming the immigrant or visitor from abroad, to the figure crowning our Capitol dome itself, we enshrine the figure of liberty as one of the principal symbols of our national character. On this occasion, Israel and America may well unite in expressing the sentiment so nobly set forth in the final stanza of the Star Spangled Banner:

Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a Nation.

Lab Animals Vital to Research Efforts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, we have all received many letters asking us to support legislation which will prevent stealing of pets and insure humane treatment for laboratory animals. But if we enact legislation which is too restrictive, there is a danger that we will severely handicap medical researchers in their efforts to find a cure for cancer, heart disease, and other threats to human life.

Much of the mail we have received has been from people who are sincerely concerned with the welfare of their pets. But the campaign has also been stimulated by people and organizations whose eventual goal is to prevent any medical research which uses experimental animals.

Recently Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, the distinguished health authority, wrote in the Minneapolis Star on the use of laboratory animals for medical research. He argued against legislation designed to so harass laboratory researchers that they no longer will be able to get much work done.

A pet owner himself, Dr. Alvarez stated:

> Surely, you must think more of the health of our millions of children than you do of the comfort of a few thousand animals. I love animals, but I love human beings much more, and this is why I am making this appeal.

Because Dr. Alvarez has written wisely on an issue on which we Congressmen have received more mail than any other I place his column in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that all of my colleagues will have a chance to read it.

LAB ANIMALS VITAL TO RESEARCH EFFORTS

(By Dr. Walter C. Alvarez)

We humans are so funny. Recently, Drs. Salk and Sabin and the able men who worked before them and with them practically wiped off the face of the earth that horrible disease of children, poliomyelitis. These doctors removed a great fear from the hearts of millions of mothers.

Now, what puzzles me is that after receiving magnificent gifts of this type from laboratory workers, why should hundreds of thousands of our people be writing to their Congressman to pass several laws, all designed to so harrass laboratory researchers that they no longer will be able to get much work done. One law would leave all research men at the mercy of some politician in Washington who could tell them what they could and could not do. After 50 years of contact with the people who work to pass this type of law, I have learned that they are not so concerned with the good of animals as with their hatred of research and perhaps of scientific doctors.

Recently, these haters of research have had several articles published, designed to give our people the idea that most laboratory work is done on stolen pet dogs. After having spent 17 years in research laboratories, I can testify that the last thing the fine director of a laboratory wants is accidentally to buy someone's pet dog or cat.

Curiously, the people who are now having such a fit over alleged dog stealing, are the ones responsible for it. They are responsible for it because they have always fought violently to keep laboratory people from buying their needed dogs from pounds. If the haters of research really wanted to put a stop to dog stealing, they could do it overnight by permitting pound men to sell to laboratories the unclaimed and unwanted animals which ordinarily are sacrificed.

Years ago when I worked in laboratories, the people who were constantly attacking us were always making great efforts to prevent any pound man in the State from selling us a dog. To show that they hated medical research far more than they loved dogs, I need only say that once when my friend, the great Prof. Herbert Evans, wanted to get enough growth hormone with which to try to help a number of very unhappy boys who were failing to grow, he tried to buy the heads of dead dogs from a nearby pound, but was angrily turned away by the antiresearch people.

I sympathize deeply with people who fear the loss of their pets because I love animals myself. Here alongside me in my office is a picture of Judy, my beloved Persian cat who, as long as she lived, always sat in my lap as I studied or wrote. I loved also the several dogs we had in our home. In my years in research laboratories, I never saw any cruelty to animals, and I know that our eminent director would instantly have fired any man caught hurting an animal.

If you, my readers, would like to see cures for cancer and many other horrible diseases soon found, write and tell your Congressman not to join in this attack designed primarily to harass laboratory workers with laws that will make it more difficult for them to work.

Surely, you must think more of the health of our millions of children than you do of the comfort of a few thousand animals. I love animals, but I love human beings much more, and this is why I am making this appeal.

Marcos-Lopez Booster Club Celebrates Election of Philippine President and Vice President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, one of our closest sister nations is the Republic of the Philippines. She was one of our bravest and most valuable allies during World War II.

United States citizens of Filipino descent are among our most loyal and concerned patriots. They have close ties with the Philippines and special insight in all matters involving the island Republic.

Mr. Manuel L. Luz, of Salinas, Calif., president of the Marcos-Lopez Booster Club, with his associates, conducted a program recently celebrating the election of Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Vice President Fernando Lopez.

In his address, Mr. Luz expressed some of the hopes and aspirations which United States and Filipino citizens share. With these goals and standards, the nations of the Pacific may look forward to a bright future.

I believe my colleagues, and other interested persons, will find much encouragement in the statements of Mr. Luz. The full text of his remarks follows:

The Republic of the Philippines is a nation of rich and wonderful legacies. From Spain which has ruled her for over four centuries, she inherited the love of God, the love of right, and the rich and consuming rewards of Christian living. From the United States, which took her over at the turn of the century, she has inherited the ideals of democracy, a government which endowed equality for all and also an economy which offered full and equal opportunity to everyone.

For many decades, this Republic enjoyed the distinction of being the only Christian nation in the East. She was equally proud to have been regarded as the show-window of democracy in the Orient. Obviously secure and happy under the prestige of these rare distinctions, her people were proudly singing to the world "Never shall invaders trample thy sacred shores," a line embodied in their national anthem.

But as they continually rode at the crest of these rare distinctions, the unforgettable and disastrous World War II unceremoniously fell upon them and burst their balloon. Things commenced then to change, slowly, gradually but surely and definitely. Moral standards demoralized, retrogressed unrestrictively.

The Ten Commandments—the very heart and soul of the Christian movement—disappeared in the hearts and souls of the people. Thou shall not kill; thou shall not steal; thou shall not commit adultery, or covet the other man's wife; and all other "thou shall nots" stood no longer sacred.

They have totally lost their deep meanings, their sacred significance. They lost their proper direction. Their solemn spirit. The Philippines, therefore, and this is obvious to the keen visitor, relinquished its designation as the only Christian nation in the East. The country and its many people still profess Christianity, but surely it can be no longer a Christian nation, practically.

And, too, the democratic processes, law and order, government of the people, for the people, and by the people, have been so distorted, abused, ignored, and forgotten, that to the visitor, it becomes evident that it has assumed, adopted, and practiced the philosophy of a government of the rich, for the rich, and by the rich. The common tao, the man of the streets, the workingman, the poor and the ones who enjoyed no affiliation to the rich and the powerful by blood or other considerations deserve not an iota of any consideration. It seemed to be a deliberate and a calculated step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

There is obviously an application in double standards of law and order and in the proper disbursement of justice. The one is for the rich, who are far above and beyond the reach of law and order; the other relates to the poor and the meek who are unmercilessly subjected to the letter of the law. Jose Rizal, the greatest man the Malayan race has ever produced, martyr and hero, has poetically described the Philippines as the pearl of the Orient seas. During the past years the Republic of the Philippines could best be described as approaching to the borders of the "Isles of Fear."

There has been a succession of leaders since the Philippines gained her independence on July 4, 1946. Except for the short term of President Magsaysay, the condition of the country showed not a turn for the better. Contrary, the trend was toward the debit side. The rich and the powerful are becoming richer and more powerful, the poor are resigned to go in the other direction. The Government either failed to cope with the conditions, or is resigned to accepting them to the point of justifying and endorsing all of these unwarranted happenings.

The Boosters Club, whose membership consists mainly of U.S. Filipinos vitally interested in the moral, socioeconomic, and political upheaval of the people of the Philippines, people who are their relations by blood, race, customs, and traditions, and who are genuinely interested in the continued amicable and harmonious relationship between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States, therefore, hitched their entire hopes and aspirations to the political comets of President Ferdinand Marcos and Vice President Fernando Lopez.

Our members have recognized in these two leaders the necessary qualities, knowledge, tact, and capabilities and the desire, real and genuine, to bring back sanity to the Filipinos and to the Republic of the Philippines; to reinstill fear and love of God into the hearts of the people and to obedience and respect to orderly society and equal subservience to a government of law. We recognize in these leaders abilities and sincere desires to save the nation from itself and to restore her into a position of respect and admiration politically and economically; we see in them the desire and know-how to minimize if not to stop entirely the chaos and disorder, the graft and corruption, and to straighten out the derailed train of progress and stable economy, democratic processes, Christian ideals, and more Christian living.

In short, we feel that they are capable of restoring the Republic of the Philippines into a position of respect and admiration in the concourse of all free and independent nations everywhere.

That is why, ladies and gentlemen, we are celebrating tonight not only the ascension into power of these two great men, President Ferdinand Marcos and Vice President Fernando Lopez, but also of what we believe to be the rebirth of a new era in the life of the Republic of the Philippines and the start of a new consciousness and bright future of the people of the Republic.

Ambassador Edward Clark

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, Texas lawyer-businessman Ed Clark was asked by the President some 9 months ago to go to Australia as the American Ambassador. By his own admission, it takes more to be a successful Ambassador than a "good cook, a good wine cellar, and a strong stomach."

Mr. Clark has done an honorable and praiseworthy job as America's Ambassador to the country down under. Someone once defined a diplomat as a "person who straddles an issue when he isn't dodging one." Nothing could be further from the truth if an individual used that definition to describe Ambassador Clark.

He has taken every opportunity to make our English-speaking cousins in Australia aware of issues and intentions of our Nation. And his words and diplomacy have been accepted with the greatest respect and admiration.

He is paving the common ground with his articulate interpretations of American goals and ideals.

Recently, Ambassador Clark spoke to the Sydney Club about the "Great Society."

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the text of Ambassador Clark's speech at this point, as follows:

The Great Society

(Note.—Speech given by Ambassador Clark to the Sydney Club, Mar. 10, 1966)

Mr. Chairman, Mr. president, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, it is always a great pleasure to visit this beautiful and exciting city of Syndey and I am especially happy today to be with the members and guests of the Sydney Club. I don't mean to imply that I like getting away from my hometown of Canberra, but it's nice to see how the other half live—or should I say the other 99 percent. And I'm always interestd in seeing how the opera house is coming along. I've bought a couple of the lottery tickets, so I feel it's partly mine.

When I first heard about the Sydney Club, I was told that it was originally known as the "Millions Club." Being a banker, I naturally though of money, for which I have the greatest respect and admiration. Money doesn't talk—it shouts. It really will not buy happiness, but can help you look for it in a lot of nice places. Now I don't necessarily have in mind the Pink Pussy Cat, because I have not been there yet. I must admit that the prospect of talking to a group of Australian millionaires intrigued me. Then, out of curiosity, I asked someone whether the word "millions" referred to pounds or dollars—and the answer came back—"Neither"— it meant people. Well, I don't mind—I like people too. Especially girls. I have three beautiful granddaughters.

I want to take a moment to salute your founder, the late Sir Arthur Rickard, who worked so hard for so many years in the service of your club and the betterment of this great city. I feel there is a certain measure of common ground in the purpose and work of the Sydney Club and the subject of my talk today—"the Great Society."

Just last Demember, your distinguished president, Sir John Northcote, in his Christmas message, pointed to the need "To consider the faith and fellowship which lie at the core of human affairs." Sir John also spoke of the continuing need to restore our trust and tolerance toward others, as well as the need to maintain the highest standards of fellowship and human dignity.

These are the same ideals which underly the concept of the Great Society to which the President, the Government, and the people of the United States are directing so much of their time, energy, and money.

I have been asked many times: "What is the Great Society?" In its esesnce, it's a program designed to satisfy the highest aspirations of our society. It's not only the idea of providing everyone a roof over their heads and enough to eat, although that is a part of it. It also means: Equality of opportunity for all our citizens; equal justice under law; the opportunity to work and improve one's status in life; freedom from anxiety in our old age.

In short, the object is a better world for ourselves and our children as well as for our neighbors and friends all over God's world.

I have known our great President Lyndon Baines Johnson, for many, many years and have worked very closely with him on a great number of undertakings. He is a great humanitarian. Gentle and soft hearted. Kind and considerate. A most wonderful character. I have heard him talk about his concept of a Great Society many times and I know he considers it the most challenging and important task that the American people have ever faced. President Johnson has pointed out that for almost two centuries we have steadily progressed in our American way of life, but he adds that we are only at the beginning of the road to a really Great Society.

Some people, including many writers, say the Great Society actually started almost 190 years ago when Americans achieved their independence and proclaimed as their Nation's goal: "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." That, in a nutshell, is what the Great Society is all about. Others have said that the Great Society is part of a continuing revolution—a planned revolution—going back about 33 years when the New Dealers, under the inspirational leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, fought against the tyranny of poverty, ignorance, insecurity, prejudice, and fear.

In those days, in the 1930's, President Johnson was a young New Dealer himself, administrative assistant to a Texas Congressman. Today, he is fighting hard to bring to reality some of the dreams which he and his fellow New Dealers shared more than 30 years.

President Johnson has not been content with past accomplishments. He has given the American people a fresh new approach to their own destiny. At his urging, we have begun to look beyond the years immediately ahead to the unfolding of the third century of our Nation's history.

He has called upon us to see: That problems, long gnawing at the roots of our society, must be brought to the surface and eliminated; that currents of change whose flow had seemed random are moving together in a new tide; that possibilities thought to be remote in fact lie close at hand. We have been made more fully aware of this generation's trusteeship of our country's future. We have been summoned by our President to compare the pattern of our society against the design of a Great Society—to make those parts which are missing—and to remake those which are flawed.

What are the roots of the concept, and how will it affect my country's course? Here are the words in which President Johnson told how he himself found the answer to the hard question of how a President can know the right course to choose:

"The answer was waiting for me in the land where I was born. It was once barren land. The angular hills were covered with scrub cedar and a few live oaks. Little would grow in the harsh caliche soil. And each spring the Pedernales River would flood the valley.

"But men came and worked and endured and built. Today that country is abundant with fruit, cattle, goats and sheep. There are pleasant homes and lakes, and the floods are gone. Why did men come to that once forbidding land?

"They were restless, of course, and had to be moving on. But there was more than that. There was a dream—a dream of a place where a freeman could build for himself, and raise his children to a better life—a dream of a continent to be conquered, a world to be won, a nation to be made.

"Remembering this, I knew the answer. A President does not shape a new and personal vision of America. He collects it from the scattered hopes of the American past * * * it has guided us every step of the way * * * it shall lead us as we enter this third century of search for 'a more perfect Union.' "

That vision so eloquently expressed by President Johnson, which looks out upon "A world to be won," is drawn from the whole history of America. The course it sets for us leads straight on from where we stand today, laying down no burden, rejecting no responsibility, discarding no commitment. It is a demand that we keep faith with ourselves.

In the President's state of the Union message last January, he said that there are three roads that lead to the Great Society:

"Growth in the economic health and abundance of our country; justice, to permit all our people to share the freedom and opportunity of America; liberation of our genius and abuandance to enrich the quality of our lives."

These are not empty phrases. But ambitious goals which are backed up by specific action programs or proposals designed to move the American people down these three roads. Let me summarize a few of these programs to show you that the concept of the Great Society is not merely a dream but a serious program of action on many fronts. These are some of the things that are underway or are "in the works," as we say:

1. A program in education to insure every American child the fullest development of his mind and skills.

2. A massive attack on crippling and killing diseases. This includes medical care of the aged, cooperative international efforts to eliminate the killing diseases, stepped-up medical research and education, and the development of new community institutions for the mentally retarded.

3. A national effort to make the American city a better and more stimulating place to live. This includes specific programs in the fields of housing, slum clearance, improved and expanded community facilities, better transportation and health services, recreation and parks, and the purification of water and air.

4. Measures to conserve the national beauties of America—more National and State parks, highway beautification, and the ending of the wasteful and degrading poisoning of our rivers and lakes.

5. *The development of regions of our country* suffering from distress and depression—the so-called war on poverty which is well underway.

6. New efforts to control and prevent crime and delinquency.

7. Steps to insure equal justice to all our people, including the elimination of every remaining obstacle to the right and opportunity to vote.

8. Support for the creative arts and sciences.

These are some of the Great Society programs of action; progress is being made in all of them. But the goals of the Great Society are not specific and the programs are not static, because people will always aspire to and work for the betterment of life. The goals and achievements of one generation are the starting points for the next. Our dynamic society will never reach the point where people can sit back and say, "Well, we've made it—we have achieved the Great Society." For there will always be enough things to do to improve the lot of our own people and the people of the less fortunate lands.

While President Johnson has set forth the goals of a Great Society for America—and has started us down the road—the President and the American people know that we have no monopoly of the desires to build a better society. They are common to every individual and every nation. It is our hope that, while we make progress toward a great society in America, our efforts and experience will help other nations to make progress, in their own way, toward their great societies.

So in our common pursuit of human dignity and freedom and a better life at home, we will not forget the two-thirds of the world that lives under a burden of ignorance, disease, poverty, and despair. History has not let us abide in the delusion of isolationism. Freedom is not divisible, nor is the struggle for an improved lot for mankind, for a greater society of the human race.

At the time of America's foundation, we did not claim that "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" was a birthright for Americans and Americans only. We will be happy to share with the other nations of the world the techniques and programs we test and develop in pursuit of the Great Society. We will be happy to export this type of revolution.

This revolution—this searching and working for a better life—is taking place, step by step, in many countries around the world. And we and you and the other members of the Western society are helping create this revolution. Vice President HUMPHREY said in Canberra last month that "We are the revolutionists—not the Communists. We are the agents of justice and reform—not the Communists." This certainly is true. The Great Society is a dream we can all share and can all work toward for it reflects the highest aspirations of mankind.

I would like to leave with you a few words that President Johnson spoke 2 years ago at the University of Michigan:

"The Great Society is not a safe harbor, a resting place, a final objective, a finished work. It is a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor."

In my country we sing and love an old hymn called "Blest Be the Tie That Binds"—and now may I say God bless you everyone. I thank you.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

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Appendix

Great Prayers and Occasions of Prayer in the History of Our Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MILWARD L. SIMPSON
OF WYOMING
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, last week the distinguished and capable senior Senator from the State of South Carolina addressed the Senate prayer breakfast group here in the Capitol Building, and he discussed prayer and its historical role in assisting the great leaders of our Nation. Prayer has given to our leaders of the past that inspiration, wisdom, and determination to lead this country through trying times.

Senator THURMOND brought to our attention a few of the prayers offered by America's patriots, which demonstrated their dependency and belief in the Creator, our Heavenly Father.

I believe this address will be an inspiration to all who read it. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND, REPUBLICAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BEFORE THE SENATE PRAYER BREAKFAST GROUP, WASHINGTON, D.C., IN THE CAPITOL, MARCH 30, 1966

PRAYER

James Montgomery penned the immortal words:

> "Prayer is the soul's sincere desire
>   Uttered or unexpressed;
> The motion of a hidden fire
>   That trembles in the breast."

And, Alfred Lord Tennyson said a great deal about prayer in this simple stanza:

> "More things are wrought by prayer than this
>   world dreams of.
> Wherefore, let thy voice rise like a fountain
>   for me night and day."

For these next few minutes, then, this morning, I would like to consider with you some of the great prayers and occasions of prayer in the history of our Nation. We are a nation singularly blessed by God, and perhaps this morning we can draw a few moments of inspiration as together we look at some of the prayers and attitudes toward prayer that have shaped our country.

First, I think that it is interesting to note that the Mayflower Compact, written in November of 1620, begins with a prayer, "In the name of God." It further goes on to state, "We * * * having undertaken, for the glory of God, and the advancement of the Christian faith * * * do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic." Thus our Nation began founded on prayer.

Prayer played a large part in the winning of our independence. The kneeling figure of George Washington through that bitter winter in Valley Forge is a part of America that should never be forgotten; and here is a principle expressed by Washington regarding the Nation's relationship to God:

"Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that natural morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

Washington held fast to this concept in the early days of the forming of the Nation, and I think it particularly significant to listen to the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention in June of 1787.

They had been meeting for weeks and could neither agree, nor try to agree, when Benjamin Franklin rose to his feet and addressed George Washington:

"Mr. President: The small progress we have made after 4 or 5 weeks close attention and continual reasonings with each other * * * is a melancholy proof of the imperfection of the human understanding. We indeed seem to feel our own want of political wisdom since we have been running all about in search of it. We have gone back to ancient history for models of government that now no longer exist. And, we have viewed modern states * * * but find none of their constitutions suitable to our circumstances.

"In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, Sir, that we have not, hitherto, once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understandings? In the beginning of the contest with Britain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayers in this room for divine protection.

Our prayers, Sir, were heard; and they were generously answered. To that kind providence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future felicity. And have we now forgotten that powerful friend? Or, do we imagine we no longer need its assistance? I have lived, Sir, a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it possible that an empire can rise without His aid?

"We have been assured, Sir, in the sacred writings that, 'Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.' I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without His concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel; and what is worse, mankind may hereafter from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing government by human wisdom, and leave it to chance, war, or conquest. I therefore beg leave to move—

"That henceforth, prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessings on our deliberations be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business."

So what is history's verdict on the American Constitution *after almost a 190-year trial?*

A country with only [illegible] percent of the world's population has: 57 percent of the world's automobiles, 51 percent of the world's telephones, 41 percent of the world's radios and 47 percent of its television sets. Russia, with about 30 million more people than we have, has only 300,000 more children in the public schools, and we have roughly 1 million more college students than they do. Our Nation has more college opportunities than any other country in the world. Our gross national product compares with other areas of the world like this: Western Europe has about $1,280 GNP per capita; the United States has approximately $3,220 per capita; Asia has about $186 in GNP per capita.

These facts, of course, are only material evidence of God's blessing on this country. Our spiritual heritage is far greater and deeper.

Great events in our Nation's history have turned in our favor in answer to prayer. When the British Army at New Orleans sent a message to Andrew Jackson that "Tomorrow morning at this time we will eat our breakfast on your campground because we have several lords with us and General Packingham." Jackson sent back the message: "Come right on for I have on my side the Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord God Almightly, and Andrew Jackson."

Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, when questioned on his actions when he got to a place in inventing where he didn't know what to do next, said, "Whenever I could not see my way clearly, I knelt down and prayed for light and understanding * * *. And may I tell you that when flattering honors came to me from America and Europe on account of the invention which bears my name, I never felt I deserved them. I had made a valuable application of electricty, not because I was superior to other men, but solely because God, who meant it for mankind, must reveal it to someone, and was pleased to reveal it to me."

During those dark days of our Nation's history when brother fought against brother, President Lincoln from time to time would proclaim days of "public prayer, humiliation, and fasting." He is quoted as saying, "I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go: my own wisdom and that of all around me seemed insufficient for the day."

While on the other side of the Potomac, the Confederate general called "Old Blue Light" by his men was known in the armies as, "The Man of Prayer." The old body servant of Gen. Stonewall Jackson said that he could always tell when a battle was near at hand by seeing the general get up many times at night and pray.

A prayer that comes out of the rich spiritual heritage of the Negro goes this way, "Lord, help me to understand that You ain't goin' to let nothing come my way that You and me can't handle together."

We see that prayer is never outmoded or out of place, for here is a prayer, recorded by Astronaut Gordon Cooper while orbiting the earth:

"Father, thank You, especially for letting me fly this flight. Thank You for the privilege of being able to be in this position to be up in this wondrous place, seeing all these many startling, wonderful things that You have created.

"Help guide and direct all of us that we may shape our lives to be much better Christians, trying to help one another, and to work with one another rather than fighting and bickering.

"Help us to complete this mission successfully. Help us in our future space endeavors that we may show the world that a democracy can compete, and still be able to do things in a big way, and be able to do research development and conduct many scientific and very technical programs.

"Be with all our families. Give them guidance and encouragement, and let them know that everything will be OK.

"We ask in Thy name. Amen."

Recently I had the privilege of arranging for Scott Carpenter, another of our spacemen, to address an audience in South Carolina, and I know that these men are dedicated to the preservation of our American way of life.

In closing this morning, I would like to quote from a prayer by the Father of our country, George Washington. We can each pray for the blessings invoked on our Nation in this prayer.

"Almighty God: We make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in Thy holy protection: that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large. And finally, that Thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without a humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation. Grant our supplication, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

In this day when so many families are abandoning grace before meals; when the Supreme Court has removed prayer and Bible reading from our public schools; when a spokesman for the National Council of Churches has publicly said that "the loss of the traditional Sunday would not be catastrophic and might be healthy"; when bishops are proclaiming that Jesus Christ is not divine and other theologians announce that "God is dead"; I think it is time for the people of America to awake.

We must play our part in encouraging our people to pray more; to examine our religious heritage in this country and see the benefit of seeking God's blessing. Prayer is the only way in which the finite can communicate with the infinite; in which the known can communicate with the unknown; in which the visible may be in touch with the invisible.

Unless we awaken our Nation to its dangerous trend toward materialism and away from the spiritual heritage of our forefathers, then I fear for our future. We may easily see, if we but examine the history of our Nation, that prayer and communication with God is the very cornerstone of our society. If we allow it to be abandoned now, we will be casting away the greatest asset this Nation, or any other nation, has ever known. Let us challenge our people to recall those words of Holy Writ which so aptly describe America: "Blessed is that people whose God is the Lord."

Popular Choice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK M. KARSTEN

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues may not have seen in the Washington Evening Star an article by Mary McGrory which commends the appointment of James W. Symington as U.S. Chief of Protocol.

The columunist states:

> It is the most popular appointment the President has made since he plucked Arthur J. Golberg from the Supreme Court and dispatched him to the United Nations.

And she adds:

> It is difficult to find anyone who doesn't like Symington.

It is pointed out, also, that Symington is a lawyer who speaks three languages and is trained in diplomacy.

Others will find this of interest and I include it in the RECORD.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star, Mar. 27, 1966]

SYMINGTON A POPULAR CHOICE

(By Mary McGrory)

When Lloyd Hand suddenly ducked out of his job as Chief of Protocol to seek his political fortunes in California, President Johnson called for a list of bright young men in the administration which had been prepared for just such contingencies.

His eye fell on the name of James W. Symington, 38, Executive Director of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency. He decided on the spot that he wanted Symington to switch from handling dropouts to handling diplomats.

It is the most popular appointment the President has made since he plucked Arthur J. Goldberg from the Supreme Court and dispatched him to the United Nations.

In this testy town, it is difficult to find anyone who doesn't like Symington. It is impossible to find anyone who doesn't appreciate his minstrelsy. An accomplished guitarist, he has a sweet tenor voice and sings ballads, some of his own composition.

The choice pleased both Johnsonians and Kennedyites, hawks and doves, classical and jazz buffs. Symington's favorite composer is Mozart, but he swings with the pop art set, too.

His wife, Sylvia, is also musical and charming. His children, Julie, 11, and Jeremy, 8, are singularly well-mannered. At Symington's swearing in ceremonies, they stood in the receiving line and greeted well wishers with great aplomb.

Symington, a slim lawyer, who speaks three languages, is trained in diplomacy. He served John Hay Whitney for 2 years in London and one of his chores was to arrange the visit of then Vice President Richard M. Nixon in 1959.

He provided the only soothing notes of the 1960 Democratic convention. His father Senator STUART SYMINGTON, of Missouri, made a small bid for the presidential nomination. It came to naught, but had the matter been decided by those grateful auditors who heard Jim Symington singing gentle anti-Eisenhower ditties in his father's headquarters, it might have come out differently.

Symington joined the New Frontier as deputy to the administrator of food for peace, GEORGE MCGOVERN, who has since become a Senator from South Dakota. MCGOVERN says Symington has a knack of adapting to foreigners and understanding them.

His second boss was then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. As an administrative assistant, one of Symington's jobs was to tour campuses to find out how foreign students were faring in American universities, which has turned out to be a relevant assignment.

Since June 1965, Symington has been the Justice Department's expert on juvenile delinquency. One of the proudest boasts of the interdepartmental group was its successful nogotiation of peace between the teenagers of Hampton Beach, N.H., and their elders.

He was always a featured performer at the annual Justice Department Christmas parties for the poor children of Washington.

He would say, "I wish you kids would stay in school," before he struck up "I Ride on Ole Paint" or "Liza Jane."

Attorney General Katzenbach regards Symington as uniquely suited to his new duties. In addition to being polite, says Mr. Katzenbach he is droll.

Symington got started in a great flurry. Within an hour of being sworn in, he was in the Yellow Oval Room presenting his first Ambassador, Amim Ahmad Hussein of the Sudan, to President Johnson.

His voice quivered a trifle, but his pronunciation was fine. He had been briefed on the ritual in the limousine on his way to the White House by his deputy, Chester Carter.

He was already immersed in preparation for his first big test, the historic and unprecedented visit of the first woman Prime Minister to come to America, Indira Gandhi of India.

Symington and his wife are now busy studying photographs of the members of Mrs. Gandhi's entourage. A phonetics expert is coaching them in the pronunciation of Indian names.

He is also studying a huge briefing book full of statistics and discussions of Indian issues: food, economy and relations with Pakistan. While a chief of protocol must be a past master of small talk, he must also be ready for that moment when a weary head of state wishes to discuss, with the ever-present guide and escort, some matter of substance.

Symington is greatly looking forward to the moment when he steps forward to welcome Mrs. Gandhi, in the name of President Johnson, speaking his name and his new position.

When she goes back to New Delhi, he will address himself to getting in touch with his new constituency, the representatives of 113 countries on Embassy Row. He wants to communicate with them and find out their interests, views and problems and, as he says, "readily, speedily and accurately transmit them to the executive department."

Miss Linda Sue Powers—Budding Scientist

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, a young lady of Beckley, W. Va., Miss Linda Sue Powers, has won a place as a top competitor in the science talent search conducted by Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s Science Talent Institute on an annual basis. She has won a scholarship which will enable her to continue her scientific studies in college, and she is the first student from a high school in West Virginia to be so honored.

The citizens of her hometown and her home State are justly proud of her; and the Sunday Gazette-Mail State magazine, Charleston, W. Va., on April 3, carried an article lauding her for her combination of brains and hard work which enabled her to win the science talent scholarship.

I ask unanimous consent that this newspaper article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(By William C. Blizzard)

The teenager didn't say, "yeah, yeah, yeah."

The teenager said: "I demonstrated and amended a tentative theory as to the mechanism of photochromism, thermochromism, and piezochromism."

The unexpected polysyllables came from the mouth of a teenager who was blonde, pretty, and feminine. She was 18-year-old Linda Sue Powers of Beckley, the first student from West Virginia to win a place among the 40 finalists in the 25 years the Science Talent Institute has been conducting a science talent search in the Nation's high school.

Linda not only was among the 40 finalists who won awards, but was one of the 5 top winners of college scholarships. She placed fifth in the annual, national competition sponsored by Westinghouse Electric Corp., an honor which earned her a $3,000 scholarship to the college of her choice.

Placing fifth in a field of five may not at first seem an outstanding accomplishment. But Linda Sue's achievement amounted to a great deal more than that.

In the first place, Linda did not place fifth in a field of five, but in a field of 2,883 high school seniors who completed all of the rigorous science talent search requirements. From these competitors, Linda was chosen as one of the 40 finalists who journeyed to Washington, D.C., for selection of the top young scientific talent in the Untied States.

Of these 40 award winners, 29 were boys and 11 were girls. Of the 11 girls, Linda was the only one whose project was in the physical sciences; all of the other girls had worked in the fields of biology or medicine.

Finally, Linda was awarded one of the top five scholarships, ranging in value from $7,500 to $3,000, and was the only girl among the five winners.

An idea of the magnitude of Linda Sue's accomplishment may be gained by learning something about her competition. Top winner in the talent search was Henry Wagner, Jr., a teenage biochemist from Gwynedd Valley, Pa., who has already published a paper in a professional journal in collaboration with a member of the faculty of Temple University Medical School in Philadelphia.

The nature of Wagner's paper? He reported the results of his investigations of the sequence of amino acids in alpha-chymotrypsin, which is part of an animal protein.

Barry J. Klyde, of Flushing, N.Y., won second place for his 5 years of work (he is now 17) "to determine that it is possible to modify the viability of a certain genotype of the mouse by artificial selection."

Third-place winner David R. Jefferson, of Beltsville, Md., who is also 17, has developed "a complete isosceles trigonometry that may be used in place of the usual right-triangle trigonometry." David says the choice of the right triangle in the first place was just a matter of convenience, and if you want to argue with him write to Beltsville, Md., not to this newspaper.

Kevin R. Binns, of Des Moines, Iowa, received fourth-place award for excavations of an Indian burial ground in Iowa, where he found crosses made of shell. These crosses indicate Christian influence, a factor not heretofore accepted as influencing the aborigines of the area. Binns' major interest, however, is paleontology, not archeology.

WORKED HARD

You have already read, at the beginning of this story, what Linda Sue Powers, of Beckley, did to win her $3,000 scholarship. The explanation was in her own words, but you may still need a trifle of elucidation.

Linda Sue studied color changes in certain organic chemical compounds when those compounds were exposed to light, heat, or pressure. That is, she wanted to find out what molecular changes took place in the compounds along with the color changes and their subsequent return, in the absence of stimuli, to their original state.

For her work, the Woodrow Wilson High School senior had the great advantage of summer school at Marshall University, where relatively sophisticated chemical equipment was available. In addition, Marshall University supplied her with much valuable equipment for her own laboratory which she set up in the basement of her home.

"Please thank Marshall University for me," Linda said, "especially Dr. Ned D. Heindel, assistant professor of chemistry." Linda's work at Marshall last summer involved long hours of classroom and laboratory work, sometimes from 8 a.m. until nearly midnight.

Linda Sue has no smart-aleck precocity, although I detected a certain amusement in the fact that her experiments and terminology were puzzling to some of her gray-haired elders. She talks rapidly while scribbling and scrawling chemical diagrams almost as rapidly, and she talked something like this, making little clicking noises with her tongue:

"For instance, one compound is pale yellow (we call it colorless, but it really isn't), and it changes to a chartreuse, and one theory says the cause is the transfer of a hydrogen atom from an NH group to the carbon group."

All the while, Linda Sue was drawing little pointed blocks connected by marks, curved arrows, and chemical symbols. "Like this," she said.

"Sure," I said, "go on."

"But that's not the way it really works," said Linda, "and then there's this other theory."

EXPLAINS THEORY

She made more squares with triangles at top and bottom, and scribbled more symbols. Her final conclusion, as expressed in her talent-search project paper titled, "Energy Induced Color Transformations," was as follows:

"However, since my experiments appear to eliminate all of the other accepted theories of 'chromism' (at least with respect to the three compounds studied), I feel that I have demonstrated that the only acceptable theory of 'chromism' is generation of unpaired electrons in the excited molecules."

So now you know. You should be at least as excited as the molecules. Linda Sue was when she won her scholarship, with which she thinks she may attend Duke University, although she isn't sure.

FAMILY BACKGROUND

But Linda has pretty certain ideas about what she wants to do with her life.

"I think," she said, "that I'll take a Ph. D. and probably teach in some college."

Linda's interest in science developed early. Her parents encouraged her, although neither is of an academic or scientific bent. Her father, Luther T. Powers, is compensation manager for Eastern Associates Coal Corp. at Beckley, and her mother is a housewife. They live in a middle class home, modest but comfortable, on Beckley's Mankin Avenue.

Linda Sue was born in Pittsburgh, but moved to Beckley with her parents when she was four.

In the fourth grade, Linda became interested in astronomy. Her parents, aware of their daughter's potential, bought her an astronomical telescope. In the sixth grade she asked for and received a chemistry set, and added a microscope a year later.

When Linda was in the eighth grade her experiments with polarized light won her first place in the West Virginia Region III Science Fair. She also won a scholarship trophy for the highest academic average in her eighth grade class.

By the time Linda was in the ninth grade she was experimenting with rocket propulsion (she put a rocket up 250 feet before it landed in a field 500 yards away), but a year later the Powers home was infested with tiny seahorses, which Linda bred and studied.

Her most recent local honor was a first place in senior-high, physical-science competition in Raleigh County. This entitled her to go to the Region III Science Fair in Bluefield, which she will have attended before this article appears in print.

Despite the fact that Linda will soon be going away to college, her parents will not be altogether free of certain vicissitudes which go with having a young scientist in the house (there was only one fire in the basement). For Linda has an 11-year-old sister named Jane.

"Oh, yes," said Linda, "Jane is interested in science, and has her own lab in the basement."

Linda has studied a maximum amount of mathematics for one of her tender years. This includes algebra, plane and solid geometry, trigonometry, and an advanced math course which is an introduction to calculus.

MET SEABORG

Linda says she entered the National Science Talent competition at the suggestion of her physics teacher, R. D. Schwank. She speaks of the whole sequence of events as an athlete might speak of a tremendous physical exertion.

"First," said Linda, "you had to fill out a personal data sheet. Then you took a terribly difficult science-aptitude exam. And of course you had to write a report about your research project."

Linda's research took about 10 months.

"The methodology," she said, "involved infrared (we make that one word) spectroscopy, ultraviolet spectroscopy, dielectric constant measurement, solvent polarity studies, filter studies, and X-ray and gamma-ray studies."

In her written report, Linda complained mildly that, "the sophisticated instrumentation necessary to detect the free radicals electron spin resonance spectrometers was unavailable to me, therefore, I was unable to provide direct support for the odd-electron theory of development."

In the final phase of the competition among the 40 finalists, the high school students each appeared before 8 judges for 4 interviews of 15 minutes each. This, of course, was to make sure the finalists knew what they were talking about, and to select the five top winners.

The students also displayed their projects in spaces provided for that purpose. The general public looked these projects over, and an informal poll was taken as to the ones the viewers liked best.

"It made no difference in the final judging," Linda told me, "but my project won third place in this poll."

One of the nonscientific high points of Linda's Washington visit was her treatment by Senator Jennings Randolph and his assistant, Mrs. Gale Kaufman.

"But maybe my biggest thrill," she said, "was meeting Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg."

"Who?" said I.

Linda's look was very near to scorn. "Dr Glenn Seaborg," she repeated. "He's Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the discoverer of plutonium."

"Oh," I said, "I guess it had slipped my mind."

Linda Sue Powers has a promising future. According to Howard S. Kaltenborn, vice president of Westinghouse, a survey of their science-talent winners of the past 25 years has shown that of those 8 years beyond high school, 62 percent had earned a doctorate, and an additional 7½ percent were doctoral candidates. About one-fourth were named to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi (science-research honorary and professional fraternity).

Over the past 25 years, only 1,000 of the 35 million U.S. high school students graduated in that period have been winners in the Westinghouse Science Talent Search, and Linda Sue Powers ranks high among those 1,000.

To get the chemistry fumes out of her hair, Linda goes to her music. She began study of the piano in the fourth grade, and now not only plays that instrument, but also the alto and tenor saxophones, bassoon, xylophone, bells, chimes, and cello.

Unlike most 18-year-old girls, Linda's favorite melody is not "Here Comes the Bride." Instead, she'll prefer "School Days" for a long time. If she runs true to form, however, marriage is virtually certain in a few years.

Surveys have shown that 95 percent of Science Talent Search winners beyond graduate school are married, averaging 1.65 children per couple, and their divorce rate is a fraction of the national average.

This is a little disappointing. People familiar with solid geometry, trigonometry, and calculus should do better than a simple, small fraction, and they ought to be a great deal better at multiplying, especially with such a small amount of division.

No, I'm not going to tell that old and terrible one about "Pie are square," just to show off my scientific knowledge. I'll leave that to Homer and Jethro.

Congressman Horton Points With Pride to Webster-Xerox Pact in Fighting Water Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today's New York Times carries a story about my constituency that I am anxious to bring to the attention of my congressional colleagues. It involves a report of the assistance Xerox Corp. is giving the town of Webster in constructing a new sewage disposal system.

I hope all Members will read this article closely and note the evident sensitivity Xerox Corp. feels for its impact on a community. That it has recognized the threat of water pollution and taken steps to help the town of Webster guard against it demonstrates corporate social responsibility of the highest order.

Mr. Speaker, in sharing this article through the medium of the RECORD, I also wish to urge my colleagues once again to consider the merits of my bill, H.R. 12478, which would give a corporate income tax incentive to those businesses that make provision for the abatement of water pollution. By affording this kind of tax treatment, I believe the Government can spur American industry to spend the money necessary to install the devices and controls that will effectively curb the poisoning of our waterways.

BIG UPSTATE PLANT HELPS TOWN FIGHT POLLUTION OF WATER

(By Henry Raymont)

WEBSTER, N.Y.—A major industry has joined with municipal authorities in a far-ranging plan to abate water loss in this town on the shores of Lake Ontario.

Extensive planning by the municipal government and the cooperation of the Xerox Corp. have combined to lay the foundations for a $15 million sewage disposal system considered to be the most modern in the Greater Rochester area.

While Xerox has been the principal factor in the town's economic growth since it established a vast complex of modern research and manufacturing plants here in 1956, company officials acknowledged it was adding a heavy burden to the sewerage facilities and should do something about it.

RESPONSIBILITIES FACED

"We decided that we would assume this responsibility and help Webster to cope with the sewage and pollution problems," Sol Linowitz, chairman of the board of Xerox, declared in New York last week. "Our company feels it has an important social as well as economic role in the community, so to become involved in its concern to keep industrial waste from spoiling the local streams and Ontario Lake was a very natural thing."

Water pollution from industrial wastes has bedeviled communities along the neighboring Lake Erie and aroused concern in the Rochester area for some time, but thus far only a few industries have shown enough interest to take corrective action.

The Webster project will be financed initially almost entirely by Xerox. It is designed to protect the community's fresh water supply in the face of both population and industrial expansion.

An agreement was signed recently between Xerox and Walter W. Bradley, supervisor of the town of Webster, on the first phase of the sewage-disposal system, involving $3.5 million.

The agreement provides for the construction of a primary and secondary treatment plant in a wooded area just off Lake Ontario, adjoining the 1,000-acre site of the Xerox complex.

The plant will complement, and eventually replace, the sewage treatment facilities of the village of Webster, which has been absorbing 100,000 gallons of waste a day from Xerox, a fifth of its total capacity.

The village plant has been servicing this community of 20,000 since 1962, but with the rapid growth in population and the company's expansion plans additional facilities will be needed.

Mr. Bradley estimates that the master disposal plan will serve the needs of the town and of Xerox's anticipated growth for the next 50 years.

The Republican supervisor, an intense, 43-year-old consulting engineer, said in an interview at Webster's modern red-brick town hall that he saw the project as "an excellent example of the kind of industry-government cooperation" needed to put into effect Governor Rockefeller's pure water program.

The project has already evoked interest among city officials in Rochester and the envy of more populous communities surrounding Rochester, such as Irondequoit and Genesee, where water pollution has been growing steadily worse.

A PEACEFUL COMMUNITY

Webster is 14 miles northeast of Rochester across the Irondequoit Bay. It is a peaceful community in which small farms and apple orchards are rapidly yielding to superhighways, industries, and the general bustle of the technological age. The center of the community consists of a cluster of brick and frame houses, solidly built to resist the raw winter gales from the lake, and a small shopping center extended into four blocks along Main Street.

Milton Case, Webster's amiable 65-year-old druggist and mayor, seems to typify the kind of practical thinking that has led Webster to "cooperate with change and benefit from it" rather than to resent the encroachment of industry.

He has just approved, he said, the purchase of a $900 pipeline that will make it possible for the town some day to have a tertiary treatment of its sewage. The pipe will be installed while the ditches are open for expansion of the present facilities.

"It may be years before we move into a tertiary phase," he acknowledge. "But I know that by paying $900 now we may be saving $5,000 later. I am sure that the pipe will be used, for things never stop changing in this community."

COMPANY WINS PRAISE

The secondary treatment process removes up to 90 percent of contaminants in waste water while a third stage purifies it entirely.

It was clear throughout the community that Xerox's interest and cooperation in combating water pollution was looked upon with enthusiasm and appreciation.

Gerald Barrett, the portly town attorney who is convinced that the influx of young professionals working for Xerox will speed Webster's growth into a "culture-minded" city, said the company's project offered "a golden opportunity for sound, concerted growth."

Alfred Johns, principal of the modern elementary Klem Road School, said Webster was "very fortunate" to have an industry "that is making every effort to work with the community and make it feel happy."

Challenge of Outer Space

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, as a member of the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, I know that the challenges and dreams of our conquest of outer space appeal to the young more than any other single group in our society. Perhaps their sight into the future is clearer than ours. If technology and science and the scope of human knowledge advance at the present rate, the dreams of the young today will be reality tomorrow. I ask unanimous consent that the following article relating just such a young man's interest be inserted in the Appendix to the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPACE

(By Francis E. Tobin, Gazette space and aviation editor)

Forty years ago tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. in an Auburn cabbage patch, the first liquid-fuel rocket was launched. It rose 41 feet, went 184 feet, and crashed. All in 2.5 seconds.

This is about that, which was part of a lifelong dream, and two other dreams; one by Charles A. Lindbergh, an established if still underrated aerospace great, and the other by an 8-year-old Worcester boy.

Robert Hutchings Goddard's diary, entry of August 8, 1915, records the following: "Dreamed at 6:15 a.m. of going to the moon, and interested, going and coming, on where going to land respectively on moon and earth. Set off red fire at a prearranged time (and place) so all can see it, it was cold and not enough oxygen to breathe, and saw earth once during return—South America? Used combination crow bar and ladder, used tripod arrangement, to hold, in position * * * during the transit. The light was rather dim. Not enough oxygen when I opened my helmet to see if so."

In 1915, when man had barely lifted his head from the ground, such a dream called for the psychiatrist's 'couch, which there weren't many of, and ridicule, which there was plenty of.

Dr. Goddard knew. To his dying day he shared few of his dreams.

FAR FROM FANTASY

His moon dream was far from fantasy. By the summer of 1915 he had buzzed a series of powder-propelled rockets across Coes Pond. One reached an altitude of 486 feet with a velocity of 8,000 feet per second. It also reached the other bank of Coes Pond.

In 1915 things like that could easily lead to seeing things and strange dreams.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, himself no stranger to dreams and nightmares, perhaps because of his own quiet genius, early recognized Dr. Goddard's "* * * almost superhuman vision in a field of science so fantastic in his day that anyone venturing much confidence in its future was considered unscientific by most scientists.

PREFACE ON DREAMS

In a preface to Milton Lehman's splendid biography of Dr. Goddard, "This High Man," Colonel Lindbergh said of dreams:

"* * * one is constantly aware of the fact that we live in a world where dreams and reality interchange.

"Sitting in his home in Worcester, Mass., in 1929, I listened to Robert Goddard outline his ideas for the future development of rockets—what might be practically expected, what might be eventually achieved. Thirty years later, watching a giant rocket rise above the Air Force test base at Cape Kennedy, I wondered whether he was dreaming then or I was dreaming now."

Dreams come with eyes closed or wide open.

Scott Murphy's dream is wide, wide eyed. His 8-year-old mind is wide open, too.

It comes last, not because he is smallest, but because in many ways his dream is the most important. It has more time to grow bigger and come true.

This is it, in his own words, some of them his very own special words:

"THE MOON

"(By Scott Murphy)

"When I grow up I want to go to the Moon and spook around. I could play with Martians. I could fly in a capsule and look at the stars in the sky and Grow a long beard.

"It would be very funny to walk around in space. I would go to planets such as Mars, and Pluto, and Venus, to Satnrn, plus Mercury and Uranus, Neptune, and Jupiter. I could take one jump and go a thosand feet.

"I'll control all the controls in the rocket ship, and I will get tired of sitting down and then be glad to walk in space agian.

"I'll will go on TV and I will blast off in a ship. I will exploor the planets. I will see many other things that I don't see on Earth. Their will be no Martians at all and you will not be able to see planets.

"I will go with another space man. We will both sit in the capsule at ones and we will both be sleepy all the time and we will be hungry, and then when we come back to earth I will be happy to be home with my famly agian. And we had to take pictures of the planets and go far away from home to the place where to find out about space.

"so everybody can do something about space. So in about 100 year from now everybody can no alot about space. especially the scientist. because they had known more about space along time ago.

"Robert Goddard set off a Rocketship. Peolpe laughed at him when he said that a Rocketship could go to the Moon. but now days a Rocketship is abl to go to the moon. because we have more power, and better Rocketships.

"The other planets are milluons and milluons of feet away from earth. Some day we will go to the planet Jupiter some day agian.

"Robert Goddard was the first man to set off a rocketship with out a man. Their are many different books about Robert Goddard and his rocketship. Robert Godderd died some time a go, he was a fammis man his wife is sill alive. She is well known just about as Robert Goddard.

"He had known alot about space. It is to bad that he could not tell us about space. He is dead so he can't telp us about it. Mrs. Godderd is a friend of many people at many citys such as Ala, amd Worcester and many others.

"Now that I have told you about the moon and Robert Godderd, I would like to tell you about the capsule and the rocketship. Now to start off with the capsule is made from steel and their are so many controls to control it is almost impossible how fast the rocketship goes it goes in an inpossible speed off about 25,000 m.p.h.

"The capsule shoots off from the rocketship in space. Then the men walk in space their are ropes attached to their spacesuits. The suits have buttons and controls on the suits so they can talk to each other. They can take pictures of the moon.

"Now we now that there is no life on Mars. We do not no anything about the other planets because we were not abl to take pictures of the other planets or send a rocketship to them because we do not have enough power to send them that far, but in about 100 yers from now we will be able to send one to Uranus, and by that 100 years from now their mit be a real superman with real powers that can do anything and he could tell us about space because he flys in space.

"You can look in a telescope and look in space and see the planets in space. Their are so many thing in space. When we blast we are on TV. The rocketship is on TV to.

"The fist man to orbit space was John Glenn. He is a very good man. The fist man to walk in space was Edward White. They both or very famous because John Glen was the fist man to go and orbit space and Edward White was the first man to walk in space. Alan Shepard was the first man to go in a rocketship."

Dr. Goddard was long ignored, frequently derided, much misunderstood throughout his life.

Bit by bit, tributary pebbles and stones have been heaped in a rising pile to his memory.

No doubt many such will be added, especially tomorrow, and in years to come.

I think he would see in Scott Murphy's dream much of himself as a boy and much of the fulfillment of his own dream.

Eight-year-olds are the real astronauts. They see farthest into space, day after day.

Tight Money Is Threatening the President's Housing Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM A. BARRETT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, recently the National Housing Conference celebrated its 35th anniversary and was addressed by our distinguished chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable Wright Patman. No Member of this House is better qualified and more involved in housing programs from New Deal days to the present than the gentleman from Texas.

The National Housing Conference has long been a powerful and moving force in aiding the Nation's housing and urban development programs. The combination of Wright Patman and the National Housing Conference is a force which has been a prime mover in providing better homes for all our citizens.

As chairman of the Housing Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee, I have had the privilege of presiding over the hearings on the President's demonstration cities program and other housing bills. Chairman Patman's somber warnings on the effect that the tight money situation and high interest rates have on the housing market, the individual homeowner, the Nation's economy, and the President's Great Society programs are warnings that must be heeded if our housing and urban programs are to move forward.

I commend the address of the gentleman from Texas to my colleagues and ask that it be included in the Record:

Remarks of Congressman Wright Patman, Democrat of Texas, National Housing Conference, March 20, 1966

I was very happy to receive this invitation to address the National Housing Conference. Since the earliest days of the New Deal, I have seen your group come before Congress in support of legislation to make our cities, communities, and countrysides decent, livable places for people.

Your consistent pursuit of this goal has made the NHC a very influential and, in my opinion, a very necessary force in moving the Nation's housing and development programs forward. You have performed a great public service by bringing together so many of the important groups and individuals interested in broad public-minded housing and development programs.

Happily through the years, we have all seen a steady evolution in the Federal Government's commitment to the concept of decent housing for all Americans. Under the leadership of President Johnson, this evolution has bordered on a revolution—a revolution based on the belief that we can achieve a life of quality and dignity for all Americans.

Today, decent housing for both rural and urban America is a basic part of the President's Great Society programs. It is inconceivable that we could have anything resembling a Great Society so long as millions live in slums, or in decaying rural towns with inadequate public facilities.

At long last, we see a recognition that decent housing, clean, well-planned communities, and adequate public facilities are essential elements of what we like to proudly call the "American way of life."

No longer do we sit back, at either the local or national level, and suggest that decent housing "just happens." No longer do we believe that we can have model communities when one-third of the population sits in filthy, poverty-ridden slums. No longer do we believe that we can combat disease and crime when we crowd eight members of a family into a rat-infested, three-room apartment or into a broken-down farm shack. No longer do we believe that we can stop juvenile delinquency when playgrounds are no more than a garbage-filled alley.

We have come a long way down the road to accepting decent housing as a national need, a national requirement, and a national right. Without sacrificing local initiative, the Federal Government has accepted a definite role in seeking these national goals.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, which we handled in the Banking and Currency Committee during the 1st session, was a landmark piece of legislation which fully faced up to the national responsibility in these areas. I am particularly proud of what this act accomplished for the low-income and the moderate income family—such things as 221(d) housing, rent supplements, housing for the elderly, and housing for badly neglected rural areas. I am also proud of the fact that we were able to bring the interest rate down to 3 percent on elderly housing, college housing, and 221(d) programs.

This year we have before us some new housing and urban development legislation. Most of this has been generally referred to as the demonstration cities legislation. This legislation is an important and needed supplement to the 1965 act, and I hope that Congress will put this into law this session.

The Demonstration Cities Act will show not just a few cities but all cities, large and small, how they can rebuild and restore their blighted neighborhoods. What we learn in the cities where the demonstrations take place will point the way to all other cities in search of solutions. The proposal offers a wide variety of new tools to attack the problem of central cities, and there will be great flexibility in the program. These demonstrations will be carried out and largely completed over a 6-year span, but long before that period ends we will be learning new techniques and new solutions from these pilot cities.

This program puts new tools and new powers in the grasp of local leadership and private initiative. Solutions will be shaped by local officials, with a minimum of Federal direction and a maximum of Federal assistance.

This program will, more than any other, call into play the creative federalism which the President first described in his Great Society address.

The major objective in the proposed Urban Development Act is to bring into physical being the needed projects planned for metropolitan areas. New grants are proposed to assist in planned metropolitan development. But this is not money for planning. It is money to help communities pay for the facilities they need—water and sewer systems, highways, mass transit, airports, parks and open space, and the like.

These grants would be made to cities that work together to plan for the orderly growth of their entire urban area.

Another section of this act would attack the problem of urban sprawl by permitting FHA to insure mortgages for privately financed land development. This program would make it feasible at long last to open up new outlying areas to well-planned large new communities in which both small and large builders could offer housing and facilities for families of all income groups.

I know that your national president, Nat Keith, has appeared before the Housing Subcommittee in recent days to testify on these bills. I am much impressed with his suggestions for strengthening and broadening some areas of this legislation.

I was particularly interested in Nat Keith's proposals for strengthening rural housing programs as part of this year's bill. I believe this will receive widespread support in the Congress. As Nat Keith pointed out so well, the percentage of substandard and broken-down housing in rural areas is even greater than in the urban blighted areas. And as this audience knows, more than half of the Nation's poverty is today in rural sections of the country.

The answer to the rural poverty and the rural housing problems is not more migration to already overcrowded cities where good housing and public facilities are in woefully short supply. No; the problems of the cities are not solved when we annually add hundreds of thousands of unskilled and semiskilled rural poor to their teeming populations. The problem of providing decent housing and good healthy communities must be attacked as a national problem. It cannot be met by fragmenting the answers and ignoring the vast rural areas. So, we must have both urban renewal and rural renewal.

Today, more than ever before in our history, we have mobilized our resources to combat poverty, provide good housing, strong and well-planned communities. We have taken giant steps to make a reality out of the hope that all Americans can share at the table of American abundance. President Johnson has geared his entire administration in this direction.

Despite the great programs, the great hopes and the great leadership, I would be less than candid with you if I did not tell you that there are today some very black clouds hanging over the future of the Nation's housing programs. Housing and all of the programs that go with it are affected drastically by conditions in the money market. And I know it is no secret to this audience that the money market has once again been seized and manipulated for and by the large banking institutions. Operating through the Federal Reserve System, the big banks are controlling the money supply of the Nation for the benefit of the few against the interests of the many.

This is no abstract argument about the Federal Reserve System. It is simply a cold hard fact which threatens every program which your organization has worked for through the years. The Federal Reserve System, and the big banks which operate from within that System, are placing a veto on many of the Great Society programs, including housing. Through the Federal Reserve, the big banks—the last strongholds of arch-conservatism in this country—are attempting to accomplish what they could not do at the polls in 1964.

Daily, skyrocketing interest rates and a rapidly tightening money supply are moving decent housing out of the reach of low-income and moderate-income Americans. I am convinced that many of the fine programs enacted as part of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 already have been wiped out by the Federal Reserve's action in raising interest rates 37½ percent back on December 6.

It is tragic that today interest costs are the biggest single factor—the biggest single cost—in housing. Today a $20,000 home mortgage will require $20,824 in interest charges over the life of a 30-year loan. This means that the money—the interest—is worth more than all of the lumber, the glass, the plumbing, the woodwork, the craftsmanship, the land, and everything else that goes into a house.

Even the smallest increase in interest rates takes a terrific toll. Take the recent experience of the New York Public Housing Authority. On December 9, 1965—just 3 short months ago—the Housing Authority was able to sell bonds for 3.5157 percent interest. On March 9, the Housing Authority marketed another $96 million worth of bonds and found that the interest rate had jumped to 3.6959 percent.

Just that increase—small in terms of percentages—added $27.6 million to the cost of the bonds over their life. Considering that the average public housing unit in New York City costs $20,000, nearly 1,400 housing units could have been built with the $27.6 million that went to excess interest charges. Roughly calculated, that sum could have provided housing for more than 5,500 people. Instead, it went to the bankers.

So, no longer can we look the other way or take a head-in-the-sand attitude that interest rates and housing are separate subjects. No, if we are really serious about providing housing and urban development then we also must be serious about holding down interest rates.

Since 1952, the interest charges on an FHA mortgage have gone up 1¼ percent. This has added a whopping $5,472 to the cost of a $20,000 home over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Today, the median income nationally is about $4,600. So this means that millions of homeowners are being forced to contribute their total wages for more than a year just to pay the additional interest charges. I thing this is a national disgrace.

The December 6 action of the Federal Reserve—taken in defiance of the President and the Congress—is putting a severe strain on housing developments in all parts of the country. Already, there is talk of interest rates of more than 7 percent on home mortgages. And with the supply tightening, money, even at that extortious rate, will be unavailable.

Unless something is done to halt these rising interest costs, we may be heading for a long period of stagnation in our efforts to provide decent housing and adequate public facilities. In recent days, the financial pages of the newspapers have reported decisions by dozens of local and State governments to postpone bond issues because of the rising cost of money. That means that sewerage plants, water plants, parks, and schools will not be built.

Even one of the members of the Federal Reserve has been very candid about the effect of the interest-rate increases on the housing programs. Federal Reserve Governor Sherman Maisel, in a speech shortly after the December 6 increase, said that residential construction drops as much as 24 percent in a period of tight money. That was back in December, and today interest rates have gone even higher and money is becoming in shorter and shorter supply.

But, even accepting Governor Maisel's figures at face value, I do not believe the country can afford a 24-percent drop in housing construction. I do not believe we can afford a 24-percent cutback in providing parks, sewerage, and a multitude of other necessary public facilities.

The higher interest rates have put a new strain on the Federal budget—thus limiting the funds available for new housing programs. That December 6 interest increase forced President Johnson to add $750 million to the fiscal 1967 budget just to pay the additional interest costs on the national debt. If we had not had that December 6 increase, the $750 million could have been applied to housing or some other badly needed program. Instead, that sum will go to the banks. So while people do without housing, we will have a Federal aid program for bankers—courtesy of the Federal Reserve Board.

The $750 million added to the interest charges brings the total annual interest cost of the public debt to $12.750 billion for the next fiscal year.

In 1952, the interest charges on the national debt stood at $5.859 billion. This means that the Federal Reserve has added $6.898 billion to the annual cost of financing the public debt.

It is tragic when you realize that the American people have been forced to pay almost $60 billion in excess interest costs because of rising interest rates since 1952. This amounts to almost 10 percent of the gross national product and more than half of the estimated Federal budget for fiscal 1967.

We could have done wonderful things in housing, urban development, and rural development if this money could have been channeled into something more productive than paying the bankers increased interest.

All of this plainly points up the fact that high interest rates are a cruel and unfair tax on the poor, on the low-income and the moderate-income family—the people least able to pay. It is not, as the Federal Reserve Board would have us believe, a means of curbing inflation.

In fact, rising interest rates add to the cost of nearly every item in our economy. So, to the extent that higher interest rates increase prices, they are inflationary. Monetary policy is a highly ineffective tool in fighting inflation. There are many other more meaningful tools at hand, including taxes, particularly taxes on excess profits during a wartime period.

But, the Federal Reserve uses inflation as an excuse for its actions. It does not tell the public the true facts about the reasons behind these constantly skyrocketing interest rates. The fact is, of course, that higher interest rates are a means of providing the financial institutions with higher profits. Most interest rate increases over the past decade can be traced simply to the desire of the larger banks for increased profits.

Under its seized and so-called independence, the Federal Reserve serves as a tool, as an agent of the banks in providing the higher interest rates necessary for the higher profits. The Federal Reserve, of course, claims independence from the President and the Congress. It does not come to the Congress for appropriations. Its books are not audited. Its members serve for 14-year terms, thus preventing a President from appointing a majority of the Board until his last year in office. As a result, there is no effective control over the Federal Reserve System and no accountability to the people or their elected representatives. The Board is controlled from within by the banks and is operated almost exclusively for their benefit.

So long as this condition exists, housing and the other programs for which you fight so brilliantly are in grave danger. Your hard-fought gains can be wiped out by a single stroke of William McChesney Martin's pen.

Today, with interest being the biggest single cost in housing, the Federal Reserve Board has more to say about the success or failure of these programs than the Department of Housing and Urban Development. I say that this is bad public policy. I say that it is policy which should be reversed without delay so we can get on with the job of building a better America.

I Am a Tired American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MILWARD L. SIMPSON
OF WYOMING
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, an editorial by Mr. Alan McIntosh, the publisher of the Rock County Herald, of Luverne, Minn., has received considerable attention within the last few months. Entitled "I Am a Tired American," it encapsules with eloquence and force the frustrations felt throughout America at the events of recent years. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I AM A TIRED AMERICAN

(NOTE.—The following editorial has attracted a good deal of attention in the Northwest. It is reprinted here with the thought that it will be of interest to people in other parts of the country.—David Lawrence, editor.)

(By Alan McIntosh, publisher, the Rock County Herald, Luverne, Minn.)

I am a tired American.

I'm tired of being called the ugly American.

I'm tired of having the world panhandlers use my country as a whipping boy 365 days a year.

I am a tired American—weary of having American embassies and information centers stoned, burned, and sacked by mobs operating under orders from dictators who preach peace and breed conflict * * *.

I am a tired American—choked up to here on this business of trying to intimidate our Government by placard, picket line, and sit-ins by the hordes of dirty unwashed who rush to man the barricades against the forces of law, order, and decency.

I am a tired American—weary of the beatniks who say they should have the right to determine what laws of the land they are willing to obey.

I am a tired American—fed up with the mobs scabby-faced, long-haired youths and short-haired girls who claim they represent the "new wave" of America and who sneer at the old-fashioned virtues of honesty, integrity, and morality on which America grew to greatness.

I am a tired American—weary unto death of having my tax dollars go to dictators who play both sides against the middle with threats of what will happen if we cut on the golden stream of dollars.

I am a tired American—nauseated by the lazy-do-nothings who wouldn't take a job if you drove them to and from work in a Rolls Royce.

I am a tired American—who is getting madder by the minute at the filth peddlers who have launched Americans in an obscenity race, who try to foist on us the belief that filth is an integral part of culture.

I am a tired American—weary of the bearded bums who tramp the picket lines and the sit-ins—who prefer Chinese communism to capitalism—who see no evil in Castro, but sneer at President Johnson as a threat to peace.

I am a tired American—who has lost all patience with the civil rights group which is showing propaganda movies on college campuses from coast to coast—movies denouncing the United States, movies made in Communist China.

I am a tired American—who is angered by the self-righteous breastbeater critics of America, at home and abroad, who set impossible yardsticks for the United States, but who never apply the same standards to the French, the British, the Russians, the Chinese.

I am a tired American—who resents the pimply-faced beatniks who try to represent Americans as the "bad guys on the black horses."

I am a tired American—who is weary of some Negro leaders who, for shock purposes, scream four-letter words in church meetings.

I am a tired American—sickened by the slack-jawed bigots who wrap themselves in bedsheets in the dead of night and roam the countryside looking for innocent victims.

I am a tired American—who dislikes clergymen who have made a career out of integration causes, yet send their own children to private schools.

I am a tired American—who resents those who try to peddle the belief in schools and colleges that capitalism is a dirty word and that free enterprise and private initiative are only synonyms for greed. They say they hate capitalism, but they are always right at the head of the line demanding their share of the American way of life.

I am a tired American—who gets more than a little bit weary of the clique in our State Department which chooses to regard a policy of timidity as prudent—the same group which subscribes to a no-win policy in Vietnam.

I am a tired American—real tired of those who are trying to seel me the belief that America is not the greatest Nation in all the world—a generous-hearted nation—a nation dedicated to the policy of trying to help the "have-nots" achieve some of the good things that our system of free enterprise brought about.

I am an American—who gets a lump in his throat when he hears "The Star Spangled Banner" and who holds back tears when he hears those chilling high notes of the brassy trumpet when Old Glory reaches the top of the flagpole.

I am a tired American—who wants to start snapping at those phony "high priests" who want us to bow down and worship their false idols and who seek to destroy the belief that America is the land of the free and the home of the brave.

I am a tired American—who thanks a merciful Lord that he was lucky to be born an American citizen—a nation under God, with truly mercy and justice for all.

Seventh District Missouri Opinion Poll Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, in every congressional term, I make it a practice to solicit the views of the citizens of southwest Missouri on major issues before the Nation.

This year 13,760 persons responded to the seventh district opinion poll, which included 11 questions. The results of the poll were tabulated by an independent firm, using automatic data processing.

On only two questions could the pro and con attitude of the public be considered very close. These two issues are the President's actions in Vietnam and the question of a 4-year term for Members of Congress.

I was especially gratified at the response to questions dealing with cost of living adjustments for social security recipients and the tax sharing for education proposal. I have introduced bills dealing with each of these two issues and in both instances public support is indicated by the results.

The results of the poll follow:

Results of 7th Congressional District Missouri opinion poll

	Percent		
	Yes	No	Blank
Do you favor—			
1. The President's actions in Vietnam?	49.6	45.5	4.9
2. Repeal of sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which now permits States to adopt right-to-work laws?	19.5	76.3	4.2
3. Automatic cost-of-living adjustments for social security recipients?	66.9	28.1	5.0
4. Restoring the excise taxes on autos and telephones, which were removed this January	25.8	72.3	1.9
5. Reductions in our foreign aid spending?	86.7	10.8	2.5
6. A 4-year term for Members of the U.S. House of Representatives?	50.6	47.0	2.4
7. A full-scale congressional investigation of the poverty program?	83.9	13.2	2.9
8. The President's plan to create another Cabinet agency, the Department of Transportation?	19.4	75.1	5.5
9. Increasing social security taxes to finance a compulsory medicare program for the entire population?	11.2	86.3	2.5
10. Increasing the Federal minimum wage and extending it to farm labor?	34.3	61.6	4.1
11. Allocating a portion of Federal income back to the States for educational purposes as each State sees fit?	70.6	25.6	3.8

Our Gains

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, we sometimes deal so much with our problems that we forget to count our gains, the Houston Chronicle has graphically recalled in a recent editorial.

It points out that the Red Chinese have received ill tidings from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and it adds:

> When you consider the plight in which Red China now finds itself—with reversals almost at every point—the United States must be doing something very right for a change.

Believing that others will want to see this analysis, I offer the editorial for the RECORD.

RED CHINA'S LOSS OUR GAIN

Some days it just doesn't pay to get out of bed. This non-Confucian observation or something like it must occasionally cross the minds of the mysterious men who rule over the lives of Communist China's millions. From Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the news over the weekend bore ill tidings for them.

In Indonesia, the strongly anti-Communist military regime has cracked down on the country's Communists and pro-Communists, arresting 16 cabinet members and firmly reestablishing control. President Sukarno, while still in office, obviously has had his crimson wings clipped—again.

In Nairobi, Kenya, the country's left-leaning vice-president, Oginda Odinga (a fascinating name), has experience a crushing political defeat. The Kenya African National Union, the ruling political party, has abolished Odinga's office as deputy president, thus excluding him from any effective leadership.

Closer home in Havana, Cuba, Premier Fidel Castro has fired off another round of insults aimed at the Chinese. He charges them with blackmail for backing out of a trade agreement to supply him with rice. He accusses Mao Tse-tung with trying to "impose his feeble mindedness on us."

Red Chinese leaders these days seem beset by international difficulties. It must be discouraging for them as they insist everybody in the world is out of step but them.

Perhaps there is a moral to be drawn from all this. There are those of us in the United States who distrust diplomacy, who suspect that we always come out on the losing side in every international agreement or maneuver. Such persons lack confidence in our State Department's ability to deal effectively with the foreign problems which plague us. They fear, it seems, that whatever we do on the diplomatic front, it probably will turn out wrong.

Well, when you consider the plight in which Red China now finds itself—with reversals almost at every point—the United States must be doing something very right for a change.

Congressman Horton Cites WBBF Editorials and Followup on Stanford Survey on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, radio station WBBF in my home community of Rochester, N.Y., recently rendered a notable public service. It went beneath the surface of public information to determine the real depth and breadth of understanding relating to the question of whether this Nation should negotiate the Vietnam question.

In its own followup, WBBF found considerable public sympathy for negotiation to end the war in Vietnam. But, to the tougher question of with whom the United States should negotiate, the station's exploration revealed some startling facts.

I am pleased to include the WBBF editorials on this matter at this point in the RECORD. As a preface I also insert the letter sent me by WBBF Vice President and General Manager Robert S. Kieve.

WBBF, INC.,
Rochester, N.Y., March 31, 1966.

The Honorable FRANK HORTON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRANK: With all the noise that's been made about that survey in Stanford—the one that demonstrated that 88 percent of the American public favors negotiating with the Vietcong, it seems to me rather timely to ask whether the people asked had any familiarity with the subject of the question. Do they know what the Vietcong is?

You will be interested—though surely not too surprised—to learn that in your own constituency 8 out of 10 people can't tell you who the Vietcong are. The Stanford survey makes a similar disclosure about the people's lack of familiarity with the Vietcong.

Obviously, it makes no sense to draw conclusions about a survey which questions people on a subject about which they know nothing.

I therefore send you copies of two recent editorials we've broadcast here, on the subject of that Stanford survey that so many others are now quoting as if it were meaningful.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

BOB.

[WBBF editorial, Mar. 17–18, 1966]

STANFORD TAKES A SURVEY

Stanford University's political scientists ought to be ashamed of themselves.

A group that represents these political scientists has taken a survey and concludes that 88 percent of the American people would like to have us negotiate with the Vietcong.

The question asked was: "Would you favor negotiations with the Vietcong if they were willing to negotiate?" WBBF suggests that the result would have been similar if the question had been: "Would you favor negotiations as a way of settling the Vietnam conflict?"

What's that? You say you didn't quite catch the difference between the Stanford question and the one we asked? The difference is that both questions asked whether you'd like to see us negotiate in Vietnam—but only the Stanford question asked whether we should negotiate with the Vietcong. Most people, we are convinced, answered "yes" because they favor negotiations. They didn't place any significance on the word "Vietcong." They didn't realize that the question of negotiating with the Vietcong themselves is a delicate and debatable one. In fact, we contend that most people don't even know what or who the Vietcong are .

To prove it, WBBF news interviewed 50 Rochesterians. Only eight gave reasonable replies. Most of the other 42—84 percent—didn't come close.

So that's why we believe that Stanford's political scientists ought to be ashamed of themselves. Their ideas on how to conduct surveys could stand a lot of improvement.

[WBBF editorial, Mar. 21–22, 1966]

MORE ON THAT STANFORD SURVEY

The more we read, the clearer it becomes that the political scientists in Stanford have made a serious mistake.

Their recent survey asked a sampling of Americans if they'd be willing to negotiate with the Vietcong. Eighty-eight percent said "sure."

Now it happens that our State Department has shown some reluctance to negotiate with the Vietcong. Our diplomats don't want to give the Vietcong the recognition that would be implied by negotiating with them. So the Stanford survey looks as though the State Department is acting counter to the wishes of the vast majority of our citizens.

Even the New York Times, which should know better, fell heavily into the trap—faithfully quoting the 88-percent figure and suggesting that the State Department should follow the wishes of the people.

WBBF contends that the survey demonstrated only that people want us to negotiate. They don't understand the differences between negotiating with one group or another. And, in fact, they don't even know what that one group—the Vietcong—is. Our own survey—for what it's worth (and it's worth perhaps as much as the Stanford survey) shows that 82 percent of Rochester's citizens don't even know who the Vietcong are.

Want more proof? An area newspaper, reporting on the WBBF survey, headlined: "Eight in Fifty Know Viet Location." Viet location? Neither word is appropriate. So even some headline writers are too confused to be subjects of a Stanford University survey on our foreign policy.

Existing Federal Gun Controls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DELBERT L. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, the April 1966 issue of the American Rifleman contained an editorial entitled "Existing Federal Gun Controls," which I believe is worth reprinting here in view of the fact that numerous bills have been introduced in this Congress to further restrict the right of law-abiding citizens to keep and possess firearms.

The editorial follows:

Existing Federal Gun Controls

Many newspaper articles and editorials dealing with proposed Federal firearms legislation indicate an ignorance of existing Federal gun controls.

The Federal Firearms Act of 1938, as amended, controls the movement in interstate or foreign commerce of firearms of all types and handgun ammunition. It provides, among other things, that:

All manufacturers, importers, and dealers in firearms, handgun ammunition, and components must obtain a Federal license.

All licensed manufacturers, importers, and dealers must maintain complete records of shipments and sale of all firearms.

No person may lawfully buy, sell, pawn, or transport interstate any stolen firearm or handgun ammunition.

No person who is under indictment or who has been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year in any court in the United States may lawfully transport any firearm or handgun ammunition, or ship or receive such firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce.

No fugitive from justice, including persons who have fled to avoid prosecution for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding, may lawfully transport any firearm or handgun ammunition, or ship or receive such firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce.

No person may lawfully receive, possess, or dispose of any firearm or ammunition stolen while moving in or which is a part of interstate or foreign commerce.

No person may lawfully receive, possess, or dispose of any firearm from which the serial number has been removed, altered, obliterated.

No dealer, including mail-order dealers, may ship any firearm into any State which require a permit to purchase such firearm without receiving evidence of the possession of such permit by the prospective purchaser.

The National Firearms Act of 1934, as amended, imposes a tax and requires registration upon the making or transfer of machineguns and certain other kinds of firearms. It provides, among other things, that:

Every person possessing a firearm (as defined in the act) must register, with the Secretary or his delegate, the number or other mark identifying such firearm, together with his name, address, place where such firearm is usually kept, and place of business or employment, and, if such person is other than a natural person, the name and home address of an executive officer thereof.

The making or transfer of any of the following firearms requires the payment of a $200 tax:

(a) All fully automatic firearms, all rifles with barrels less than 16 inches in length and all shotguns with barrels less than 18 inches in length;

(b) All firearms made from a rifle or shotgun and having an overall length of less than 26 inches;

(c) All pistols with shoulder stocks and having barrels less than 16 inches in length;

(d) All firearms with combination rifle and shotgun barrels less than 12 inches in length;

(e) All mufflers and silencers.

The transfer of any of the following firearms (defined as "any other weapon" under the law) requires the payment of a $5 tax:

(a) All shot pistols or revolvers;

(b) All firearms with combination rifle and shotgun barrels at least 12 but less than 18 inches in length;

(c) All weapons or devices (except conventional pistols or revolvers) capable of firing a shot if such weapons or devices can be concealed on the person. (Examples: all handy guns, tip-ups, burglar guns, cane guns, pen guns, etc.)

Each of these Federal laws provides a maximum fine of $2,000 or imprisonment up to 5 years, or both, for conviction of violation of any of its provisions.

The postal laws and regulations provide that concealable firearms, such as pistols and revolvers, may not be shipped through the mails except to certain classes of persons (e.g., military, enforcement, postal) under certain conditions. Conviction of a violation carries a penalty of not more than $1,000 fine or not more than 2 years in prison, or both.

The Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, provides that no person, except under special authorization, may carry a deadly or dangerous weapon aboard a commercial air carrier. Conviction of a violation carries a penalty of not more than $1,000 or 1 year in prison, or both.

Any attempt to control the misuse of firearms in crime by congressional legislation must take into consideration the existing Federal gun controls.

William "Fishbait" Miller: A Distinguished Public Servant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM R. ANDERSON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, today our distinguished Doorkeeper, the Honorable William M. "Fishbait" Miller, is being honored in Jackson, Miss., by the Mississippi Economic Council, Mississippi Chamber of Commerce, as a "loyal and faithful friend" of the State of Mississippi.

"Fishbait" is a favorite son, not only of Mississippi, but of all the States of our Union. As a freshman Congressman exploring the intricacies and mysteries of Congress, no one has been more sympathetic and helpful to me than "Fishbait." Many people view our national legislative process as a mass of confusion, but most agree that somehow it works. "Fishbait" Miller of Mississippi is one of the chief reasons.

Instant Rehabilitation of Housing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I spoke to this House last week of the home construction slowdown in my State of California. I expressed concern about the need to guarantee decent housing to the people of this country. But construction of new housing units is not the only avenue to our housing goals. Another means is the efficient and conscientious rehabilitation of old housing.

The Washington Post of Sunday, April 3, discussed a new method of rehabilitating old apartment buildings. This method of instant rehabilitation deserves our attention and study.

Since its application may apparently conflict with Federal Government regulations, we should be especially aware of this method and its potential. It is eminently the task of this body to guarantee that past governmental regulations will not be used to obstruct the achievement of our present policy goals.

The article follows:

New York's Old-Law Tenements Rehabilitated Within 48 Hours

(By Wolf Von Eckardt)

A construction engineer, Edward K. Rice, was watching some workmen restore an old house. They seemed to stumble all over each other like disturbed ants when you kick an anthill.

Rice had an idea. And if that idea, now being tried in New York City, works out, there is new hope for the people living in America's 11 million deteriorating housing units. At present, deterioration progresses about 10 times faster than rehabilitation.

Among the worst of these units are New York's so-called old-law tenements, apartment houses built before 1901 where 1 million now live. Three of them, on East Fifth Street, were chosen for the instant rehabilitation experiment. It is sponsored by local and Federal authorities, the Institute of Public Administration and the Carol Hausseman Foundation.

Here is how Rice's concept, developed by T. Y. Lin Associates, a famous California engineering firm, and Conrad Engineers will work:

The tenants move out of the deteriorated tenement and store their belongings in lockers.

A construction crane moves in front of the building. An 8-foot-square hole is cut through the roof and floors somewhat like an elevator shaft.

The crane lowers a steel box into the building and a swarm of trained workmen descend upon the house, rip out the old plumbing, fixtures, partition walls, ceiling and whatnot and throw the debris into the box. The crane lifts it out and dumps the stuff into a waiting truck.

Then the crane lowers into the building another box containing new prefabricated wall panels, windows, floor coverings, and such as well as assembled bathroom and kitchen units. These are installed, the place is cleaned up and the roof is repaired by crews working in three shifts around the clock.

Forty-eight hours from the start, the tenants move back in while the outside work and repair of public halls are completed. Total cost, according to Rice: $7,000 a unit, or one-third less than traditional rehabilitation and three times less than new public housing.

The speed of the work will, of course, spare people and the authorities the agony of relocation. But it is also the most efficient way, Rice figures. The labor cost of three work shifts is less than that of keeping the expensive cranes idle. Installing new prefabricated wall panels is cheaper than replastering old ones.

The Manhattan demonstration, however, will take several weeks. Only after the construction techniques and materials have been tested do the engineers hope to be able to reduce the job to 48 hours.

Much of the ultimate success of this instant method will depend not so much on technology as on the degree of cooperation of the building trades and the willingness of the Federal Housing Administration and the local authorities to adjust old regulations and standards to our desperate new needs.

We have talked about the need to remodel the houses and tenements of the poor for years. The Government has made financial assistance of various kinds available for the purpose, restricted, however, to nonprofit or limited profit organizations.

But as John M. Haas, an experienced Washington housing consultant and rehabilitation contractor, says, "The nonprofits have remained a rare species and half of those that do exist have never acquired, built or rehabilitated a single unit of housing."

The reason is, of course, that to make an old, deteriorated structure livable again is now enormously expensive. There is little point in doing it for low-income people if, even without profits, the price or rent of the house has to be doubled afterward.

The slum rehabilitator, says Haas, must be "architect, family conselor, structural engineer, appraiser, lawyer and real estate expert and then some. He must be familiar with codes and local and Federal programs. You don't find this kind of animal in the yellow pages. In fact, chances are 50 to 1 that you will not find him, period."

Many idealistic nonprofit rehabilitators complain about the rigidity of FHA regulations that make the job even more expensive than they think it need be. FHA, for instance, insists on ceramic bathroom tile when perhaps plastic would do. It wants old slum houses wired for air conditioning, steam cleaned outside, and provided with kitchen exhausts.

The FHA thinks mainly of protecting the mortgage investment it guarantees. The rehabilitators think of keeping rents down to relieve the low-income housing shortage. "To hell with ceramic tile," said one of them. "There is a war on—a war against poverty."

Haas has for some time now suggested that cities appoint "urban housing agents" as an equivalent to the agricultural county agent. They would advise citizens, business, civic leaders, service organizations and others interested in housing on all the complex ins and outs of rehabilitation, including the ever more complicated Government assistance programs available.

So far, no one has taken up the idea, but it might be a good one for the poverty warriors of the Office of Economic Opportunity to consider. For despite all the conferences and debates and much good will, the simple idea of fixing up deteriorated houses hasn't made much of a ripple in the ocean of our big city slums.

One of the best and most thoughtful programs in the country was launched a year ago on 114th Street in New York's West Harlem by CICOM (Community Improvement Corp. of Manhattan). It involves not only the rehabilitation of sordid old-law tenements at a cost of approximately $11,000 a unit. There will also be new community and recreation facilities, homemaking courses, job information, vocational training, a library, and remedial reading courses. The rear yards will become playgrounds for children and adults. OEO has made $390,000 available for these purposes.

Last October, the first three buildings in the block were completed and the project is now gaining momentum. If all continues to go well, 454 families in the block ought to have decent housing by December 1967.

The way it has been worked out, no one of them is forced to leave the neighborhood, although they will have to pay somewhat higher rents for their renovated apartments. So far, however, the tenants pay them cheerfully and gratefully.

Yet it is a little sad to contemplate that this, the largest such effort in the country, sustained by the labors and enthusiasm of two philanthropic foundations and six other organizations plus the city of New York and the Federal Government, benefits only one-tenth of 1 percent of the people who live in New York's miserable old-law tenements. And there are still all the other big cities.

Rice's instant rehabilitation cranes have their work cut out for them.

Passover in Moscow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post on Saturday, April 2, 1966, carried an editorial on the continued policy of anti-Semitism practiced in the Soviet Union.

I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

Passover in Moscow

The Soviet Union's treatment of its Jews is a standing rebuke to a nation that claims to be humane and just. This contention was dolefully documented at a recent meeting of concerned Americans in New York. Sitting as the Ad Hoc Commission on the Rights of Soviet Jews, they reviewed fresh evidence of how assimilation is enforced on Soviet Jews by policy made at the top of Soviet society but denied them by bias existing at the bottom. Caught in this fateful bind, the three million Jews of Russia are in a state of cultural and religious—and often, personal—despair. It is a despair keenly felt at this time of Passover, the holiday meant to mark the deliverance of Jews from oppression.

In the last year or so, Moscow has taken a few steps to recognize and repair their plight. A few more Yiddish books have been published, a few promises of religious articles made to synagogue congregants, a few civilities accorded Israel, a few general public statements made against anti-Semitism. Yet these gestures, however welcome only scratch the surface of a deeply rooted evil. A full-fledged campaign to give Soviet Jews the privileges and liberties which already belong to other Soviet citizens is essential if the country's reputation is not to be permanently stained by the religious and cultural death of its Jews.

Greater Cincinnati Firms Spend $10 Million on Air Pollution Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN J. GILLIGAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. GILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, air pollution is a continuing problem in our highly industrial and urban Nation. A great deal has been said and written about the problem but programs to solve the problem have often been slow in coming. It is with considerable pride, therefore, that I am including in the Congressional Record today a story from the March 1966, issue of the Greater Cincinnati Commerce which outlines the highly successful air pollution control program of Cincinnati industrial firms:

Greater Cincinnati Firms Spend $10 Million on Air Pollution Control

Greater Cincinnati industry has spent almost $10 million to curtail air pollution since January 1960, according to a survey made public by the economic development committee of the chamber of commerce.

As a result, it is estimated that Cincinnati's air is 70 percent cleaner now than it was in 1950.

The survey, said Robert W. Neel, committee chairman, showed that $9,523,703 was invested in "smog" controlling equipment during the 5-year period by the firms which answered that particular question of the survey.

"However, it stands to reason," he said, "that much more than this actually was invested by Greater Cincinnati industries, because many firms which have extended full cooperation with our anti-air-pollution program are prohibited by company policy from releasing figures concerning specific items of capital investment."

At the same time, the responding firms reported they are spending at least $371,360 annually for the operation of air pollution control equipment. Again, some firms were not permitted to report their cost.

The survey was conducted among 500 Great Cincinnati firms under sponsorship of the chamber of commerce, the Engineering Society of Cincinnati, and the Air Pollution Control League of Greater Cincinnati.

J. Reed Hartman, president of the Air Pollution Control League, pointed out that industry is fully cognizant of its responsibilities to control air pollution. Proof of this, he said, is offered by the fact that a preponderance of the responding firms said they are "willing to transmit technical knowledge and know-how on air pollution control methods to other plants."

Hartman pointed out, too, that slightly more than one-third of the answering plants already are giving informational assistance to other firms which are seeking to reduce the amount of pollutants their processes release into the atmosphere.

Success of the clean air program in Greater Cincinnati is plainly evident throughout the area to longtime observers, Neel and

Hartman pointed out. "You don't need measuring equipment to know that we have made much progress," they said. "You need only to think back to as recently as 15 years ago when our air, particularly in the winter, was smog ladened. That situation just doesn't exist anymore on an areawide basis. We still have some trouble spots, such as in low-lying valleys where the wind can't blow away emissions on some days, but these headaches are being tackled and will be cleared up."

The control of air pollution remains a very inexact science, Neel pointed out. "Much work has been done on it in recent years, but much more remains to be done in order to perfect devices and methods of controlling undesirable emissions, such as automotive exhaust fumes."

"But I am very thankful that my home is in greater Cincinnati, where industry itself is taking a leading part in controlling air pollution. Greater Cincinnati will never become another Los Angeles nor Charleston, W. Va., thank heavens."

Industry officials gratuitously wrote these comments when they answered the survey questions:

"We feel all industry should be interested in air pollution and should explore all methods available to reduce or eliminate air pollution of any kind from processes which discharge air pollutants."

"There has been a tremendous improvement in air quality over the last 10 years. Reduction in coal usage and industrial gaseous emissions have been the major factors."

Charles W. Howison, executive director of the Air Pollution Control League, said the gratuitous replies give emphasis to the fact that "industry is taking an active part in a program to establish allowable maximum limits of air pollution. This cooperative spirt has been an important factor in bringing about correction of air pollution problems. Such cooperation on the part of major industries, which are willing to share their experiences and findings with small industries, has been of great assistance to the Air Pollution Control League, and to antipollution law enforcement agencies."

Results of the survey are being computerized for analysis, Neel reported. He said the study, in an effort to add impetus to antismog progress, will be made available to the southwestern Ohio-northern Kentucky air pollution survey committee made up of representatives of the U.S. Public Health Service, elected area officials, and industry representatives.

Rural Landowners in Single Texas County Set Conservation Example

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, my congressional district of one county is at least half urban in area and predominantly urban in population, but the extent of soil and water conservation work being carried on by landowners is so impressive that I wish to call attention to it.

The Dalworth Soil and Water Conservation District in Tarrant County has 1,573 cooperators. These cooperators own and manage 255,668 acres of land, all of which is covered by updated agreements with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide assistance in carrying out longtime soil and water conservation and resource use programs as outlined in the district work plan.

About 97 percent of the cooperators have basic farm conservation plans prepared on 70 percent of their land with a number of practices underway. Soil surveys have been completed on 326,000 acres, involving a portion of the urban land.

Tarrant County is in the Trinity River watershed and is included in 5 of the 52 subwatersheds of the Trinity River flood prevention project, authorized by the 1944 Flood Control Act.

Construction and land treatment in the five subwatersheds are at various stages of completion, but already rural and urban residents are beneficiaries of installed works of improvement that have reduced floodwater damages in a number of areas.

I believe this is an exemplary showing in a county where the urban area matches the rural in acreage and where urban interests and influence in many ways predominate.

It is a tribute to the rural landowners in Tarrant County and the leadership of the soil conservation district supervisors that soil and water conservation programs on the land have increased.

The Nation needs this kind of community initiative in its rural areas. Tarrant County is demonstrating that soil and water conservation work can help to provide the impetus.

John F. Baldwin

SPEECH

OF

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1966

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, the Nation shares California's loss of a great man. JOHN BALDWIN stood a solid example of the perfect Congressman. His integrity was matchless and his ability as a dedicated Member of the House was recognized by all his colleagues of both sides of the aisle.

Indeed, it is appropriate that we acclaim this unusual man who did so much for his friends at home, his native State, and for his country. Those who would follow in his footsteps must be aware of the example he laid down in his own humble and quiet way. This Congress has gained in stature for having JOHN BALDWIN serve in its Chambers.

As a legislator, he was a master. No complication of legislative semantics escaped his thorough and incisive mind. At a time when so many of us find it impossible to remain aware of the ramifications and details of the legislative flood that is before us, JOHN BALDWIN had the capacity to grasp the total picture and develop a clear and reasonable approach.

California has suffered the loss of a great man. JOHN was a close friend and I know of his devotion to California and of his dedication to the good of the people he represented here in Congress. I am certain that God has rewarded his selfless work as leader among men.

Dr. Judd Opposes Softening of U.S. Policy on Red China

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, a former colleague, Dr. Walter H. Judd, testified recently before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with respect to our policy in Asia. Dr. Judd is well qualified to speak on events in the Far East in view of his vast experience in China and I respect his opinions.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include an article written by Nat S. Finney, Washington correspondent for the Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N.Y., entitled "Dr. Judd Opposes Softening of U.S. Policy on Red China." The article, which appeared in the March 29 issue, follows:

DR. JUDD OPPOSES SOFTENING OF U.S. POLICY ON RED CHINA: APPEASEMENT NEVER WORKS, EX-CONGRESSMAN AND MEDICAL MISSIONARY TELLS SENATE COMMITTEE

(By Nat S. Finney)

WASHINGTON.—A former Congressman with more than 35 years' experience in Chinese affairs, including 10 years' continuous residence in China, has put it on the line for his erstwhile colleagues who are interested in American policy in Asia.

Dr. Walter H. Judd, for 20 years a Representative from Minnesota and now a lecturer and expert on the Far East, testified Monday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the behest of Republican Senators.

Dr. Judd noted he had appeared before the same committee 27 years ago to counsel against a soft American policy toward Japan.

"Our Government tried to placate the aggressor," he reminded the committee. "The policy did not lead to peace; it led to Pearl Harbor.

"WARNS AGAINST ACCOMMODATION

"The same general approach to aggression in Asia is being advocated today as on that earlier occasion."

Dr. Judd warned that an accommodation now in Vietnam would waste the fruits of 25 years of hardheaded, realistic policy under four Presidents—policy that has been a notable success.

"Some say that policy has failed. Red China is still there. It is as hostile and as dedicated to world domination by armed force as ever." He conceded that great problems still lie ahead for Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, and Burma, as well as South Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

"But all of them are still free. And who can believe they would have been free and with at least the possibility of solving their problems if it had not been for our firm containment of China?" he asked.

REJECTS POLICY PROPOSALS

Dr. Judd then dealt at length with current proposals for changes in American Asian policy, rejecting them one by one. He emphatically denied American responsibility for the isolation of Red China.

"The reverse is the truth," he contended. "It is Red China's hostility and belligerence in its international attitudes and actions that are responsible for its isolation."

He sternly rejected arguments for the recognition of Red China.

"Prime Minister Nehru of India recognized Communist China in 1950. How did his fellow Asians in Peking respond to his being their best friend? They invaded India and left Mr. Nehru a broken man."

OPPOSES U.N. ENTRY

The Minnesotan argued it is an illusion to expect gains from trade relations with Red China. Peking will take what advantage it can get, but give nothing in return, he said.

He took an even dimmer view of admitting Red China to the United Nations, holding that to do so would be a gross violation of the U.N. Charter, and that such an action would be irreversible.

Another China expert, Yale Prof. N. Rowe, told the committee the policy the United States should follow toward the Peking regime is one of "intense and deep hostility."

He said the effect of the China policy hearings is to persuade Communists in Hanoi, Peking, and Moscow "of divisions of opinion in the United States that do not exist in fact."

University of Washington Prof. George E. Taylor told the committee the United States must continue to assist South Vietnam and other nations that feel Communist pressure with political programs "backed by force."

Pacific Alliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT B. DUNCAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I was interested in an informative article on American alliances in the Pacific written by Erwin D. Canham in the Christian Science Monitor. He visited Japan, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand before writing his story.

Canham reports:

> The American defense structure is not crumbling, it is not being undercut by disaffection.

He added that individual elements—

> are not particularly strong but together they represent small powers aware of the problem of survival and the relevance of the United States to their destinies.

Believing that others will want the chance to peruse the contents in full, I offer the article for inclusion in the Record.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Mar. 22, 1966]

Pacific Alliance

(By Erwin D. Canham)

What is the shape of American alliances in the Pacific?

It so happens that on this quick trip. I have touched base briefly at four allies of the United States along its major defense line up and down offshore Asia—Japan, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand. How firm is the line?

Japan realizes its close dependence upon the United States. Yet it is constitutionally demilitarized. It is a tremendous economic force, but not a military force. Yet were Japan to swing, by some tragic mischance, into the Chinese Communist orbit, the world balance of power would be upset.

Japan yearns to enlarge its trading relations with mainland China. Its businessmen, at least, are quite prepared to fish in troubled waters. We may expect closer relations between Japan and China. But of course there is nothing inevitable about Japan's drifting away from the United States. It need not happen.

PHILIPPINES STEADY

The Republic of the Philippines, too, is a close ally. Its leaders are painfully eager to affirm an Asian identity. Filipinos do not wish to be "little brown Americans," in their own self-conscious phrase. Nevertheless, they have considerable realistic awareness of the expansionist thrust of Communist China.

They will stick to the American alliance, although they may become increasingly restive about tactics in Vietnam. And they are actively seeking to build up a new Malayan understanding, involving themselves, Indonesia, and Malaysia. They might help significantly in the stabilizing of southeast Asia. President Marcos gives evidence of strength and leadership.

Australia is growing in population, available mineral resources, industrial strength, and in concern at imperialist pressures to the north. Its decision to increase its commitment in Vietnam is evidence of sober determination.

DRAWN TO JAPAN

Australia is being drawn into closer trade relations with Japan. There is ever-deeper American involvement in the development of Australian resources. Its petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, and a large number of rare but very essential minerals make Australia one of the rich elements—perhaps a rich target—in the South Pacific.

New Zealand, smallest in population of this group of states, has real moral value and a profound attachment to its principles, traditions, way of life. It is a sturdy ally although not a large physical or economic force.

Vital links in the defense line, which I did not visit, are South Korea, Formosa, and Okinawa. The Republic of Korea is naturally a vital anti-Communist force. If it were lost, the defense line would be turned at the Tsushima Strait. South Korea is doing its share as effectively as it can.

Formosa is also a crucial link. However, if the United States ever seeks to alter its present relationships with Peking, the consequences in Formosa would be unpredictable. The future of American relationships with the National Government of China on Formosa is full of problems.

STRATEGIC OKINAWA

Okinawa is strategically central. Japan continuously wishes for an attenuation of the American presence there. Changes are inevitable someday. Yet it is a link that must be maintained, and a major facility in the total American ability to hold the line against an adversary thrust some day out into the Pacific.

Vietnam is a push out from the American defense line. It is a penetration into the mainland, but also a grave burden. It is vital, but if neutralized would not necessarily endanger the American offshore defensive position. If lost to Communist power, it would turn the defensive flank, and other independent Asian states would be in great trouble.

The American defense structure is not crumbling. It is not being undercut by disaffection. Its individual elements—the nations I have just visited—are not particularly strong but together they represent small powers aware of the problem of survival and the relevance of the United States to their destinies.

Winning the War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, Sammy D. Moyers, a young college student in my district, recently wrote the editor of the Daily Gazette-Mail, of Morristown, Tenn., expressing his views on the war in Vietnam.

Sammy is a junior at Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, Tenn.

His opinion of the war is very thoughtfully presented, and I would like to insert his letter at this point in the Record:

Only True Solution to Vietnam War Is Victory

Editor, Gazette-Mail: First, I would like to congratulate the editor for his thoughts on the Vietnam war. The things that were written in this newspaper on Sunday, March 6, need to be said and written every day. But, then again, if they are read and passed off as mere writing, they do not accomplish anything. Every free American citizen should read those words and should think about them seriously. If this were done, perhaps some action might be taken. But, many will not. The American public is slowly becoming scared—scared as a young child when he is alone. Why can't Americans face reality? Is America becoming a nation of egotistical idealists who sit back and bask in security while men die?

The only true solution to the Vietnam war is victory. In order to achieve this victory we must first face reality. We are at war. Our boys are dying every day in ever increasing numbers. Defense budgets zoom. Allotments for money and war materials increase with phenomenal speed. Can anyone deny this? But now, I'm speaking in terms of money and material wealth which are not the important things. As implied before, human life is the most important thing.

Why should we sit back and say that this war "stimulates the economy" or "is good for the economy"? What do the mothers and wives of dead American soldiers care about our economy? We can't play big brother, guardian, and the "great provider" to every nation in the world—especially at the cost of American lives. It just isn't possible.

Now, you say, what do we do? We do the only thing that we can do—we win the war. We fight to win, and then we end our obligation. Why should we confine our "hold that line policy"? Why are we fighting if we are not fighting to win? I can remember as a young child the game of war that I played. When someone needed a rest or a drink of water he would yell, "Time out." Many times I have heard: "You can't shoot me here. This is my hideout." Other times I have heard: "You can't shoot a moving target."

Can you remember these things in your childhood? Isn't this exactly what we are doing in our foreign policy today, especially in Vietnam? The so-called "Christmas truce" in Vietnam will do for one example. How can truce be made with an enemy that can't be communicated with? Proof of this noncommunication is that the Vietcong did not keep the truce. The bombing of, or the refusal to bomb Hanoi is another example. How can America win this war if she is forbidden to strike at the enemy's most vulnerable spot? I say that we cannot.

These things are impossible and if someone with some authority doesn't realize this soon America will cease to exist. I challenge all Americans to be serious about the Vietnam war. Forget about your wealth, security, and happiness. Don't place yourself in a make-believe-world. This world doesn't exist and will never exist.

Sammy D. Moyers.

South Dakota Questionnaire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. Y. BERRY
OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, again this year I have sought the advice and counsel of the people of the Second Congressional District of South Dakota whom it is my privilege to represent. My annual questionnaire was distributed to all postal patrons in 43 counties, totaling 100,000, and the response was most gratifying.

Many of the questionnaires were accompanied by letters elaborating on issues of special concern to the writers. I have personally read and answered each of these letters, gaining a valuable insight into the various points of view expressed by these constituents. One thing stands out in my mind, and that is how well informed these individuals are on the issues facing this Nation today.

Because I want to share with my colleagues the opinions expressed by the thousands of individuals in my district responding to my questionnaire, I include the results as follows:

Minimum Wage: The first question was this. "Do you favor increasing the minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.75 per hour and extending coverage to 7 million more workers?" 70 Percent said "no," 24 percent said "yes," and 6 percent were undecided.

Unemployment Compensation: The question was, "Do you favor federalization of State program with increased cost and increased benefits?" Your answer was most decisive. 85 percent said "no," 9 percent said "yes," and 6 percent were undecided.

Reapportionment: The question was, "Do you favor an amendment permitting States to apportion one legislative branch on other than population basis?" On this the vote was fairly even, with 52 percent voting in favor of permitting one branch of the State legislature to be chosen on a basis of area rather than population, as in the U.S. Senate, while 37 percent opposed, and 11 percent were undecided.

Firearms: The question was, "Do you favor Federal control of sale and ownership of firearms?" On this the answer was decisive, with 76 percent opposed, 17 percent favoring, and 7 percent undecided.

Spending: The question was, "Do you favor reducing spending for nondefense programs in order to meet increased war costs?" This is what the press has referred to as "guns or butter." Here again the answer was decisive; 71 percent said "yes," 22 percent said "no," and 7 percent were undecided. In other words, 71 percent seem to feel that if the American youth must sacrifice to keep the Nation strong that those who remained home should likewise make some sacrifice.

Department of Transportation: The question was, "Do you favor the establishment of a new Cabinet post handling all phases of transportation?" Seventy percent opposed the establishment of the new Cabinet post, 20 percent favoring, and 10 percent undecided.

Taxes: The question was, "Do you favor increasing taxes to meet rising war costs and new spending programs?" Here again your vote was resounding; 74 percent said "no," 19 percent said "yes," and 7 percent were undecided. It would seem from the two questions on spending and taxes that a sizable majority favor reducing expenditures rather than increasing taxes.

Veterans: The question was, "Do you favor a GI bill of rights similar to World War II law for post-Korean veterans?" As was to be expected, 81 percent favored, while only 10 percent opposed, with 9 percent undecided. Actually, the question was moot, inasmuch as the bill had already become law before very many of the ballots had been returned. I, of course, cast your vote in favor of this bill because I was among those who introduced it last year and fought for its enactment.

International "Great Society": The question was, "Do you favor the President's plan for worldwide program against hunger, disease, and ignorance?" Sixty-eight percent said they were opposed to going into a program of providing world medicine, food and education at the expense of the American taxpayer inasmuch as the suggested program does not anticipate bringing other countries in to assist.

Communism: The question is, "Do you favor expanding trade with Communist countries as recommended by the administration?" Seventy-one percent said "no," 19 percent said "yes," and 10 percent were undecided. In other words, 71 percent of the people answering the questionnaire do not believe we can "fight 'em" and "feed 'em" at the same time.

Vietnam: I admit the question on Vietnam was a complicated one inasmuch as we were cramped for space and it was difficult to word the alternatives to give the voter a clearcut expression. However, the question was, "Do you favor increased ground and air action and naval blockade in stepped-up effort to bring peace through strength?" Sixty-seven percent said "yes," 21 percent said "no," and 12 percent were undecided. The alternative question was, "Or immediate negotiated withdrawal?" Twenty-one percent said "yes," 36 percent said "no," and 43 percent were undecided.

Communication From Constituent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have received several communications from an outstanding citizen in my congressional district who has expressed his deep and appropriate concern regarding various statements made by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, and which appeared in the Defense Digest in February of 1965.

My constituent, Mr. Robert Nelson Taylor, of McLean, Va., feels that this information should be made more easily available to a greater segment of the public, and at his request, I extend my remarks to include his comments in full concerning it:

In a special alert letter of March 9, Americans for National Security called to the attention of their supporters a statement of Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara that is so incredible and so shocking it is difficult to believe he ever said it:

"I think it would be a tremendous opportunity for us, economically and socially, to eliminate defense entirely. It would be a social good."

This quotation is published in the Defense Department Digest of February 1, 1965, and identified as an extract from the script prepared for a broadcast interview over a national network on January 4, 1965. Apparently, if anyone heard these words over the air, he was unable to believe his ears. And it may be the interviewer shut them off, or that they were clipped from the tape. But, even though this Pentagon front-office sentiment is frighteningly new to most of us today, the McNamara viewpoint had to be known to the administration 15 months ago—or these words could never have appeared in print.

It should have been apparent at once that the computer-happy whiz kid no longer thought of himself as responsible for our defense but above it all—on "cloud nine"—from which self-construed eminence he might dream up national policy. As to the matter of his brainwashing, it can hardly be argued that a Defense Secretary with a war on his hands could logically or sanely discuss the "burgeoning needs in education, in recreation, in local government throughout our society" that might better be met if we gave up entirely the costly notion of defending ourselves against our enemies.

Perhaps our forces in Vietnam, reported to be short of weapons, short of ammunition, short of protection against malaria, short of underwear and socks—even short of food—are convinced that Mr. McNamara is already implementing his "tremendous opportunity." And perhaps Congress ought to find out. Certainly a man should resign from a job that is distasteful to him—especially when it involves the highest public trust we have to offer—next to the Presidency. If he does not choose to step down voluntarily and if the Commander in Chief does not remove him, then Congress should provide whatever assistance may be required.

And since we are at war—and do not appear to be winning—there is no time for niceties.

Robert Wilson Taylor.

McLean, Va.

Foreign Aid Undermines International Liquidity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT McCLORY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the March 29 edition of the Chicago Tribune carries a most significant article by the distinguished Dr. Melchior Palyi, its contributing consulting economist.

In this article, Dr. Palyi points out the disruptive economic stiuation that develops in the world when programs of continuing foreign aid to the underdeveloped nations are carried on. The article indicates a need for a new concept for economic dealings with underdeveloped nations.

Multinational programs operated through the World Bank and the Agency for International Development, as well as through the use of the newly developed Asian Development Bank, are of special significance in this new approach to foreign aid. In our highly motivated efforts to help the less developed areas of the world, we must constantly be wary that we do not unloose destructive forces which might destroy the economy of our own and other highly developed countries.

I am including Dr. Palyi's article with the hope that it will hasten the end to foreign aid grant programs and encourage loan programs keyed to local capabilities and initiative. Dr. Palyi's article follows:

WORLD'S ILLIQUIDITY TIED TO ECONOMIC AID

(By Dr. Melchior Palyi)

The late Prof. F. Benham [London School of Economics] figured out in 1961 that total economic aid to the underdeveloped countries would have to amount to about $83 billion annually in order to raise the average per capita income of their 1.1 billion inhabitants to a modest $200 per year. Five years later, given the lack of progress in the respective countries, given also their population growth and the worldwide rise of prices, it would take nearly an annual $100 billion to accomplish the same result.

Of course, the $200 income per capita of these backward nations remains a Utopian goal, invoked for sheer rhetorical purposes. In fact, the donor countries generally, the United States in particular, are in the embarrassing situation in which they cannot even spend all the funds earmarked for economic aid. The president of the World Bank complained in 1964 about the shortage of "sound, economically viable projects * * * from many developing countries," though [he added] good investment opportunities were not lacking.

WOULD BE FUTILE

It would be futile, indeed, trying to find a correlation between foreign aid and investment opportunities in the recipient countries. But there is a very close relationship between foreign aid received and payment deficiencies incurred by the recipients.

In 1964, according to the latest annual deport of the World Bank, the so-called developing countries were on the receiving end of a $9-billion flow of public and private funds coming from the industrial nations of the West. Another $1.5 billion or so had been contributed by the Sino-Soviet bloc, rasing the grand total to about $10.5 billion—roughly equal to the deficits in the same countries' 1964 current accounts with the outside world.

The data about the payment balances of the undeveloped areas are known to be somewhat less than 100 percent reliable. Even so, the near-coincidence in the size of the two figures—the current payment deficiencies and the volume of capital import that covers them—is very remarkable.

TELLS ITS FUNCTION

It discloses the principal function of foreign aid, providing the means by which the undeveloped countries pay for both: for the excess of their imports over their exports, and for servicing investments and obligations to foreigners. For example, external debt service payments on public and publicly guaranteed debt alone amount to about $3.5 billion a year, and keep rising. Such international indebtedness is largely concerned in 11 countries.

Selected debtors: Public debt outstanding, 1963 (end of year)

[Billions in U. S. dollars]

India	4.0
Brazil	2.3
Argentina	2.1
Mexico	1.6
United Arab Republic	1.3
Pakistan	1.2
Turkey	1.1
Yugoslavia	1.1
Israel	.9
Chile	.9
Colombia	.7
Total	17.2

Source: World Bank Annual Report, 1964-65.

The current payment deficits we are discussing recur year after year and show no sign of abating. They constitute the source and the hard core of the international liquidity problem.

TEN BILLIONS NEEDED

Almost $10 billion were needed in 1964 to take care of these deficits; the more than $10½ billion actually received (including short-term commercial credits) did the "job" and permitted the recipients as a whole to increase slightly their monetary reserve holdings of gold and foreign exchange. But the consequence is that a gap is torn in the American balance of payments which carries the lion's share of the burden.

Our gold losses and the vast accumulation of foreign-owned dollar claims are in turn at the root of the global insecurity that expresses itself in the disappearance of gold into private hoards and in recurrent pressure on the dollar.

The world will never get rid of the global liquidity shortage—as long as some 70 "poor" nations spend more than they earn and the "rich" countries accept the obligation to pay the difference.

Efforts Praised

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, the administration's efforts to provide additional protection for the American consumer "are both timely and warranted," the Houston Chronicle declares in a recent editorial.

As the Chronicle points out, the President urges new laws which would provide for truth in packaging, truth in lending; and would give the Food and Drug Administration more power to police drugs, cosmetics, and health hazards in other products.

Since this timely editorial deals with a subject of importance to the American public, I include it in the RECORD where others may see it.

LET'S HELP THE CONSUMER

Renewed efforts by President Johnson to gain action in Congress on measures which would provide some additional protection for the American consumer are both timely and warranted.

In a message to Capitol Hill the President urges new laws which would provide for truth in packaging, truth in lending; and would give the Food and Drug Administration more power to police drugs, cosmetics, and health hazards in other products.

Bills covering packaging and lending have been stalled in Congress for more than 5 years. In the interim shoppers have in many cases found it difficult, if not impossible, to make intelligent purchases because of the odd weights and measures used by the various manufacturers of competitive products.

The old maxim of "let the buyer beware" is no longer reasonable in today's society. Modern supermarkets carry thousands of items and it is both unfair and unnecessary to expect that housewives should have to research the comparative merits and weights of all these goods.

For borrowers it has often been equally grueling and more expensive to learn the true cost of interest paid. And as the President pointed out credit charges are a major expenditure item for the consumer. Last year the total spent for this purpose was $24 billion.

There have been objections to both of these measures from some elements of the business community. Some of the opposition may have a reasonable base, but the goal—to eliminate confusion and deception—does not warrant opposition from reasonable men.

The President does not suggest specific bills to accomplish the aim. Some amendments to pending measures may be advisable, but action should definitely be substituted for inaction.

He does propose bills which would ban toys with hazardous substances, limit the number of flavored baby aspirins in one bottle to less than a lethal dose, make drug companies put safety caps on some patent drugs, and curb distribution of sample drugs by mail which leads to contraband traffic.

The legislation would also require labels to warn consumers against possible injury from drugs and cosmetics. In this regard, it seems that it would also be wise for Congress to consider the possibility of requiring that all prescriptions be labeled. Some doctors specify that this be done but in most cases prescriptions do not identify the drug and over a period of time it is possible for the patient to become confused over the identity of a prescription.

There have been cases where death has been caused by such confusion. Proper labeling would be another attempt at consumer protection which the President is trying to accomplish.

The National Congress of American Indians Commends the Office of Economic Opportunity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, when the economic opportunity legislation was written and enacted by the 88th Congress, one of the great concerns was that the American Indian not be neglected in the war on poverty as he has so often been neglected in the past

No efficient antipoverty campaign, after all, could overlook the fact that the Nation's Indians are among the most unfortunate of our citizens: The average annual income for Indian families is $1,500 and the per capita income is $300; unemployment averages 45 percent and on some reservations reaches as high as 95 percent; the infant mortality rate among Indians is almost twice as high as the national average, and the usual life span is 20 years shorter than the average American's.

The statistics are dramatic and the need is great and obvious, but I believe the war on poverty is beginning to mark change in the long and tragic epic of the American Indian.

I have received a copy of a resolution passed by the National Congress of American Indians which commends the Office of Economic Opportunity for its work on behalf of the Indian people. I also have a resolution adopted by the Quinault Tribe in Washington, and a report on the antipoverty program on their reservation. I have unanimous consent that all three be printed at this point in the Record.

Resolution I of the National Congress of American Indians

Whereas the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 passed by the 88th Congress establishing the Office of Economic Opportunity, is designed to alleviate conditions of poverty throughout the Nation, and

Whereas the Office of Economic Opportunity through appropriate action by Indian tribes has made substantial inroads, toward curbing poverty by funding antipoverty programs on many Indian reservations, and

Whereas the National Congress of American Indians believe that the Office of Economic Opportunity is doing a commendable job in assisting Indian tribes to combat poverty at the reservation level, by encouraging the Indian people to have a decisive voice in solving conditions of poverty on Indian reservations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Congress of American Indians in Executive Council session on February 24, 1966, in Washington D.C., hereby commends the Office of Economic Opportunity for its dutiful action by assisting Indian tribes in combating poverty and urges that Congress continue and support the Office of Economic Opportunity in its efforts toward the defeat of poverty on Indian reservations.

Resolution

(Note.—At a regular meeting of the business committee of the Quinault Tribal Council held at the village of Taholah, Quinault Reservation, Wash., on the 14th day of February 1966, the following resolution was duly adopted.)

Whereas the Quinault Tribal Council requested and received funds for Neighborhood Youth Corps and community action programs for the fiscal year 1965–66, and,

Whereas said programs have made a considerable impact for good in the communities of the Quinault Indian Reservation: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the governing body of the Quinault Tribe does hereby approve and adopt the attached commendatory report on the Quinault Tribal Neighborhood Youth Corps and community action programs, as an expression of its confidence in and appreciation for the Federal antipoverty programs which are now operative on the Quinault Indian Reservation; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be presented through the National Congress of American Indians.

Dated this 14th day of February 1966.

Attest:

Bennie Charley, Jessie S. Curley, Dave Purdy, Herbert Capoeman, Members of the Business Committee of the Quinault Tribal Council, State of Washington; James Jackson, President, Quinault Tribal Council; Marian L. Holloway, Secretary, Quinault Tribe Council.

Report on the Quinault Tribal Community Action and Neighborhood Youth Corps Programs

THE GRANT APPROVALS

The Neighborhood Youth Corps program was approved in the exact form of the request. This enabled the program personnel to start with a program which was designed specifically to meet the needs of the communities. The wisdom of the handling of the Quinault application was manifested in the remarkable response on the part of the youth and the overall success of the program. Eighty-five youth received much-needed financial assistance through their own earning power. They were employed in jobs which were involved in the improvement of their own communities and in the conservation of the natural resources of the reservation. They learned job skills, and were taught to accept the discipline of gainful employment.

Much of the same can be said for the community action program. Being a larger, more complex program, it has not yet reached its potential in serving the community. At the midyear point it can be said that each component is providing valuable services on the Quinault Reservation which have not been provided previously.

One of the main factors in the remarkable success and acceptance which these programs have enjoyed here is the freedom with which they were allowed to operate. The director and her associates have been very conscientious in interpreting and administering the program in terms of the highest interest of the Indian community. The nature of these communities is such that one needs to be in close contact with the culture in order to be able to administer such a program meaningfully.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has kept its word in following a policy of noninterference in local administrative matters. The Indian community on the Quinault Reservation appreciates the confidence thus placed in it, and is anxious to merit such confidence. The concepts of the Quinault Tribal community action program were developed locally on the basis of the felt needs of the people. Because it is also administered locally, the result is truly a "community in action."

COMPONENT SUMMARIES

Educational counseling

This component is operating as designed. It provides a liaison between the schools and the Indian homes which never has been available before under any program. The function of this program is fourfold: (1) To interpret the demands of modern education to the Indian parents through personal contacts, (2) to inform the school people of home and community situations affecting the performance of students and to provide other professional services to schools, (3) to provide counseling and guidance service to students, and (4) to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the State employment office in offering vocational guidance to members of the community. The counseling program is now effective in each of these areas. One of the most desirable and practical features of the program is the use of two native associate counselors.

Recreational program

Because it is designed to alleviate delinquency and to develop healthful social patterns for the entire community, this is the most crucial of our programs. The recreational supervisor is a member of the Quinault Tribe, and is assisted by two resident associates and four VISTA workers. Using Neighborhood Youth Corps labor, a community center was renovated at Taholah and a building at Queets was rebuilt and fitted for a community center there.

These two buildings are now in full use as centers of recreational and other activities. Centering in these buildings, a balanced recreation program covering all age groups and providing varied activities is in operation; planning of these activities has been assisted by an advisory council from the community and by instructors from Central Washington State College.

Preschool

The preschool is located at Queets and utilizes the building prepared by the Queets community and the Neighborhood Youth Corps as described above. A full day schedule operates with a certified teacher in charge. Four-year-old and 5-year-old children each have half-day sessions, growth in social competence and general maturity is clearly evident in studies made of the children enrolled. Enthusiastic community support of the program is evidence that it meets a need.

Health services

A well-defined program was designed by the Quinault Tribe and approved by the U.S. Public Health Service, Division on Indian Health. This program was denied by the Office of Economic Opportunity on the grounds that the services requested were the responsibility of the Division of Indian Health. We feel that this denial was due to a lack of communication between the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Division of Indian Health, because the director of the Portland area Office of the Division of Indian Health had already endorsed our program on the grounds that his office was not presently prepared to provide the needed services called for in the proposal. The Quinault Tribe hopes that the Office of Economic Opportunity will reconsider its application for this component.

Adult education

The adult education program is functioning in Taholah in cooperation with the Taholah School. Classes are taught in typing, shorthand, math, English, and reading. The program is closely correlated with the counseling component with the result that the development of skills and self-confidence opens doors of vocational opportunity to the participants. The vocational guidance office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs had recently stated that the adult education program is producing an increased response to the vocational training opportunities which are offered by that Bureau.

Administration

The administrative component of the community action program is set up in the tribal offices. Besides fulfilling its responsibilities to the community action program, the staff had provided other services to the community and the tribal government. Individuals have received counseling in personal and business matters, and the tribal officers have received professional assistance in planning for the improvement and development of the Quinault Indian Reservation.

The tribal leadership has definite ideas as to how this vast resource can be developed for the benefit of the Indian people. For the first time, it has full-time professional counsel to implement these ideas. In the long run, this may prove to be the greatest and most significant service that is being provided the Office of Economic Opportunity.

In our views the highest service that can be offered a people is to help them find ways of carrying out their own purpose. This is what the Office of Economic Opportunity programs are doing for the Quinaults.

Plan Is Praised

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK E. EVANS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the Denver Post is one of the many papers behind the President's plan to do something about highway slaughter.

The paper says it hopes the President's program will be passed "and that 1966 will mark the time when our civilization began to devote some of its vast talents to saving lives from the destructive machines we have created." Others may want to note this editorial opinion, and I therefore include the article in the RECORD.

L.B.J.'S ROAD SAFETY PLAN DESERVES OK

President Johnson has now given the main outline of his plan to recognize that automobile slaughter is no longer a local problem but a continuing nationwide disaster which the Federal Government must move to alleviate.

Domestic tranquility and the general welfare, two of the purposes for which the States united themselves under the Constitution, require a positive program at the highest level of government to end a menace which each year has been killing as many people as the population of Aurora, Colo., and injuring as many as live in Chicago.

Proposals sent to Congress by the President call for a four-pronged drive to promote safety.

First, he would make grants to the States to help them finance driver education courses; test persons applying for licenses, or the renewal of licenses, to drive; inspect cars to determine if they are safe to be on the streets; improve traffic control methods, and provide better emergency care for victims of accidents.

To be eligible for the Federal grants the States would have to meet standards in each of these activities which would be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce. This would be a step toward eliminating the laxity many States show in testing cars and drivers.

Second, the President would give the automobile industry 2 years in which to redesign their cars to provide reasonable safety for occupants when accidents occur.

If, at the end of 2 years, the Secretary determined that additional safety features were necessary in any car, he could order them installed and prevent the interstate sale of cars which provided inadequate protection.

Third, the President would step up research into the cause of accidents, the investigation of crashes, the improvement of accident data.

Fourth, he supports a bill already introduced in Congress to give the Secretary of Commerce authority to prescribe minimum safety standards for automobile tires and to extend research on such matters as the retreading of tires.

The life-saving and injury-preventing potentials of the program are great—far greater than the rather modest estimated cost of $116 million a year would indicate.

Automobile accidents are now costing the country $8½ billion a year without even counting the cost of time lost from work by persons who are injured.

The $116 million would be only about one-sixth of what the Federal Government now spends each year for air safety, although only 12 percent of the people of the country ride airplanes with any regularity whereas close to 100 percent venture forth regularly on streets and highways.

It is to be hoped that the President's program will be passed by Congress and that 1966 will mark the time when our civilization began to devote some of its vast talents to saving lives from the destructive machines we have created.

Congressman Horton Salutes Knights of Columbus for Entertaining at Bath, N.Y., Veterans' Administration Hospital

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK HORTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I take this time to call my colleagues' attention to the selfless service which is rendered annually by the Rochester, N.Y., Council Knights of Columbus and auxiliary in entertaining the patients at the Bath, N.Y., Veterans' Administration Hospital and Domiciliary.

This concern for the welfare and comfort of others certainly is in the highest tradition of Christian service. I am proud of these men and women who are my constituents and know they bring much joy and happiness to those at the Bath Veterans' Administration Center.

On January 21, the Catholic Courier Journal published an article detailing the visit made by the Knights of Columbus and their ladies. I take pleasure in having that story printed in the RECORD with my remarks.

KNIGHTS MAKE 31ST VISIT

Thirty-first annual trip of members of Rochester Council Knights of Columbus and auxiliary to bring entertainment and creature comforts to veterans at the U.S. Facility, Bath, N.Y., has brought commendation from the Veterans' Administration.

"This year's Knights of Columbus program was extraordinary and certainly was a morale booster for patients and members," Chester K. Friedland, administrative assistant to the chief of staff, wrote following the trip.

A bus load of knights and auxiliary members went to Bath on January 2 from the council's new home, 513 Montore Avenue. The group was headed by Grand Knight Robert J. Farrell and Deputy Grand Knight Edward L. Miller, chairman of this year's trip. Seventeen entertainers were in the group.

First show was presented at 2 p.m. in the hospital recreation hall for the patients with entertainers including Johnnie Z., 7-year-old drummer; the New Heritage Singers; and the Gary Cassara Combo. (The last will appear on the Ted Mack TV Show on January 23 as winners of the area competition.)

Bath Council, Knights of Columbus entertained the Rochester group at luncheon after the afternoon show.

The home personnel were entertained at 7 p.m. in the Auditorium Theater.

A committee headed by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Gartland presented the gifts from the knights after both performances. Entertainment was under the technical supervision of Mrs. Ella Russell and Raymond L. Nary, master of the fifth district, fourth degree Knights of Columbus.

The knights and ladies were served coffee and doughnuts on return to the Rochester K. of C. Home under direction of Past Grand Knight Vincent L. Hannon.

Speech Hailed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I believe my colleagues will be interested in the appraisal made by the Detroit Free Press on President Johnson's response to General de Gaulle's autocratic threats to withdraw French forces from NATO.

The President's reply, says the Detroit paper, is "one of his finest foreign policy statements, both in tone and in its content." The paper also finds it encouraging that:

> President Johnson recognized that the NATO of tomorrow will be quite different from the NATO of yesterday. The United States, he said, wanted to help it adapt to the changing needs of the times.

Because others may want to read the editorial in its entirety, I include it in the RECORD:

THE REFORMING OF NATO IMPOSES A DUTY ON ALLIES

President Johnson's speech to the Foreign Service Institute on NATO emerges as one of his finest foreign policy statements, both in its tone and in its content.

Responding to General de Gaulle's autocratic threats to withdraw French forces from NATO and banish the alliance's installations from French soil, the President was restrained and conciliatory. He made it clear that this Nation would leave an empty chair for France.

He made it clear, too, that this Nation intended to continue the Atlantic alliance without France if this became necessary, working toward integration of military power and political unity.

But what was most encouraging for those who have considered this Nation's Atlantic policies all but ossified—and this newspaper has shared some of these feelings—is that President Johnson recognized the NATO of tomorrow will be quite different from the NATO of yesterday. The United States, he said, wanted to help it "adapt to the changing needs of the times."

"Let me make it clear in the beginning," he said, "that we do not believe that there is any righteousness in standing pat. Some say that new circumstances in the world today call for the dismantling of the great organization. But we believe just as firmly that change must be wrought by the member nations working with one another within the alliance. Consultation, not isolation, is the route to reform."

General de Gaulle has been in the forefront of those insisting that there ought to be reform and, formally now, the President recognizes its need also. No longer are our

European allies prostrate and clearing away the rubble and ashes of a devastating war. No longer do they require this Nation's multiple aid programs with the compromises to sovereignty that inevitably are attached.

President Johnson has fully accepted the imperative of reform and at the same time he has publicly placed the burden on our allies, particularly De Gaulle, to accept the responsibility of consultation in working this reform.

Coordinating Transportation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, everyone is aware of the tremendous demands for hauling people and goods that the years ahead hold. As President Johnson has stated, the Nation's population will double by the end of this century. Everything needed to service that population—including our transport facilities—will have to double, too.

Our transportation experts tell us these services will have to double every 20 years just to keep pace with our economic growth. This means we must achieve new peaks of coordination and integration of our existing transportation modes.

A recent editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch took note of this. We have known about this problem for years, the editorial says:

> But nothing had been done about it. Nothing is likely to be done to integrate the diverse systems (of transport) until the Government integrates its diverse agencies dealing with them.

That is what President Johnson's transportation program is all about. I urge my colleagues to support it, and have unanimous consent to have the St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial reprinted in the RECORD:

THE 12TH POST

Many advanced governments have long had ministries of transport. President Johnson has adopted this idea by recommending that Congress establish a Department of Transportation as a 12th Cabinet office.

It might be objected that many of the foreign ministries own the transport services that they administer. Yet the task of coordinating transportation is no less urgent for the United States. The Government already is deeply involved; it is spending nearly $6 billion annually to regulate, promote and subsidize various forms of transport. These in turn account for "$1 in every $6 in the American economy," the President says.

So it is sensible to bring together the nearly 100,000 employes of the several Federal agencies now working, together or separately, in this field: the office of the Under Secretary of Commerce, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Federal Aviation Agency, the Coast Guard's peacetime activities, the Maritime Administration, and the safety functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board and Interstate Commerce Commission. The quasi-judicial regulatory functions of the last three agencies will remain with them as independent bodies.

The new Department also would administer two somewhat new programs. One is a $200 million prototype development of a 2,000 mile an hour transport plant for the 1970's. The other is a combination of safety functions, particularly the creation of research and Federal standards for automotive safety. Detroit could, of course, relieve the Government of some of the projected 6-year, $700 million burden by developing better research and standards by itself.

Finally, the President says the principal assignment of the Cabinet department would be the planning of a coordinated transport system. For years both public and private transportation officials have recognized the need to consider rail, air, water, and highway transport together—both to improve service and to limit the costs. Nothing has been done. Nothing is likely to be done to integrate the diverse systems until the Government integrates its diverse agencies dealing with them.

"Justitia Omnibus": A Speech by Carolyn Anton, of Oskaloosa, Iowa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERT BANDSTRA

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. BANDSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my fellow Members a speech by Miss Carolyn Anton, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, which won first prize in the Iowa voice-for-democracy contest.

In addition, Miss Anton, a student at Oskaloosa High School and the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Anton, finished in second place in the regional voice-of-democracy contest among State winners from Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

Miss Anton's speech, entitled "Justitia Omnibus," is a thoughtful comment on the importance of the rule of law in a democratic form of government, and I am sure many of my colleagues will find it of interest.

The speech follows:

JUSTITIA OMNIBUS

(By Carolyn Anton)

On December 30, 1965, I sat in the Federal courtroom in Des Moines, Iowa. As I entered the courtroom, I had mixed emotions about what the outcome of the trial should be. But as the trial ended, I realized more than ever before what the Constitution, and the people who implement it, are doing for the preservation of democracy in the United States.

Now, the trial which I was observing did not involve murder, theft, or arson. In fact, the law which had been violated was only 6 months old, and yet had attracted the attention of million of persons across the United States. Stephen Lynn Smith, a former student at the University of Iowa, had burned his draft card. He did this at Soap-Box Sound-Off in the Iowa Memorial Union, where every Saturday, students have an opportunity to express their opinions on practically any issue. Stephen Smith was now being tried for his actions.

As Smith took the witness stand, numerous questions began to arise in my mind. What would the defendant say? Perhaps maintain that he was unaware of the law which had been violated? Would he say that it wasn't his draft card that he burned, just a similar piece of paper? Or maybe that he had burned his card in a moment of impulsiveness and had immediately regretted it afterward? As the attorneys flashed questions at Mr. Smith, the questions in my mind were answered. Smith explained that he knew of the possible consequences, that it was his draft card that he burned, that he had made no attempt to duplicate it, that he had thought about his plan for several days, and that he felt no sorrow or regret for what he had done.

The testimony of Smith and the other witnesses only further proved that he had willingly and deliberately destroyed his draft card. But now I wondered, why did he do it? Did he really believe that he would gain more than he would lose? The Federal attorney asked this same question. Smith explained that he feared that the Federal Government was trying to suppress demonstrations and practically all forms of active protest and criticism. He felt something must be done to preserve this right of expression.

As the court proceedings continued, I knew that history was being made, for although Mr. Smith was not the first person to burn his draft card, he was the first to go on trial. As I listened, I couldn't help but notice the gold letters engraved into the marble wall of the courtroom, which read "Justitia Omnibus," or justice for all. As I looked at those symbolic words, and listened to the testimony, I began to realize that Mr. Smith, and the others like him across the United States, seem to be dwelling on their rights so exclusively that they are ignoring the responsibilities placed upon them in the Constitution, such as the responsibility to obey laws enacted by Congress.

Mr. Smith stated his opinion on this when he said, "I think there are times when it is justifiable to violate statutes of the United States." These individuals feel that they can ignore their responsibilities and break the laws, but at the same time they expect all of their rights as citizens. They expect the right of free speech, so that they can speak out against the Government when they do not agree. They want the right to choose the profession they want to choose, the school that they want to attend. When they march to city hall, have a rally, or fast, as Mr. Smith did for 7 days in front of the local post office, they expect police protection. And when the time arrives that they have been accused of an unlawful act, they expect proper treatment from the police, an explanation of their constitutional rights in regard to what they have to say, and of course, a fair trial.

They are the first to complain if they feel that any of these rights have been denied them. But what about the obligations placed upon them by the Government which is constantly protecting them? When these individuals are suddenly faced with these obligations, they decide that they have the right to choose which obligations they will accept and which ones they can ignore.

I do not contest their right to question and criticize, for indeed, only if we have an involved, challenging citizenry, will our democracy remain strong. What I do condemn then is not their dissent, but the methods which they have chosen. If we lived in a dictatorship, where freedom of expression was forbidden and where the laws were made by a few, perhaps violating some laws would be justified.

But in the United States, the laws which are for the people are also of the people, and our Government permits many forms of legal protest. Most of us express our opinion by writing to our Congressmen, attending a peaceful demonstration, lecturing to a group, or writing to the newspaper. But these individuals consider themselves a special group, a group which can ignore the legal means of protest and turn only to illegal methods.

An unlawful act has been committed against our country. Several persons across the Nation have decided that perhaps their judgement is better than that of the men representing them in Washington. They feel that these representatives, elected by the people, aren't making the proper analysis in regard to the rights guaranteed through the Constitution to all freemen. Perhaps they are right, but the methods which they have chosen to express this plant the seeds of anarchy. These draft card burners don't want to be involved with the complex undertakings of running a successful and just government. They are willing to destroy a law without rebuilding another in its place.

Mr. Smith stated that he returned some questionnaires unanswered to his local draft board. Why? Because he had already filled some out just like the ones he returned. And when asked why he answered some and ignored others, he said it depended upon "how I was feeling that day."

Perhaps Mr. Smith will only apply the brake at some stop signs, because he had just stopped a block away. Or maybe he won't file his income tax returns because he just didn't feel like it. No society can function, no nation can survive if each individual person is going to arbitrarily pick and choose the laws which he must obey. A grim reminder of this is the French Revolution, where every man became a law unto himself, a blood bath, where many innocent lives were taken out of vengeance. Let us recall what George Santayana once said: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

There is a line to be drawn between freedom and license. Mr. Smith has crossed that line. These individuals must and will be punished, not only for their individual crime but to discourage others from taking this same type of action.

On December 30, in a Des Moines courtroom, I learned much. After that day I couldn't help but appreciate to a greater extent what the Constitution has done and continues to do for the people living in this great country. In no other part of the world does one receive so very much and is asked so very little in return.

Throughout the history of the United States, men and women have been willing to give up their lives to preserve this Constitution and this freedom of conscience. It is because of such heroism and dedication on the part of all who have ever fought for freedom that Mr. Smith can stand up and speak his beliefs freely and without fear. I think the Federal attorney summed it up well when he said, "This country provides much for its people. But we are not so weak, nor so timorous, that we cannot discipline our citizens who violate our criminal laws. May we never become so."

Export Controls on Cattle Hides and Leather

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the action of the Department of Commerce in imposing export controls on cattle hides and leather is indefensible. No matter how it is coated over, it will work a financial hardship on our farm economy. Frankly, I cannot understand the reasoning behind this action.

There are many good reasons why this action should be rescinded.

Our concern with a balance of payments is not helped by this action. We have been trying to promote increased exports in every area possible. Here we have a ready market and we are closing off that market with export controls. If this was a critical commodity it might be sensible. But it is not.

There are an abundance of substitutes to cover any shortages that may temporarily exist either domestically or overseas as a result of the normal distribution which would occur under the free market system without export controls.

In trying to justify the export curb, the Department of Commerce claimed the hides are needed for the domestic market. What it has apparently not considered is that a high percentage of the hides sold overseas were of inferior quality which foreign consumers are more willing to use in lieu of substitutes than are our American consumers.

The fear expressed by the Department that the export of hides would increase the cost of leather to a prohibitive figure is unwarranted. The cost of the green hides in a pair of shoes is so small that even a sharp increase in green hide prices would raise the cost of a pair of shoes only a few pennies. Shoe prices increased $10 per pair while hide prices were going down.

The effect of the export curb has not only hurt the hide industry, but allied groups as well. Its effect was felt almost immediately on the live cattle prices as it pushed down the market level 25 cents per hundredweight.

Behind all of this is a factor that baffles me. At the present time there is a considerable supply of processed leather accumulated in surplus. This should be worked into the market while we have foreign customers. Instead we hurt the producer, fail to help the consumer and dislodge the United States from a trade position that is extremely beneficial.

It is time for a reversal of this export curb. We are striving to increase our agricultural exports, not decrease them. If the Department of Commerce will not respond to the pleas for a change in policy, then I feel legislative action will need to be taken.

A recent story in the Des Moines Register outlines the problems in a more detailed manner. I feel my colleagues should have the benefit of this information.

The article follows:

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Mar. 20, 1966]

SEE $12 MILLION CATTLE HIDE LOSS

(By Ed Heins)

Quotas placed on exports of American livestock hides drew heavy opposition last week from Iowa agriculture, meat industry, and government officials.

Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Kenneth Owen said the quota system already has cut hide prices at a rate which will "cost the Iowa beef producers $12 million a year" in reduced live cattle prices.

Representative NEAL SMITH, Democrat, Iowa, said the export quota order already has caused a drop of 25 cents per hundredweight in live cattle prices because of the reduction in the value of the hide.

Representative H. R. GROSS, Republican, Iowa, described the action as "inexplicably contradictory."

Garland Russell, of Des Moines, general manager of Iowa Packing Co., a subsidiary of Swift & Co., said:

"This quota system will mean putting 3 million additional hides—about 12 to 15 percent of the present domestic total—on the market. I'm no economist but it's my understanding that the effect on price will be much more severe than the 12- to 15-percent boost in supply."

The object of the Iowans' ire was a U.S. Department of Commerce order setting up export quotas on the number of domestic hides which can be sold overseas.

Federal officials said the quota system was needed to protect domestic users of hides from dramatic price rises. U.S. exports of cattle hides hit a new record of 13.3 million pieces in 1965 while domestic demand strengthened.

The U.S. Department of Commerce claimed that the Nation was faced with a potential shortage of 2.7 million hides during 1966 as export trade continued to expand and the domestic utilization increased still further. The export quotas were designed to bring expected supply in line with demand, the Department said.

The heavy demand—both domestic and export—resulted in a sharp climb in hide prices, from a Chicago quote of 14½ cents a pound a year ago to a recent high of 26 cents.

U.S. shoe manufacturers have increased prices on their 1966 lines of merchandise, claiming they were forced to make the price boost because of higher hide prices.

Gail Danilson, executive secretary of the Iowa Beef Producers Association, said hide prices at 24 to 26 cents per pound aren't excessive.

"Those prices are only high when compared to the depressed prices which have faced the hide market in the last few years," he said.

After the announcement of the export quotas, the future prices of hides in Chicago dropped dramatically. On March 3, hides for April delivery were selling for 24 cents a pound in Chicago. On March 14 about a week after the quota order was announced, the same April delivery hides were quoted at below 19 cents on the Chicago market.

A cured cattle hide weighs about 40 to 50 pounds, according to an Iowa meatpacking company official.

Russell of Iowa Packing Co. said the Government has said repeatedly that one of the country's major problems is its adverse balance of trade.

"If you reduce exports by 3 million hides—at about $15 a hide—that's a $45 million increase in our adverse balance of payments.

"Unless there are trade increases elsewhere, that's another $45 million in our gold supply that will have to be exported to meet our overseas commitments," Russell said.

He noted that it has been the Commerce Department that has been most active in seeking to stimulate foreign trade. The Commerce Department last year opened an international trade office in Des Moines to get additional Iowa manufacturers interested in foreign markets.

Because of Iowa's high production of meat and other livestock products, much of the emphasis by the export office has been on the meat industry. One of the top export items being stressed was livestock hides.

Danilson said it was only the expansion of the foreign market that enabled farmers and meat industry officials to get a fair price for hides. He said synthetics and substitutes for leather were causing the domestic market to decline.

"I urge all people associated with the cattle industry to use their influence to get the order rescinded," Danilson said, "So that trade in hides can expand."

Iowa Agriculture Secretary Owen said the Nation's farmers are "again being called upon to make a little contribution to keep the consumer prices down."

He said cattle hides at 24 to 26 cents per pound aren't expensive. "This is merely a return to adequate pricing after many years in which hides were a drug on the market," Owen said.

Owen said Iowa agriculture officials have been pressing a statewide grub control program to improve the quality of the animal hides in order to make them more attractive to manufacturers, especially those in the export market.

"Now our own Government has taken action that has caused the Iowa farmer to lose in price for his hides," Owen said.

U.S. Representative Smith said he "immediately objected" to Commerce Department officials about the quota order. He has sent a letter to all Members of the House of Representatives asking them to support his move for a "thorough reconsideration" of the export quota order.

He said the reduction in the price of hides will mean an increase in meat prices for the consumer "unless someone is willing to take less" for the meat throughout the merchandising channels.

Iowa livestock producers are afraid that that "someone" will be them and the drop in hide prices will mean lower live cattle prices.

Smith said the idea that higher hide prices have caused the boost in shoe prices is overrated.

"The cost of the cattle hide in a pair of shoes is so small that even a sharp increase in green hide prices would raise the cost of a pair of shoes only a few pennies," he said. "The shoe prices in this country increased while hide prices were going down."

One Iowa meatpacking firm executive, who has also been active in the Department of Commerce's own program of increasing export trade, said:

"We all know of many items that have gone up in price over the years and the Government didn't express any concern about exports of those products.

"No one seems to be worried about how many cars we export although everyone knows you pay $4,000 for a car which cost $700 some years ago."

He said the Nation's farmers and the meat industry have spent large amounts of money seeking to develop an export market for hides.

"Now that we've found the market, our Government says we can't sell to them," he said.

Meat industry and farm groups have been pressing to expand foreign trade because many substitutes products, including Du Pont's highly publicized corfam, have been chipping away at leather's share of the domestic shoe market.

One meat industry official said, "Until the export market expanded, hides were fast becoming an item which was hardly worth saving."

The 1965 export trade in cattle hides, at 13.3 million pieces, was a whopping 15 percent above the previous record set in 1964.

Japan was the best customer, taking 3.8 million hides. However, the biggest boost in 1965 over 1964 was in trade with eastern European countries, which upped their purchases from 400,000 pieces to 1.8 million.

One of the stimulants to the big boost was extremely dry conditions in Argentina which led to a *reduction in cattle production.* Argentina is traditionally a big source of hides for the export market.

Technological Change in California Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the strong encouragement from the Department of Labor and the Congress to mechanize agriculture, California this year is off to the races.

From 200 machines and 117,000 acres of planted tomatoes last year it is expected that in 1966 we will harvest 150,000 acres of tomatoes with 950 machines.

To run the new machines and tractors we have a recently created manpower development training program in full force.

Paul Mapes of the Woodland Daily Democrat tells about the new program as follows:

(By Paul Mapes)

There are 30 men. They come from nearly all over the United States and Mexico. They range in age from 20 to 51 years. Fourteen are war veterans, 16 are not.

Their educational range is from none to 2 years of college. In past work experience the majority have done at least some farm work. General labor had fallen to the lot of most of them in the past. Other past occupations of the men are truck driver, kitchen helper, bus boy, salesman, poultry worker, gas station attendant, cannery and construction workers.

They are Negroes and men of Mexican descent and assorted Caucasians.

They all have one thing in common. They want to learn and they are dead serious about it.

On a five-acre plot of ground on property in the northwest of Woodland owned by the unified school district and slated as a new high school site, they are learning to handle tractors and other farm implements.

Although the 6 weeks school is funded under the Manpower Development and Training Act, it is a far cry from last summer's Manpower Development and Training Act training school for tomato pickers held in Davis and judged by most to have been a complete fiasco.

Differences lie in the men selected for the program, in their instructors—in the program itself and the support it has in the farming and agri-business community.

No one knows precisely what to expect in this year's crop situation. Rumors fly back and forth. There will be more tomatoes planted. There will be less.

This early in the season, no one yet knows what the price will be although some canners have put out feelers in the $28 to $31 range. Although the price is $4 to $10 under last year's range, the experts agree that whereas last year's crop was harvested about 20 percent mechanically, this year's tomato harvest will be almost 80 percent machine harvested. *Figuring an average planting of 30,000 acres* and an average efficiency of 100 acres per machine, this means around 240 machines.

This is probably the single most important item in making the eagerness of the farmer's support for the tractor driving school. They need drivers. Each machine will require *three wheel tractor drivers, an operator for* the harvester and a fork-lift operator. This means 1,200 men at least, with some mechanical skills.

And the fact is that this number of men are largely in addition to the county's regular work force of tractor drivers and implement operators, which usually numbers around 800.

So the school and its first group of trainees are the center of attention.

The trainees themselves realize that they are on the spot. Whether this first class will be followed by others will depend upon how well the members of this first class apply themselves and how well they learn.

The instructors are not mere academicians. Only one has been a teacher. George Kibbe taught for 22 years in Woodland and has at the same time been a farmer in the Brooks area for 35 years.

All of the other instructors are farmers. Head instructor is John Griffin, of Winters, who has farmed with Robert Button, developer of one of the best mechanical harvesters available.

Ted Long is a farmer in the Zamora-Dunnigan area. Vernon Raabe has a wide variety of farming and farm industry experience behind him including having been foreman of the Bruce Mace operation in the Davis area.

Acording to Richard Page, vocational education consultant with the Yolo County schools office, the program is the brain child of Ralph Harris, of the Yolo County welfare department. Harris began contacting farmers as early as March of last year talking about their needs for employees. He contacted the Sacramento office of the State department of employment requesting an official survey to determine employment needs and availability of men to be trained as farm tractor operators.

When the survey was completed the State department of education was brought into the effort with a request to provide the training. Woodland joint unified school district was to be asked to accept the responsibility of the program and Martin A. Cabalzar, county superintendent of schools, was asked to release Page to the school district to administer the program.

This done, the package had to be put together before it could be presented to the school district trustees. Staff, instructional facilities, land and equipment had to be sought.

The most critical problem was that of finding a head instructor, someone who could coordinate all activities and plan and develop the training program. Griffin agreed to take on this role and the choice was a good one. He is a member of a pioneer Winters area farming family, well-known and highly respected throughout the county, is a Farm Bureau director and an acknowledged expert in farm mechanics.

Next a local advisory board was summoned consisting of the following: George Davis, Woodland office of the department of employment; Al Tollefson, Sacramento, department of employment; Kenneth Johnson, Woodland schools superintendent, Martin Cabalzar, county superintendent of schools; Ralph Harris of the welfare department, Russell Tibbets, state department of education; Dr. George Hanna, UCD; Dave Holmberg, farm advisor, and representatives of the county agricultural commissioner's office and Tenco Tractor and Middleton Implement Co., Woodland.

Additional members of the committee were working farmers in the Woodland area—Carl Schneider, Jack and Earl Wallace, Glen Gravnik, Fred Tadlock, and Robert Timothy who is also a member of the school board.

School trustees gave the program a tentative go ahead in December and full approval *of the project for submission came January* 17. As is customary in such instances, the next day 14 copies of the project were delivered to the regional office of the bureau of vocational education of the State department of education. Because of the cancellation of a meeting of the review committee January 21, the first step in the review procedure did not take place until February 4. The project was approved and sent to Federal representatives of Health, Education, and Welfare, and employment security in San Francisco. Here again the usual bureaucratic wheels rolled slowly. Final approval was received in Woodland February 16, and the project was budgeted at $47,995 for the 6 weeks.

The total was to cover equipment leases, salaries, supplies, tools, wiring, plumbing of the quonset hut which houses the tractors and the toolroom.

Two Sundays were included in the 11 days remaining before the first class was to meet February 28. The rush was on.

During that time a quonset hut was moved 2 miles, equipment leased, tools purchased, contracts given instructors, leases let for the use of the land and the United Brethren Church which serves as the classroom, a contract drawn with the Yolo County schools office for the rental films and other audiovisual equipment, educational supplies purchased, books ordered, a toolroom built and equipped and the quonset hut wired and plumbed.

Page says the opening on schedule would have been impossible without the "strenuous efforts on the part of the instructional staff, and the tremendous cooperation of the PGE, bureau of vocational education, city of Woodland, implement dealers, and school district personnel."

Tractors have been leased from Hoover and Tenco Tractor Cos. and the fact that this first budget is running $3,000 to $4,000 under its total, is because of the "good deal" given the program by the equipment companies.

The men in the course, all either on welfare or drawing unemployment prior to the start of the classes, draw $45 to $75 per week depending upon the number of their dependents Nine of the men in the class were on welfare in Yolo County. They feel that this is their chance to get into the economic mainstream of the area. They are dead serious about it.

Leadership

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, by leave granted, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent address made this year by Mr. Don G. Mitchell, chairman of the board, General Time Corp., at the Athens, Ga., area Chamber of Commerce annual dinner, concluding the term of Mr. Jack Graham, president, and marking another successful year for Mr. Allen D. Stephenson, as executive director.

The address stresses a most highly important factor in America: Leadership.

The address follows:

LEADERSHIP

(By Mr. Don G. Mitchell, chairman of the board, General Time Corp.)

Mr. Chairman, members of the Athens Area Chamber of Commerce, ladies and gentlemen. As chairman of the board of General Time Corp. your invitation to be your speaker this evening is something we consider as an honor to General Time and one which I consider as an honor for me to have the pleasure of addressing this splendid meeting.

My topic for this evening is but one word. It has contributed more to the development of man and to the advancement of our civilization than probably any other single factor. It has resulted in the creation and building of great empires, nations, cities, and businesses. It has provided learning from ignorance, freedom from tyranny, security from hardship, and happiness from despair.

Unfortunately, it has also resulted in the destruction of people, empires, nations, cities, and businesses. It has resulted in tyranny rather than freedom, hardship rather than security, and despair rather than happiness. It has played its part in the past, is playing its part in the present, and will play its part in the destiny of the future.

I am referring to "leadership."

How shall we define leadership? I would define it as the most effective guidance of human and natural resources to the achievement of predetermined objectives.

There are two types of leadership—responsible and irresponsible—both of which have played prominent roles in the pages of history and will play prominent roles in the pages of history yet to be written. Historically, we read and learn of those great men who, with a clear vision of their responsibilities to their fellow man, were creators and builders. We also read and learn of men, who while recorded as having historical prominence, were irresponsible leaders and whose leadership provided nothing but destruction.

Responsible leadership is controllable leadership and is that which we enjoy under our democratic way of life—the choice of leadership by the process of the election ballot.

Irresponsible leadership is usually the result of achieving power by devious means and is leadership by fear. Such leadership has been doomed to failure in the past and we trust will be so in the future.

Our American way of life has been built on the foundation of freedom, our free enterprise system, profit motivation, and individual motivation. Upon these principles, we have dedevelop our Nation. Large and small cities as well as large and small businesses have all been a part of our development. It took men of great wisdom to lead us ever onward and upward. Our future destiny and rightful place in the world will depend on the wisdom of our current and future leaders to continue leading us onward and upward in all walks of life—religious, social, political, and economic.

Our current place in the world is looked on with envy by most of the other nations of the world. Their leaders are busily engaged in competing with us, not only in the business world, but in the business of competing for the minds of people. While the demands on leadership in the past have been great, the demands on it now and in the future will be tremendously greater.

A great many factors have played a prominent part in our achievement of controlled responsible leadership—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, selection by election, various organizations and so on. And when we speak of various organizations, what about the role of the chamber of commerce?

The chamber of commerce on a national, State, and local level represents business, big and small, is a voice of business, provides leadership, and is one of the organizations in our country that helps to see that we have controlled responsible leadership. The many men and women who voluntarily give of their time and talent in chamber of commerce work also benefit tremendously from their experiences. The chamber of commerce offices all across this country are the greatest marketing organization you have in selling the greatest product you have—your community, your State.

On a national basis, other than a slight recession in our economy in 1960, the growth of our economy has been moving steadily upward. Since 1961, that growth has been spiraling upward and at an unprecedented rate. Our average annual gross national product growth rate in the thirties and forties was about 2.9 percent, in the fifties and sixties it has been about 3.8 percent per year and our economists are predicting a growth rate of 4.6 percent in the coming years paralleling this current growth in our Nation's economy, the Southeastern United States has moved forward at a very rapid rate.

Not long ago, I read an article where your State revenue commission, Mr. Hiram Undercofler, reported Georgia's economy booming. He went on to say that Georgia's economy and that of the entire Southeast was extremely strong and that it exceeds that of other areas of the Nation. Georgia's industrial employment is at a record level of 360,000 as compared to the States industrial employment of 301,290 in 1954. Unemployment for the State is less than 2 percent. Mr. Undercofler further stated that excise tax collections had showed increases each month over 47 consecutive months. The Georgia Department of Industry and Trade reported the State's population at a current level of about 4,294,000 compared to 3,644,000 in 1954 and that a gain of 1 million is expected from now to 1970, taking the population to 5,300,000 persons. The per capita income in 1954 was $1,225, in 1965 it was about $2,000.

Let's take a look at what leadership has meant to Clarke County and to your city? Permit me to turn back the hands of time—13 years. It was in 1953 that General Time selected Athens as its site for a new plant. Athens was selected from a starting list of 100 possible locations. Many factors were considered before making the final site selection. However, one of the major factors was that of the atmosphere of leadership. General Time was impressed by your leadership qualities and the caliber of gentlemen in places of responsibility. You have not disappointed us since. Of course, this is not a one-way street. We hope that General Time has provided management personnel that has played their part in the leadership and progress of Athens. We are interested in you and we trust you are interested in us.

General Time opened its first Athens plant on November 3, 1954, with Senator TALMADGE, then Governor of the State of Georgia, dedicating the new $2,500,000 plant.

Mr. R. H. Matthiessen, then chairman of the board of General Time, in his dedication remarks closed with this statement: "In the best bird-dog language of the day, we hope that you will agree 10 years from now that what we know was good for General Time was good for Athens, Ga."

Not only have we past Mr. Matthiessen's 10-year milestone, but we are now in our 12th year of operations since we moved to Athens, Ga. How do we look upon these 12 years of citizenship in Athens, Ga? For our part, we look upon these years as being a partnership in progress.

Successful partnerships are achieved only by the willingness to share credits for successes, and the solutions of problems and each must be knowledgeable and ready to look at the past, present, and future.

So often in our progress, I believe there is a danger in that we too often lose perspective and do not fully appreciate how far we have come and how far we can go.

In my opening remarks I stated that General Time is observant of the past, present, and future progress of all communities where we have plants located. Please permit me to first make a few quick General Time observations of your past, present, and future progress and secondly, to talk just a little about our past, present, and future.

The Southeastern United States, State of Georgia, and northeast Georgia are progressing at a tremendous rate, and here is how far your advancing Athens and Clarke County have come in 12 years.

	1954	1966
Population:		
City of Athens	29,000	44,000
Clarke County	40,000	52,000
County tax digest	$28,000,000	$51,000,000
Bank deposits	$26,000,000	$62,000,000

Your commercial and retail business is growing by leaps and bounds and you are more firmly establishing yourself as the shopping center of Northeast Georgia.

Responsible leadership in your university system of Georgia and in your elementary, junior and senior high schools is most evident. Enrollment in Clarke County in 1954 was 7,788 and in 1965 is 10,400.

The 3,000 acre campus of the University of Georgia is seething with growth. The student enrollment in 1954 was 6,000 and the capital assets amounted to $15 million while in 1965 the student enrollment is 12,500 with capital assets valued at $80 million and with $25 million additional programed.

In 1965 alone, from January to September, look at your building activity:

Types:	*Total value*
Apartments, 775 units	$3,450,000
Homes, 103	1,400,000
Business	1,600,000

A multitude of services must be expanded to handle your advancement—power, telephones, transportation, hospitals, etc. You have your new St. Mary's Hospital and your recently completed addition to the general hospital with a combined investment of close to $6 million. This gives your community a total hospital facility of 330 beds.

Growth is not without its problems. You are facing these problems one by one and we commend you for your downtown development planning, your urban-renewal projects 50 and 51 and your study for consolidation of county and city governments.

Now, what has happened these past 12 years at General Time Athens during this same period of community growth? Well, our Athens employees who are a very important part of General Time Athens have applied and learned well the talents required in this business of time measurement devices. In Athens we have built over 30 million time pieces. In 1954, our Athens payroll amounted to $164,000. This year our payroll will be in excess of $4,500,000 and we are currently producing at a daily rate of about 29,000 units.

In 1954 our employment amounted to 200 people and today we have a total Athens employment of 1,300 people. This is far in excess of our orginal anticipated employment back in 1954 when we established our plant here at which time we envisioned growing to about 700. Of course, you must bear in mind we substantially increased our local manufacturing facilities when General Time purchased the old Rogers Hosiery Mill property in 1962.

Just as our national economy has had an unprecedented rate of growth over these past 8 years, so General Time Athens has experienced a growth rate far in excess of our expectation. Our customer requirements for electric clocks, radio timers, battery clocks, and automobile clocks, all produced in Athens, have been at such a rate that we find ourselves faced with two major problems—space and people.

These problems are facing us with major decisions. We have a philosophy within General Time of not allowing any of our plants to become too large. We feel that in the best interest of a community and in our own best interest this is logical and sound policy. A company can become too big in the interest of company-employee relations and too big in that it can become too much of a domineering influence in a community.

Therefore, considering our overall General Time Corp. future growth, plus our Athens growth problems, the decision was made to form a new General Time Division. This new precision products and parts division will be responsible for the production of auto clocks, battery movements, and radio timers, all items sold to manufacturers for use in an end product and consumer marketed by them. This new division will be expected to direct its efforts toward increased sales, product development and more effective manufacturing. Of course, our decision has had an effect on our Athens operations in that radio timers are being moved to a new facility in Gadsden, Ala. and plant II Athens is now part of the new division. The original plant, known as plant I will continue as part of our Westclox Division and will be involved in the manufacture of electric clocks, battery clocks and electric motors for our consumer product sales. However—we are adding 28,000 feet to Athens plant I.

Since being incorporated in 1930, General Time Corp. has moved ahead steadily.

General Time—Progress in the World of Time—is involved in the manufacture of time measurement devices both domestically and internationally. We are the world's largest manufacturer of time pieces and we intend to retain and strengthen that position. The U.S. Government is the biggest single customer of American manufacturers. General Time has been and continues to be a major supplier of military ordnance materials, particularly in the area of time fuses, as well as participation in the Government's space programs. We are currently having a considerable problem providing the necessary facilities to handle Government business.

A quick inventory of our General Time progress can be summed up in this manner.

In 1930: General Time Inc., New York headquarters. Two U.S. compaines: Westclox, La Salle, Ill., Seth Thomas, Thomaston, Conn. One foreign operation: Western Clock Co., Ltd., Canada.

In 1954: General Time, sales $46,563,000. New York headquarters and laboratory. Domestic operations: Five division, 6,100 employees. Foreign operations: Three operations, Canada, Scotland, Brazil, 1,000 employees.

In 1965: General Time, sales 1964, $79,904,000; sales 1965, approximately $90 million. New York headquarters, Stamford Lab. Domestic operations: Five division totalling 12 plants, approximately 7,500 employees. Foreign and licensee operations: 11, approximately 2,500 employees.

General Time is looking to the future with confidence and optimism, not only in the abilities of our own leadership, but in that of the leadership of America and our friends throughout the world. "Partners in Progress."

Never before in our history has there been greater challenge and demand for real leadership as there is today.

We have plenty of people; what the world needs is a better caliber of people and a wiser type of leadership. We have more grave issues to be met, more problems to be solved, and more golden opportunities to be enjoyed than in any previous day. Many important matters are now before us in America and must be met and successfully handled. Our future depends on how we deal with these grave issues. There is work in abundance to be done. From every field of endeavor there goes out a strong call for real men and women who are ready to lead in the march of progress. A world rebuilding program is before us. It will tax to the limits the strength of the greatest leaders of the times.

We need foreseeing statesmen with worldwide vision. We need leaders with constructive genius who are big enough to recognize the needs of all and direct our Government in the interests of all our people.

In politics, the whole atmosphere must be clarified and a better moral climate maintained. The presence of more good people in this field is imperative. Before we can secure the best government, the low-minded and self-seeking must be eliminated. To render public service for the public good and not for personal profit ought to be the ambition of many of our young men and women. The opportunity for such service has never been greater.

Our business concerns are looking for competent men and women, independent thinkers who can adapt themselves and their methods to change. Business needs people with initiative who can make suggestions for improvement of old methods.

The medical field is in need of men and women who can help solve problems. Doctors have accomplished wonders, but their work will never be really done. One disease after another has been mastered, but some are elusive. Preventive medicine is our hope of the future.

The clergy with their breadth of vision, is more in demand today than ever. We have an unusual demand for men who can bring with authority and power, the message of the Scripture. Churchgoers are progressing—they are reading—they will not listen to a dull or ignorant man. The minister who gathers and holds his congregation today must know and preach in the terms of the present age.

We must have good lawyers and judges to help us compose our difficulties and adjust our differences. The conflicting interests of this complicated age demand skilled men at law in order to preserve justice for all.

Inventive talent is in greater demand in this day than ever before. This is an age of invention and discovery. The world demands the best material civilization that can be had.

Today we have more and better schools and more interest in education than ever in our history. The teacher is growing in public esteem and gaining social and financial recognition.

The farmer has always been the bedrock of civilization. When he fails, the world is in want. There is a need for a modernized back-to-the-farm program.

From many other fields too numerous to mention, the need is for prepared men. The supply can never equal the demand. We are just getting started in the greatest march of progress of the ages. Already, we are moving at a tremendous rate. No one can guess the end. The greatest things are yet to be done. The greatest discoveries are yet to be made.

In conclusion, how fortunate to be born in such an age and such a country. Every American youth ought to be glad continually for his rich heritage. There are more advantages, more opportunities, and more possibilities now in America than in any other country in the world. The good old days were glorious, but no age in the past has been equal to our own.

The world is ready for a new and better era. The future has many difficult problems to be solved, but it is full of hope and promise.

The past has given to us great leaders, the present demands on leaders are staggering, and the leaders of the future yet to take their place will have challenges beyond one's comprehension. It will require responsible leadership to meet the challenge of progress and to become more understanding and appreciative of the problems of our world neighbors. Our leadership must be exemplified by the principles of moral and spiritual values and recognition of the wants of others.

Tribute to Rabbi Jacob Hochman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, may I take this opportunity to announce the passing of a great spiritual leader of my hometown of Milton, Mass. Rabbi Jacob Hochman of Temple Shalom died on March 17, 1966.

Because his passing was so sudden and unexpected, and occurred at a time when the major Boston newspapers were not being published, many of his friends may not yet have heard of this tragic loss.

As all of my colleagues here know, it is the seldom-plauded men whose leadership and guidance touch the lives of the people every day, uplifting them with faith, imbuing them with their own personal strength—it is they who have done more to build and preserve our country than all of the words said in Washington. I am proud today to pay tribute to a dear friend—a servant of God and of his community.

I was in attendance at the funeral services on March 20, and witnessed thousands of every faith openly moved by the experience of leaving this man for the last time. But, the inspiration of his example will reside in the hearts of those who knew him, nourished by the qualities he held dear, and which exist in the spirit of all good men.

More than an hour before the service began, the main part of the temple was filled to capacity, and an overflow of hundreds was standing in the corridors and adjoining rooms. More than 75 rabbis and clergymen of other faiths came to pay their last respects. It is impossible to offer an adequate description of the feeling of unity and brotherhood which pervades and warms such an assemblage; but, this quiet tribute was more fitting to such a man than any number of eloquent phrases, and will long be recalled by all who participated.

I would like to include here an article from the Milton Record-Transcript, and the text of the remarks delivered by Rabbi Israel J. Kazis during the services:

[From the Milton (Mass.) Record-Transcript]

PAY FINAL TRIBUTE TO RABBI HOCHMAN—ALL FAITHS MOURN SPIRITUAL LEADER

Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at Temple Shalom, 180 Blue Hill Avenue, for Rabbi Jacob Hochman, 52, of 510 Eliot Street, spiritual leader of Temple Shalom since 1954, who died March 17 at New England Baptist Hospital, Boston, after a heart attack.

Services were conducted by Rabbi Israel Kazis of Temple Mishkan Tefila, Newton, assisted by Rabbi Manuel Saltzman of Kehillath Israel Congregation, Brookline, and Cantor Irving Kischel of Temple Shalom, Milton. The Mattapan-Milton Clergyman's Association was represented in the service by Rev. P. B. Wintersteen of Milton.

Rabbi Hochman graduated from Yeshiva University and had attended the New School for Social Research and Columbia University, all in New York.

Before coming to Temple Shalom in Milton, Rabbi Hochman had been executive director of the United Synagogue in Chicago.

Rabbi Hochman volunteered and was accepted as an army chaplain in 1943 and served in North Africa and Europe until his discharge in 1946. He had occupied pulpits in Pottsville, Pa., Roslyn, N.Y. and Los Angeles, Calif.

He was president of the New England Region Rabbinical Assembly, vice president of the Massachusetts Board of Rabbis, and was active in the Mattapan-Milton Clergymen's Association. Rabbi Hochman had served as a national chaplain of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., and had been chief chaplain of the Department of Massachusetts, JWV.

In addition to his wife, Mrs. Debra (Alman) Hochman, he is survived by a daughter, Mary Gabriella Hochman; his father, Rabbi Isaac Hochman of Sharon; three brothers, Dr. George V. Hochman of Sharon, Eugene Hochman of California, and Dr. Leo Hochman of Worcester; and three sisters, Mrs. Dorothy Yellin of California, Mrs. Pearl Brass of Sharon, and Mrs. Minna Newman of Sharon.

Contributions in his memory may be made to the Rabbi Jacob Hochman Memorial Fund, Temple Shalom, 180 Blue Hill Avenue.

Among the many dignitaries who attended the funeral services was Congressman JAMES A. BURKE, of Milton. Speaking of Rabbi Hochman, Congressman BURKE said, "He was a great influence for good in the town of Milton where he served his congregation for over 13 years, an influence of good that made its mark on all of us who were privileged to know him. His distinguished career encompassed service to his country, his State, and his local community. I will also remember him as a man of penetrating intellect with a great capacity for hard work. I will always remember him as a warm friend. In his death we have lost a great spiritual leader."

The remarks of Congressman BURKE seemed to echo the feelings of the more than 2,000 mourners who started coming to the funeral service over 2 hours before the scheduled hour. At 1 p.m., an hour before the service began, the main sanctuary had been filled to capacity and hundreds more were standing in the aisles. More than 75 rabbis and clergymen participated in the traditional "Tefilin Service" prior to the formal funeral service in the sanctuary.

As the funeral cortege left the temple, thousands of residents of the community lined the road to pay their respects to the "quiet man" who will be sorely missed by the members of his congregation and the community.

EULOGY IN MEMORY OF RABBI JACOB HOCHMAN OF TEMPLE SHALOM, MILTON, MASS.

(By Rabbi Israel J. Kazis of Temple Mishkan Tefila, Newton, Mass.)

A wise thinker once said the short period of life is yet sufficiently long for living well and honorably. Measured in terms of years, Rabbi Hochman's life was indeed short but it was sufficiently long for him to lead a full, serviceable, meaningful, and productive life, a life that was a source of incalculable blessing to the countless human beings whose lives he touched during his stay on earth. As we pay our final tribute to the spirit and the memory of Rabbi Hochman, let us consider what went into the making of his character and personality.

He was born in Russia and came to this country as a child and was raised in the neighboring town of Chelsea, in a home that was presided over by his beloved and esteemed father, the senior Rabbi Hochman—a scholar of great erudition and a devoted and understanding leader of his people in the Greater Boston area for almost a half a century. His beloved mother, of blessed memory, whom I was privileged to know, was a typical genteel, modest, human being, and a woman of deep piety. Rabbi Hochman was thus exposed to the influence of two remarkable exemplars of the Jewish religious heritage—a home that was invested with the richness and the beauty of traditional customs and practices, a system of values in which faith in God, love of one's fellow men, readiness to serve and help others, respect for learning and its pursuit and above all, the cultivation of those traits of character—gentility, modesty, considerateness, tenderness, and quiet dignity—all of which produced a refined, sensitive, human being. The seeds of Rabbi Hochman's personality were planted in his soul while he was yet young and they grew and flowered as he made his way through life.

After completing his secondary education at Chelsea High School, Rabbi Hochman went to study at Yeshiva University in New York where he received a thorough grounding in Talmud and rabbinic studies. His secular studies exposed him to the study of philosophy and history which engendered a theological quest which he felt could best be satisfied by the orientation which was offered at the Jewish Theological Seminary.

It was as a student at the seminary, 30 years ago, that I first met Rabbi Hochman and I was immediately drawn to him by the warmth of his being, his kindly and amiable nature, his unpretentious, modest manner, his intellectual integrity. I was also deeply impressed by the firmness of his convictions and by the quiet, unaggressive strength which flowed from his being; a strength which endowed his spirit with a power which communicated itself to others.

After leaving the seminary, our paths continued to cross, for both of us served as Rabbis in communities in Pennsylvania which were not far from one another. Again and again, his congregants spoke to me with deep affection of the qualities of his character: an understanding, sympathic, patient attitude; a most conscientious devotion to his duties and a love for human beings, all of which made him a beloved leader.

When the Second World War broke out, Rabbi Hochman enlisted as a chaplain in the Army and again we met, this time in North Africa and in Italy. It is impossible to measure the amount of good that he did on behalf of his soldiers. What comfort and strength his soldiers derived from his being; especially the younger boys, and how unselfishly Rabbi Hochman gave of himself to soldiers of all faiths. Moved by a deep compassion, he was at their service in any way that could contribute to their spiritual, psychological and physical well-being.

In Italy, particularly in Rome, he was widely known both among the military and the civilians, admired and loved not only by our soldiers, but by our Allied troops, especially the soldiers of the Palestinian Brigade. He arranged for many meetings between our troops and the Palestinian troops and assisted the Palestinian troops in their wonderful efforts to help the Italian Jews come out of their hiding places; to feed and clothe them, to set up Hebrew schools for their children. How often did I hear Italian Jews bless Rabbi Hochman for his life-saving efforts in their behalf. Here, too, we shall never know how much good he did in his quiet, unassuming, unpublicized manner. There are many Jews in Italy in whose hearts his memory is enshrined forever.

After the war, Rabbi Hochman served with the New York Association for New Americans, in which he was instrumental in relocating and rehabilitating many, many displaced people who had come to our country. He knew these people intimately, because he had seen them in Nazi-occupied Europe as they emerged from the concentration camps, and he brought to this work in their behalf, the compassion and understanding which only one who had moved among the survivors of the Hitler holocaust in the displaced persons camps could feel so deeply. He will never be forgotten by the many new Americans whom he helped as they strove to remake their lives in security, in peace, and in dignity in our country. To them he was not merely an official, he was a friend, father, and brother who felt it his sacred duty to provide the members of the remnant of Israel with a new wholesome start in life.

Convinced that Conservative Judaism offered a viable religious philosophy for American Jews, Rabbi Hochman served as director of the United Synagog in the Greater Chicago area and succeeded admirably in strengthening the Conservative movement there, adding new congregations to the movement and advancing its program, particularly in the area of youth activities. But with all that he had accomplished, he felt the need for a closer person-to-person relationship which he was to find by serving as a rabbi in a congregation and it was my privilege to introduce Rabbi Hochman to this congregation which he has served so faithfully for the past 11½ years.

Under his inspiring leadership, we have all been witness to the wonderful growth of this congregation. The adults as well as the youth have been imbued with a deeper understanding and loyalty to our faith, to our people, and to Jewish education. The high scholastic standards of the school and its achievements as well as the vibrant, active youth movement speak volumes for the future of our people.

The influence of Rabbi Hochman was felt everywhere in this community—in the pulpit, in the classroom, at countless meetings, in the youth groups, in the homes of his congregants where he ministered so compassionately to the sick and to the bereaved, in his study where those who were troubled in spirit found counsel, guidance, and inspiration to confront life with greater faith and courage; and in the community at large where he enjoyed the affection and the esteem of his Christian colleagues as well as the laymen, striving at all times to strengthen the bonds of friendship and fellowship among Jews and Christians for the well-being of the community.

In every enterprise and project in which he was engaged—and there were so many—he worked with the conscientiousness and thoroughness of a dedicated leader. Indeed the words found in the Book of Proverbs come to mind. Speaking of the delight which God takes in his devoted servants, the author of the Book of Proverbs said: "Happy is the man who listens to me, watching daily at My gates, waiting at the posts of My doors" (Proverbs 8: 34).

Rabbi Hochman was the faithful sentinel, on duty day after day in the sanctuary of God, waiting to serve and to enrich the lives of the children of God. He was singularly qualified for this service because he was blessed with wisdom of the heart, that spiritual quality which is described in the Biblical portion which was read in the synagogue yesterday as a prerequisite for those who would create a true sanctuary. His heart was spacious and embraced the spiritual concerns and human needs of his fellow men. Rabbi Hochman was blessed not only with wisdom but also with the cheerfulness of wisdom. His wisdom was endowed with spiritual power because his wisdom was coupled with warmth.

He succeeded in his endeavors because he pursued the course of life prescribed by our ancient rabbis. "He loved peace and pursued peace; he loved his fellow men and brought them close to the Torah," and to their faith He was himself an inspiring exemplar of a man of faith and by his example others were moved to faith. How perceptive is the rabbinic comment on the Biblical words: "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God." The rabbis interpret these words to mean: "that through the example of your life, men shall come to love God." Men were moved to faith not only by the words of Rabbi Hochman but more especially by his example and his deeds.

Among his colleagues Rabbi Hochman enjoyed a position of great esteem and affection. As president of the Rabbinical Assembly of New England, he manifested the same qualities of leadership which were so evident in his congregation: careful planning, conscientious devotion to the many duties of his office, a very amiable and cordial relationship with his colleagues, a warm and delightful sense of humor, a kind of leadership which was gentle, unobtrusive, and productive of results. It was only less than 2 weeks ago that he presided at a meeting and luncheon of the Rabbinical Assembly at Temple Mishkan Tefila, and his happy, enthusiastic image will remain with us, his colleagues, forever.

Rabbi Hochman was blessed with the power of self-replenishment for he was able to assume many duties and responsibilities and carry through on all of them. He served as vice president of the Massachusetts Board of Rabbis; was a member of the Mattapan-Milton Clergy Association; served as chaplain of the Jewish War Veterans post, and as the Jewish chaplain of the New England Baptist Hospital where he was deeply loved by the patients, the medical and nursing staff, and by his fellow chaplains. Indeed, he gave of himself to so many people and to so many causes unselfishly and without sparing himself. He knew that one experiences the true joy of living by seeking, in the words of the poet Robert Hillyer:

"Not to be spared but to be used
Brain, sinew and spirit, before we die."

Despite his busy life, Rabbi Hochman made the time necessary to be with his family. The deep bonds of mutual love devotion which united Rabbi Hochman and his dear wife, Debbie, invested their home with joy and warmth and peace. In their beloved daughter, Mary, Rabbi Hochman found an inspiring source of love, happiness, and pride. From the inner power of his being, his dear wife and daughter drew strength and courage, and their spirits were lifted by him.

Rabbi Hochman was equally devoted to his dear parents and sisters and brothers. The relationships among the members of this wonderful family were animated with love and loyalty and a readiness to help one another. Rabbi Hochman will be deeply missed by them and by the hosts of friends to whom he was such a source of affection, joy, and strength.

In describing the leadership qualities of men, our rabbinic tradition says that there are leaders "who light lamps to illumine the path of life for many people." Rabbi Hochman was such a lamplighter. The light which he kindled has shed untold blessings for countless human beings. It is a light which will not fail.

In saying farewell to our beloved Rabbi Hochman we recall the words which, according to the Midrash, the Lord spoke to Moses as He said farewell to him: "Moses, you have toiled hard and labored much; go forth and rest."

Rabbi Hochman worked hard and gave the best of himself to his spiritual calling and has now gone to his eternal rest. May God bless the members of his family with the strength and the fortitude to bear their great loss with courage. May the shining example of Rabbi Hochman's life serve as a source of inspiration and emulation for all of us. May his memory always be for a blessing and may his soul be bound up in the bond of eternal life, and let us say, amen.

Crisis in Southern Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in these days, when we are so preoccupied with events in southeast Asia, it is difficult to appreciate that a major crisis is building up in southern Africa.

The illegal seizure of power by the Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia represents a frantic effort to preserve the domination in that territory of 4 million Africans by less than 250,000 people of European descent. If the current efforts to bring down the Smith regime by economic sanctions are unsuccessful, another South Africa, with its inhuman policy of apartheid, will be in the making. Eventually, there will be an appalling explosion of violence, as the Africans in these areas, supported by the independent African States to the north, revolt.

In an article in the April issue of the distinguished quarterly, Foreign Affairs, President Julius K. Nyerere, of Tanzania, has described in measured tones the depth of feeling of the independent Africans on these matters. All of us would do well to read and ponder the significance of Mr. Nyerere's analysis of the situation, which follows:

RHODESIA IN THE CONTEXT OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

(By Julius K. Nyerere)

The deep and intense anger of Africa on the subject of Southern Rhodesia is by now widely realized. It is not, however so clearly understood. In consequence the mutual suspicion which already exists between free African States and nations of the West is in danger of getting very much worse.

Before November 11, 1965, African States, individually and collectively, had frequently expressed their great concern about the position of Southern Rhodesia. But it was only with the unilateral declaration of independence by the Smith regime that this concern was transformed into impatient wrath. The catalyst of this changed attitude was the rebellion against British sovereignty. This was not because Africa wished Southern Rhodesia to remain a colony; Africa's earlier demands had been for action to end colonialism. Nor was it evidence of a deep-rooted objection to illegality in the anticolonial struggle. It is a fact that Africa prefers to use constitutional, legal, and peaceful methods in the campaigns for national freedom; but if these fail then other methods are accepted. Thus, for example, an Algerian Government-in-exile was recognized by many African States long before France conceded independence. And at the present time a government-in-exile, headed by Holden Roberto, is recognized by the Organization of African Unity as the rightful authority in Angola, despite the fact that legally Portugal continues to dominate that area. With respect to Southern Rhodesia, Africa's objection is to this particular assumption of authority, not to illegality in general. It would be hypocrisy to pretend otherwise.

The hostility aroused by the Smith declaration of independence is based on rational interpretations of its purpose and its effects in relation to the total legitimate goals of Africa. For this rebellion is not an uprising of the people; it represents an attempt to expand the area, and strengthen the hold in Africa, of doctrines which are inimical to the whole future of freedom in this continent. It represents an advance by the forces of racialism, fascism and, indeed, colonialism in southern Africa.

To the independent States of Africa this is not a development which can be viewed with olympian detachment. We are on the frontiers of the conflict with these forces, and our own future demands their defeat. Gradually and somewhat painfully, colonialism and racialism have been pushed out of northern and central Africa. But while they remain in this continent none of us can really be free to live in peace and dignity, or be able to concentrate on the economic development which was a large part of the purpose of our political revolution. The Smith declaration of independence represents a counterattack by these forces, and it is in that context that Africa has reacted, and demands its defeat.

This should not be difficult to comprehend. It might have been possible for the Allied Powers to make peace with Hitler after France, Belgium, and Holland were liberated. They were not prepared to try. Still less were the Jews outside Germany willing to support any compromise which would have left their compatriots under the control of a Nazi regime—even had the ultimate horror of racial extermination been excluded. Both the states concerned and the peoples who were being treated as racially inferior realized that the war had to continue until nazism was politically ended in Europe.

The parallels are almost exact. The separate freedom movements in Africa were but different arms of one liberation process. When Dr. Nkrumah said in 1957 that the independence of Ghana was incomplete until the whole of Africa was free, he spoke a truth which is still valid for all of us. The struggle has to continue until final victory; colonialism must be wiped out in Africa befor any postcolonial independent state can feel secure. And no citizen of Africa—white or black—can live in the comfort of his own self-respect while other African citizens are suffering discrimination and humiliation for being born what they are.

Yet at the present time the Portuguese Colonies of Angola and Mozambique, together with South Africa, South-West Africa, and Southern Rhodesia, constitute almost one-seventh of the land mass of Africa. About 12 percent of Africa's population lives in these areas. And each of these territories in different ways is governed on the principles of racial inequality and minority domination.

Portugal pretends that her African colonies are really part of Europe, and that she abjures racial discrimination. She claims instead to be in the process of making European gentlemen out of the African inhabitants of those areas, and talks proudly of the policy of equality for the assimilado. But Africans are not European, could not become European and do not want to become European. They demand instead the right to be Africans in Africa, and to determine their own cultural, economic, and political future. This right is what Portugal denies. The inhabitants of her colonies can certainly be "African"; but if they are, then they are subjected to special laws, and special taxation and labor levies; their participation in the functions of their own government is ruled out.

In South Africa there is no longer even the pretense that citizens of different races are equal before the law, or in social and economic rights and duties. The "separate but equal" concept which was defeated in the United States in 1954 has been defeated in South Africa, too; but there, inside Africa, it is the "equal" aspect which has been abandoned. In providing separate facilities for people of different races, the courts have ruled that the separate schools, housing, waiting rooms, and so on do not have to be of equal standard; it is enough that they are separate. Africans can be—and are—treated as a subspecies of mankind. No legal or political restraint now prevents the white minority government in the Republic of South Africa from imposing its harsh, discriminatory will upon the African majority. To be an African is to beg for a permit to live in your own country—or to leave it; it is to need permission to work in a particular place or in a particular job; it is to carry a pass at all times—day and night—and be subjected at any movement to arbitrary arrest. And it is to have no legal means whatsoever to participate in the determination of your own wages and conditions of employment, your own place or conditions of living—much less to participate in the governing of your country. To be an African in South Africa is to have permission, unlimited permission, to say "Yes, Baas"—and preferably even then in Afrikaans. It is to have permission to be humiliated by any man, woman, or child who has a white skin just for the reason that he has a white skin.

It is conditions and attitudes of this kind which free Africa is determined to fight. And there can be no questioning of the fact that (regardless of some reasonable criticisms of particular independent African States) the elimination of colonialism and racial domination in these countries to the south is justified by all the basic principles of mankind. Every principle of national and individual freedom, every principle of human equality, of justice and of humanity, makes it imperative that the rule of the minorities shall be ended. For they are judge, jury, prosecuting attorney and lawmaker in their own dispute. And the question at issue now is whether Southern Rhodesia shall for the foreseeable future be governed on that same basis of human inequality, or whether the existing, at present very slightly modified, version of racial domination shall be replaced by progress toward human justice and equality.

II

While Africa is determined that the whole of southern Africa shall be free before the struggle ceases, it recognizes that the strategy and tactics of the fight will vary according to the particular circumstances of the three different areas (four if South-West Africa is counted separately). The monster of "unfreedom" in southern Africa has three heads, and although each draws strength and sustenance from the existence of the others, it remains true that each has its own separate vulnerability to determined assault by the world forces of freedom.

The best armored, and in many ways the most tragic, of the three heads in southern Africa is the Republic of South Africa itself. There, racialism has become a self-justifying religion of survival, which demands ever-increasing ruthlessness to protect its adherents against the hatred it has induced. Its doctrines of superiority are inculcated into the white community from the moment of birth; its teaching of inferiority dominates the lives of the nonwhites from a similar moment. And it is in grave danger of convincing all South Africans—if it has not already done so—that there are not human beings in the world, but whites and nonwhites. If it succeeds in this, then there will also one day be learned the dreadful lesson that the whites constitute less than one-fifth of the South African population, and that numbers provide strength. Yet because this religion of racialism has already been responsible for so much human humiliation and suffering, only a miracle could provide any real hope of its peaceful reversal and the growth of practical brotherhood. For it has already promoted hatred and justified fear. It now appears inevitable that sooner or later an overwhelming internal explosion will occur in South Africa and bring the whole present edifice of apartheid to an end; we can only pray that it is not followed by a mere reversal of the racial domination, for that would be the logic of the doctrines which are now being propagated by the South African Government.

But if there is no hope of peaceful change from inside, it remains true that the Republic of South Africa is an industrial state, inextricably involved in international commerce. It is also true that the South African Government's policies suffer the expressed disapproval of nearly every nation and political organization in the world. This disapproval, however, remains a verbal one; no action is taken to activate it. This is largely because of the international economic links of the capitalist world (and thus international business involvement in apartheid). This reluctance to take economic action is backed up by the fact that South Africa is a legally constituted, internationally recognized, sovereign nation. Fears of the implications of intervention from outside—through the United Nations or by any other means—have thus caused the democratic and even the anticolonial nations of the West to eschew, on grounds of legality, any deliberate activity designed to reverse the apartheid policies of South Africa. It is claimed that however reprehensible these may be, there must be no outside intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. Legality is given paramountcy over morality. In consequence, the only prospect for South Africa is long, drawn-out suffering, violence and bitterness. For the struggle will go on until the cause of freedom ultimately triumphs.

The position in relation to Angola, Mozambique, and Portuguese Guinea is different. This is, or should be, a classic colonial situation. The problem is that Portugal refuses to live in the 20th century; she persists in believing that colonialism can be maintained, even by the poorest and most backward of the states of Europe. The question therefore is how to wake up Portugal to the facts of politics in the modern day.

Portugal's European and American allies could, of course, have great influence upon her—particularly if they were prepared to deny her the right to use their military strength in her defense while she uses her own (and their ammunition) in suppressing incipient revolt in her colonies. They could even help her to make the transition to the 20th century by building her internal economy. But if the free countries of the West fail to try, or if they fail to succeed, then Africa will have to pursue this battle on her own, or with what allies she can find. Our own weakness means that we shall have only one way of doing that—by supporting guerrilla warfare until, after suffering and destruction, Portugal wakes up to her own realities.

III

Until November 11, 1965, there was a hope that Southern Rhodesia would be able to avoid this dreadful path to freedom. Certainly the de facto government was a racialist, racially constituted, minority government. Certainly apartheid, under other names, restricted the Africans' freedom to choose their place of living and working, and certainly separate educational, health, and other public services insured that the Africans maintained their existing lowly position. But the vital difference was that Southern Rhodesia was legally a British colony; British surrender of power to the settler minority had been tragically real, but it stopped short of legal transfer. This meant that, although she was faced with difficulties of implementation, Britain was the power responsible for the future in Southern Rhodesia. And Africa took comfort from the fact that Britain's declared policy, in relation to all her colonies, has been to bring them to democratic independence under conditions which safeguard the people from oppression from any quarter.

The legal power and responsibility of Britain therefore meant that Africa expected gradual constitutional advance toward democracy or majority rule. What appeared to be required was to make Britain realize the seriousness of a situation in which Southern Rhodesia existed as an outpost of South Africa, but operated under the name and responsibility of the British Crown. Once this was realized Africa expected that Britain would at last take steps to deal with the white settlers who were misappropriating public power.

In other words, what Africa has been demanding from Britain in Southern Rhodesia is a transition from the white minority domination in government to majority rule, and only after that, independence for the colony. This has been the position of the nationalist forces in the colony; it has been the position of all African leaders. The argument has not been about the timing of this transition—how long it would take, or how many steps are involved—but about the principle of it.

It is in that context that Africa looks at the unilateral declaration of independence by the minority government in Southern Rhodesia; it is because of these reasonable and justified expectations that the Smith move is of such importance. The settler regime has said, in effect, that the very existence of legal restraints upon the minority is unbearable. And as Britain refused to give them independence without asking for some assurances about the future development to majority rule, they took independence. And in so doing their leader had the temerity to paraphrase the greatest freedom document of all time—the American Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Ian Smith justified his seizure of power, and his quotations, by claiming that his move was "anticolonial," and that his government is the "defender of civilized standards"—not racialistic at all. He has argued that, because countries to the north with black majority governments were granted independence, it is unreasonable that Southern Rhodesia should remain a colony after 43 years of "governing ourselves responsibly."

The facts do not support Mr. Smith. The facts show that Southern Rhodesia has been governed responsibly only as far as the white community is concerned, and that every aspect of that society is based on racial distinctions to the detriment of the African community. The facts prove, once again, that any elected government is responsive only to the desires of the electorate; even if its ministers wish to consider the interests of nonvoters, they are virtually powerless to do anything really effective.

Writing in Punch recently, Mr. Smith said, "Our Parliament is open to all races, our civil service offers senior posts on parity terms for all races, our university opens its doors to all races, and our voters' rolls are open to all races. Merit is, and must be, the only criterion."

The fact of the matter is that of the 65 seats in Parliament 50 are elected by the A roll, and 15 by the B roll. To get onto the A roll it is necessary to have an income of £792 per annum, or an income of £330 per annum plus 4 years' secondary school education (or certain other intermediate combinations). To get onto the B roll the figures are lower; at income of £264 per annum, or a combination of being over 30 years of age with an income of £132 per annum plus primary education. In consequence, of the 94,080 people on the A roll, 89,278 were whites; Africans predominated on the B roll with more than 10,000 voters, as against 1,000 non-Africans, but these figures are not very revealing, as the nationalist organizations called for a boycott of the elections. The comparative population figures show that there are in Southern Rhodesia almost 4 million Africans and less than 250,000 people of European descent.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is thus firmly in the hands of the white voters, and is likely to remain so. The B roll seats are not even sufficient to veto changes in the constitution. Neither are there in fact any Africans in senior positions in the civil service; and if there were, the existing legislation would force them to live in the designated "African areas" of the towns regardless of their income. And behind all this smokescreen of "responsibility" and "merit" are complete segregation and absolute inequality in the availability of education.

Schooling for non-African children is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15 years; and in 1963 there were 19,898 European children in secondary schools out of the 53,000 total European school enrollment. Only 7,045 African pupils were attending secondary schools during that year, and only 81 of these were in form VI, where entrance to the university can be attempted. It is hard to argue that these differences of secondary school attendance are due to differences in innate ability when something like 10 times more money is allocated for each European pupil than for each African pupil. The truth is that educational opportunities just do not exist for the African community in the way they do for whites. There are places in the sixth-year class for only 50 percent of the African children who attend school for the first 5 years; out of those who do pass that hurdle, only 25 percent will find a place in a secondary school 3 years later.

It is not my purpose to deny that there are difficulties in providing the educational expansion which is required in Africa now; Tanzania's problems are too real for that. But when this racial distinction is made in educational opportunities, it is rank dishonesty to talk of equality of opportunity in other fields which depend on an educational or income qualification. Neither is it realistic to expect the voters (i.e., the people in the upper income brackets, who have reserved educational opportunities for their own children) to break down the racial distinctions which maintain their current privileged position.

Recent history in Southern Rhodesia supports this negative expectation. Since 1957 there has been a steady electoral move toward political parties and groups which have been most fierce in their declared intention to resist racial integration. The Rhodesian front, which is the party of the present Smith regime, was elected when it opposed the United Federal Party proposal to amend the Land Apportionment Act (which, among other things, reserves 37 percent of the land area of the country for European ownership). In its manifesto the Rhodesian front declared that it would seek to amend the constitution, on the grounds that it would bring about "premature African dominance," the manifesto also recognized the right of government to "provide separate amenities for various [racial] groups."

Since that election, successive Rhodesian front governments have indeed concentrated on political questions, and particularly on the question of independence. In the process they have gained, and used, all the powers of a police state. All African nationalist parties have been banned, and their leaders imprisoned or detained; meetings have been prohibited, demonstrations broken up by police violence. And since independence, press censorship has been imposed on all media of public communication, and the harshest penalties imposed for any refusal to bow down to the behests of this illegal, minority administration. The regime has, in fact, moved consistently along the path it laid down for itself—the path which leads directly and in a short time to the imposition in Southern Rhodesia of an unabashed apartheid policy as it is operated in South Africa.

Many of these developments, and certainly the groundwork for them, had taken place before UDI. Independence merely represented a logical further stage; it had to come—legally or otherwise—or there had to be a reversal of direction. What independence under the present minority regime means, therefore, is that the Rubicon has been crossed. If this independence is sustained, the hope of a peaceful (even if gradual) development to majority rule has been obliterated. The only hope now remaining, therefore, is for the rebellion to be defeated by the legal power and a new start made on the road to peaceful progress.

IV

The importance of this cannot be overestimated. A successful declaration of independence by the minority government of Southern Rhodesia represents an expansion of racialism and fascism in Africa, and a step backward in the drive for African freedom. It is as though one of the Southern States in the United States of America now, in the year 1966, succeeded in enlarging and strengthening the segregation and discrimination within its area of jurisdiction. The reaction of the Federal authorities, and of the the civil rights organizations, can be easily imagined. They would know that their future was at stake, and that the battle was joined as surely as it was at Fort Sumter in 1861. So it is in Africa.

But the parallel does not stop there. Just as would be the case in America, so in Africa, the success of the Southern Rhodesian minority would strengthen the forces of reaction in other parts of the continent. South Africa and Portugal must want the Smith rebellion to succeed. Their interest is one of ideological sympathy; but it is also one of geography. The map of Africa shows their reasons for wanting white domination safely entrenched in Southern Rhodesia—just as it indicates the special interest of countries like Zambia and Bechuanaland that it shall not succeed.

Yet although South Africa and Portugal want white domination to be firmly established in Southern Rhodesia, the illegality of the present situation is an embarrassment to them. They cannot afford to intervene actively on the side of Rhodesia unless and until they are certain that the rebellion will succeed. For in supporting the illegal regime they are staking their own future on its success.

South Africa's strongest defense against international criticism of her policies is the legality of her government, the recognized sovereignty of the state, and the doctrine that the internal affairs of any nation are outside the competence of the United Nations or any other international official body. If she openly supports a rebellion against legal authority in another state, then it is infinitely more difficult for her to resist international intervention in her own affairs. Consequently, we have the position where the Verwoerd government claims to stand neutral in the conflict between the sovereignty authoriy (Birtain) and the de facto authority (the Smith regime) in Southern Rhodesia.

This official neutrality is at the moment possible because the economic sanctions are volnutary acts of each separate nation-state. By refusing to participate in these sanctions South Africa is thus breaking no international commitment and infringing neither domestic nor international law. This situation would be changed if the United Nations applied chapter 7 of the charter (even article 41 alone), which makes sanctions mandatory on all members. South Africa would then either have to cooperate, or she would draw upon herself the international action she is so concerned to avoid. That is to say, she would either have to stop trading with Southern Rhodesia and be prepared to answer questions about the ultimate destination of goods she is importing, or she would be liable to be included in the area covered by sanctions.

The implications of the present position are well understood by the present South African Government. They account for its failure to give the "independent" Smith regime all the support it hoped for. Yet it is clear that white public opinion inside South Africa is willing to do at least some of the things the Government fears to do—and that the Government will not interfere. The "Oil for Rhodesia" campaign depends for its success on publicity and is thus known outside southern Africa. There is little doubt, however, that through private business deals with South African firms and citizens, the cutting edge of international sanctions against Southern Rhodesia is being—and will be—blunted. By these means South Africa is able, without risking her own position, to assist the white regime in Southern Rhodesia to survive.

Portugal, too, is hamstrung by the illegality of the present Southern Rhodesian position. She, too, is relying upon legalistic niceties to prevent Western pressure building up against her occupation of Mozambique, Angola, and Portuguese Guinea. She can, therefore, hardly afford to defend and assist a rebellion in the territory of a major European ally. Yet again, it is (to say the least) highly probable that she is giving undercover assistance to Rhodesia. As Sir Edgar Whitehead, a past Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in the Spectator of January 28, "Mozambique could not survive if an African nationalist government took over in Rhodesia, and would be utterly ruined if the Rhodesian economy collapsed." Sir Edgar went on to refer to the oil refinery at Lourenço Marques, and the assistance which it can give quietly to the Smith regime despite the absence of crude oil for the Umtali refinery. Once again, this position exists because there is no international "illegality" in trading with Southern Rhodesia. The situation would be changed if chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter were applied, for in that case Portugal (even more than South Africa) would be forced by her own needs to cease giving active support to the Smith regime.

South Africa and Portugal are thus unable to give open support to Smith because they depend upon claims of legality to defend their own positions. There is thus a weakness in the racialist southern African front which could be exploited by the forces of justice. And it is, in fact, this same question of legality which makes it imperative for Britain and the West generally to use this weakness and to defeat Smith and white domination in southern Rhodesia.

Western governments have repeatedly declared their hostility to apartheid and their adherence to the principles of racial equality. They have frequently made verbal declarations of their sympathy with the forces in opposition to South African policies. But they have excused their failure to act in support of their words on the grounds of South Africa's sovereignty. Africa has shown a great deal of skepticism about this argument, believing that it masked a reluctance to intervene on the side of justice when white privilege was involved. Now, in the case of Southern Rhodesia, legality is on the side of intervention. What is the West going to do? Will it justify or confound African suspicions?

So far the West has demonstrated its intentions by the gradual increase of voluntary economic sanctions; there has been a refusal even to challenge South African and Portuguese support for Smith by making the sanctions mandatory upon all members of the United Nations. And there have been repeated statements by the responsible authority that force will not be used except in case of a breakdown in law and order—which apparently does not cover the illegal seizure of power. What happens if the economic sanctions fail to bring down the Smith regime is left vague. The suggestion therefore remains that, despite legality and despite the protestations of belief in human equality, the domination of a white minority over blacks is acceptable to the West.

V

This suspicion about the sincerity of the West can be eliminated only by the defeat of the Smith regime, and a new start being made on the path to majority rule before independence. It would not be enough for Smith to resign and for a different "more liberal," white-dominated, independent government to be legally established. If Britain and her allies, with the support of Africa, defeat Smith, then the minimum must be the reestablishment of effective British authority, and an interim government which is charged with the task of leading the colony to majority rule. This will inevitably require the presence of British civil servants and British troops—or, better still, United Nations administrators and forces. Experience in South Africa, and in Southern Rhodesia itself, makes it absurd for anyone to expect Africa to trust Rhodesian whites (even under nominal British sovereignty) with the task of effecting the transition to majority rule.

It is important, too, that Britain should make a public declaration of her intentions in Southern Rhodesia. It must be made clear that there will be a rapid move (even if in stages) to majority rule, with safeguards for human rights, and after that—but only after that—independence for the colony. This public declaration is essential. Its absence has already caused major diplomatic difficulties between Britain and Africa, because it leaves open the possibility of a simple return to the pre-UDI status quo in Rhodesia.

It is true that such a declaration would be opposed by South Africa and Portugal, and that the Rhodesian whites would be bitterly hostile. But this is what the present crisis is all about: Is Southern Rhodesia to become a nation of equal citizens or is it to become an outpost of white racialism? The fears of Southern Rhodesia's minorities have been dealt with by Britain's many assurances about the transitional period after the rebellion comes to an end. It is now time to consider the fears of the African majority, both inside the country and elsewhere in the continent. It is time, in other words, for Britain and the United States of America to make clear whether they really believe in the principles they claim to espouse, or whether their policies are governed by consideration for the privileges of their "kith and kin."

By its unilateral declaration of independence, Southern Rhodesia has come out openly in support of racialism in Africa. The rest of Africa cannot, for the sake of its own future, acquiesce in this. But circumstances have meant that Southern Rhodesia's action is also a challenge to Britain and to the West generally. Their future relations with Africa, and Africa's future attitude to them, depend upon this challenge being answered effectively.

At present the world is willing to support them in meeting this challenge; for once no complications of the cold war or the "international Communist menace" enter into the problem. But if the West fails to bring down Smith, or having defeated him, fails to establish conditions which will lead to majority rule before independence, then Africa will have to take up the challenge. In that case there will be no question of a transition to majority rule. And Africa's economic and military weakness means that she would have to find allies. It is worth considering whether, if that happens, it will then still be true to say that the cold war does not enter into the situation, and that the "Communist bogey" is a nonsensical red herring.

It is vital that Africa's legitimate concern in this matter should be recognized. For each sovereign African nation has had to overcome the power of racialism in order to become independent. It is, to us, the ultimate horror. We can never surrender to it, or allow it to continue unchallenged on the African Continent. Our own future is too much involved.

But the United States, Britain, and all other countries of the world are also involved in the issue of racialism. Smith has thrown a challenge at the world, and particularly at the Western powers. He has thrown it on behalf of the whole of Southern Africa. Free Africa is now waiting, with some impatience, to see whether the West really intends to stand on the side of human equality and human freedom.

Relaxed Travel Rules

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, the San Antonio News states editorially that "diplomatic and cultural isolation hurts both sides in a cold war situation."

The paper believes that "lifting travel restrictions for scholars and others to visit Communist China and other restricted areas is a useful step in the right direction."

Because others may want to study the thinking back of this article, I have permission of my colleagues to have the editorial in its entirety included in the RECORD.

RELAXED TRAVEL RULES RIGHT STEP IN COLD WAR

Lifting travel restrictions for scholars and others to visit Communist China and other restricted areas is a useful step in the right directions. President Johnson's action to relax restrictions in this area can be profitable for this country and for the prospects of better international relations.

Diplomatic and cultural isolation hurts both sides in a cold war situation.

Travel should not only be permitted, it should be encouraged by scholars (including doctors and scientists, who are now being given passports for trips to off-limits places), business and farm leaders, news reporters, and artists. There is no substitute for people-to-people exchanges.

From a purely military viewpoint, our national defense interests are well served by convincing a foe or potential foe in war that we have the resources and the technology to make an attack upon us a dangerous venture. From an ideological viewpoint, Communists need to know that the American system produces more abundance for more of its people than any Communist government even promises.

Travel is the best way to spread that message because seeing is believing.

Charles D. "Pug" Ravenel Named White House Fellow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt congratulations to an outstanding young man from my district—Charles D. "Pug" Ravenel.

Pug Ravenel is a talented, able scholar, an outstanding athlete, and has just climaxed a long list of distinguished honors by being named a White House fellow by the President.

This gifted and highly motivated young man is to be commended and I extend my very best wishes to his proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ravenel of 4 Lowndes Street, Charleston.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks to the Appendix of the RECORD, I hereby include an article from the News & Courier regarding the accomplishment of this exceptional young man.

CHARLESTONIAN NAMED WHITE HOUSE FELLOW

WASHINGTON.—Charles D. "Pug" Ravenel, a Charleston native, has been named a White House fellow, President Lyndon B. Johnson announced yesterday.

Ravenel, a former newspaper carrier for the News & Courier, is son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ravenel of 4 Lowndes Street. He was graduated from Bishop England High School in 1955 and awarded a scholarship by the News & Courier to attend Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire.

He is one of 15 fellows selected from 38 finalists of an initial group of 5,000 as being gifted and highly motivated young Americans. He will work in a top-level Government assignment in the year beginning September 1.

Ravenel, who won both scholastic and athletic distinction at Harvard University several years ago, now is associated with the New York securities firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. He lives at 8 Peter Cooper Road in New York with his wife, the former Miss Mary Curtis of Southport, Conn.

His selection as a White House Fellow in the second year of the fellowship program was disclosed by President Johnson at a White House reception honoring those ending the first half of their year of service and those selected to replace them. Johnson's selection of Ravenel and the 14 others named as White House fellows was based on the recommendations of a Presidential Commission headed by Chase Manhattan National Bank President David Rockefeller. Thomas W. Carr, a graduate of the Citadel, is the Commission's executive director.

The White House fellowship program is designed to provide Government experience for potential leaders from various professional and business groups throughout the country. Officials connected with it emphasize that it is not a Government recruiting program—that, to the contrary, they expect the fellowship holders to return to their own professions or business field.

Currently, salaries for the fellows are paid not by the Government, but by a private (Carnegie) foundation.

The White House Fellows are assigned to work on the staffs of the President, the Vice President, and the members of the Cabinet. In the current year, 4 have been assigned to the White House, 1 to the Vice President, and the remainder to the 10 Cabinet members. An increase to 11 in the Cabinet department, however, probably will reduce the number assigned to the White House to 3.

There was no indication where Ravenel would be assigned after he reports to Washington in September. He and his cowinners of the appointments will undergo a monthlong period of indoctrination before being given their assignments.

The 50th Anniversary of Local 48, Italian Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Makers' Union

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union chartered Local 48, the Italian Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Makers' Union. In that half century local 48 has written a history which could well be called the history of the entire American labor movement. Men such as local 48's Manager-Secretary E. Howard Molisani, and his father before him have helped to write this living history and with due cause they take great pride in it. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I include with these remarks an article from the March 1966 issue of Justice entitled "Spirit of '48'—Solidarity With All Free Labor" by E. Howard Molisani:

The Italian garment workers actively participated in the creation of our great union. They, with their fellow workers in the dress and coat shops in 1909 and 1910 crystallized the spirit of rebellion in the creation of their union—a spirit of rebellion that reached its logical peak in the grand revolt of 60,000 cloakmakers in 1910. In that historic strike those who eventually were the leaders in the creation of local 48 participated actively. There were problems however—language barriers impeded the work of organization.

The exploitation of the immigrant was a routine matter of the day. The so-called pardone exploited these newcomers to America and the difficulty of reaching them was compounded by the fact that the meetings of the existing trade locals were conducted in a language unfamiliar to most if not all of the Italian garment workers. Attempts were made in the early days to satisfy the needs of these workers through the creation of an Italian advisory board to the joint board of cloakmakers.

Finally, in the latter part of 1915, the general executive board of the ILGWU decided to recommend that a charter be issued. This charter was issued on the 8th day of February 1916 signed by Benjamin Schlesinger, the then president of the ILGWU, Abraham Barroff, the general secretary treasurer and the members of the GEB.

The Italian cloakmakers were in the forefront of the famous cloak lockout and strike of 1916 and in the great strikes and campaigns of 1919 which ended in many gains for the workers, including the reduction in the workweek from 49 to 44 hours.

During the Communist invasion of the cloakmakers' joint board which culminated in the tragic years of 1925 and 1926, when by sowing confusion and misleading the workers, the Communists succeeded in temporarily gaining control of the cloakmakers' joint board, the overwhelming majority of the Italian cloakmakers stood their ground and resisted any and all efforts to bring the union under Communist domination.

The principles of local 48 have always been based on solidarity within our own union, solidarity within the family of the American labor movement, and of the free world labor movements. This is what has guided us in our daily actions, in our attempts to attain justice and equality without distinction of race, religion, or national origin.

In 1934 and in later times our great and dynamic president, David Dubinsky, felt it necessary to publicly thank the activities of local 48 and the Italian cloakmakers. The firm attachment of the local to the spirit of the ILGWU has been reflected in its long history of opposition to all dictatorships: Communist, Fascist, Nazi, Falangist. In their opposition, they stood like a block of granite against all attempts to undermine the well-being of the members.

Our thoughts of Italy, from which so many of our members came to this rich and generous land, has been with us always, even when we are preparing for greater achievements.

Amongst the living testimony of this, our affection for the land of our ancestors, is a work of which we are really proud and which bears the name of "Il Villaggio del Fanciullo, Locale 48 di Pozzuoli," one of the first orphanages opened in Italy after the war. This enterprise, inspired by the late Edward Molisani, and which furnishes training in the arts and crafts for some of the more forsaken orphans of Italy, is a permanent tribute to the Italian cloakmakers.

The local has been second to none in its contributions both moral and financial to the reform of immigration legislation. It has participated actively in the various drives for the creation of adequate hospitals and improved housing and in the many drives that have been instituted here in our country to insure all people true equality in educational and job opportunities.

The local has always been recognized as a model example of intelligent, responsible, and forward looking trade unionists. Let us never forget that these achievements are the results of struggle and sacrifice by those who have preceded us: the Carotenutos, the LaPortas, the Destis, the Ninfos, the Molisanis, the Rificis, and all the other pioneer builders and idealists. We can retain these achievements only as long as we are ready to guard and fight for them if necessary.

The newer generations of Italian cloakmakers may find encouragement and inspiration in the wellsprings of our local's past history, but their eyes must be turned to the future, which will be as bright and fruitful in accomplishments as they help to make it.

Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it has been apparent that no one is opposed to this bill. It is to give justice to 23 Federal employees who lost their annual leave as a result of the flood. Because they lost their leave, we simply wish to pass legislation to validate that leave for them.

Tough, Punishing Work—But Dawkins Asked for It

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the cover of the April 8 edition of Life magazine bears the picture of a young man who has shown himself to be a hero many times in many ways.

He is Capt. Peter Dawkins, of Royal Oak, Mich., and I am proud to call him a constituent.

Already, this proud young man has won three Vietnamese decorations for bravery and has been nominated for two U.S. Bronze Stars with V for valor.

Pete Dawkins learned to accept challenge at an early age. When he was 11, he was stricken with polio. Through patience and determination, he not only overcame his affliction, but became one of the finest athletes our Nation has ever known.

His excellent grades and his outstanding character caused my predecessor, the Hon. George Dondero, to appoint him to West Point where he became the most honored cadet in the history of the Military Academy.

Not only was he All-American on the West point football team, he also was captain of his team, president of his senior class and first captain of the cadet brigade. As a Rhodes scholar, he went to Oxford where his excellence in the classroom was matched only by what he taught the British about their own game of rugby.

Pete Dawkins is still All-American in every way, and he is an inspiration to all who have met him or who have followed his life.

The article from Life magazine follows:

TOUGH, PUNISHING WORK—BUT DAWKINS ASKED FOR IT

(By Sam Angeloff)

KONTUM, VIETNAM.—The first time you see Pete Dawkins standing on a distant hillside with a dozen or so small figures gathered around him, you're reminded of the days outside the stadium locker rooms when he towered over a knot of kids, signing the slips of paper they shoved at him. But as you draw nearer, these small "fans" become in fact tough, leathery little men, soldiers of the Vietnamese airborne whose pleasure is killing all of the enemy they can find. Dawkins is their adviser.

The role of an American adviser in Vietnam is left carefully undefined. There are as many different twists and techniques as there are advisers and Vietnamese. Basically, an American adviser is assigned to a counterpart. In Dawkins' case this is the commander of the 1st Vietnamese Airborne Battalion, Maj. Le Van Dang. It is Dawkins' job to advise the commander, not command the battalion.

It is a tough, punishing, and often dangerous assignment, but Pete Dawkins asked for it. More than a year ago in the United States, Dawkins began taking Army courses in battalion leadership, advising techniques and foreign languages—notably Vietnamese. His orders to report to Vietnam for duty therefore came as no surprise. Ten days after he arrived in the theater last September he was on his way to Kontum, where his battalion was protecting a nervous city from the Vietcong. The troops addressed him with careful correctness as "Dai Uy [Captain] Dawkins."

A new officer anywhere is a bit of a sore thumb. But an American officer in a Vietnamese unit is inevitably watched, studied, and tested by the men.

"It's a perfectly natural reaction," Dawkins says. "Here are some people who've been fighting this war for a long time, and suddenly here comes a relatively wet eared officer. You try not to sweat it. But you're certainly aware that every step is being observed."

There were local customs and manners to get used to Vietnamese food can be braised chicken joints and duck-egg omelets, or beef and cabbage, both of which are excellent. But it can also be nuoc mam (rotten fish sauce) and half-hatched chicken embryos, which are something else again. All are washed down with sweet tea, or occasionally with ba xy de, a rice whisky that tastes the way some model airplane glues smell.

"When you're used to beef and potatoes, and suddenly you're eating pigs' intestines and pigeon beaks and fishheads—well, anybody who says that doesn't take some doing has a lot tougher stomach than I have," says Dawkins. "Or else he's a bloody damn liar."

Dawkins never even considered avoiding Vietnamese food—even when the nuoc mam was overpowering and the bu xy de made his eyes water. "If you show a willingness to take Vietnamese standards at face value, they'll be more apt to take an honest look at yours."

Dawkins often spent his evenings in old-fashioned Army bull sessions, swapping phrases with men of the battalion in an amiable scramble of English, Vietnamese and spirited sign language.

The battalion commander spoke not a word of English at the outset, putting the burden of communications on Dawkins' rudimentary Vietnamese. Whenever he had a free moment, the young captain would stop to chat with civilians. The Vietnamese, who had learned French for the French and are now learning English for the Americans. are almost invariably delighted to have an American jabbering at them in their own tongue.

"At first, right when you get off the plane, it all seems very strange," says Dawkins. "The Vietnamese do odd things—they urinate on the sidewalks and spit chicken bones on the floor and the men hold hands as a sign of friendship. It's very different. Later, as you wear through this surface glaze, they become human beings. They get angry and disappointed and happy at the same things we do.

"And then finally you really begin to understand them, and you realize it's a huge mistake to pretend they're just Americans on the other side of the world. On some vital matters they base their decisions on different things than we do. They have a different outlook, and you've got to be aware of it."

There is, for instance, the business of simply getting one's point across. Dawkins is a direct young man who likes to lay his shoulders into a problem the moment it appears. This is not the way things are done in Vietnam.

"They're not devious people—they're oriental." Dawkins observes. "Part of their culture is that they attack a problem indirectly—they sneak up on an issue."

At the dinner table, between bites of fishheads and pigs' intestines, Dawkins at length began painstakingly to master this roundabout diplomacy. "It comes as a big surprise to most Americans that the Vietnamese don't just gobble up all this advice we give them. We find it bloody annoying, after giving 8 or 15 good reasons for an idea, to have our counterpart simply say 'No.' No reasons, no counterargument—just 'No.' "

Dawkins found that his purely military suggestions—i.e., the calling of air strikes and artillery support—were usually well received. Otherwise the Vietnamese tended to drag their feet. They balked, for example, at Dawkins' endless suggestions that they train when not in active battle. In the field they were tough and professional, but once off the field, Dawkins wryly observes, "they like to rest a lot." Much of the time, he found, it is best to bite one's tongue at moments when advice seems most urgently called for.

"Take this whole business of military punishment," he says. "It's quite startling to Westerners. A battalion commander might walk up to a young soldier and kick him, and then get a big stick and hit him with that. That is hardly within our concept of military justice and dignity.

"But our goal here is not to build the world in the image of America, or to take over the Vietnamese army. Beating a subordinate is shocking to us. But it's also shocking to that Vietnamese commander to find that we think it's wrong.

"It's awfully frustrating, spending a lot of effort and seemingly getting nothing done. And then you'll find that a suggestion you made 3 weeks ago—the one that was met with total indifference—is suddenly, mysteriously being used." His battalion has at last begun training, not so regularly as he would like but with more frequency than he had expected.

In the 6 months Dawkins has been with the 1st battalion, he has seen action in three major battles and a number of lesser fire fights. In that time he has earned three Gallantry Crosses—Vietnam's second highest military honor. The U.S. Army also has recommended Dawkins for two Bronze Stars with V (*for valor*).

Dawkins describes the battles almost casually:

"The first really big action was in Hau Nghia province. We landed very close to the [Cambodian] border thinking we'd cut the bad guys off. That's where they were, all right, and that's just what happened. We went in on December 31, and got the VC between us and the 5th Airborne. They were shooting back pretty good, and that night there were a whole lot of tracers and airstrikes and flares. It was a fine way to spend New Year's Eve."

In mid-January the battalion joined up with the American 1st Cavalry Division and other Vietnamese units in Operation White Wing. Dawkins' battalion was working east of Highway 1, sweeping toward the sea, when they ran smack into "the base area of a North Vietnamese battalion—messhalls, class areas, volleyball courts and all."

The daylong battle was fierce, and toward nightfall when the battalion radioed that it wanted more ammunition, the enemy picked up the radio signals. Assuming the battalion was nearly out of bullets, they attacked.

"Well, we weren't all that low on ammo," says Dawkins cheerily. "We always keep a pretty good reserve. They were awfully sorry they had decided to attack."

After a brief rest the battalion was fighting again, this time near Quang Nagi. Intelligence sources said an enemy regiment was in the area, and almost immedaitely a joint attack was launched by Dawkins' airborne troopers and U.S. marines.

"The idea was to land as close to this suspected regimental command post as we possibly could," says Dawkins. "We landed right in the midst of the scoundrels."

During the all-night fighting the marines poured 1,200 rounds of artillery into the area. The enemy melted into the brush at dawn, leaving behind some 300 dead.

"The artillery sure helped us," Dawkins said. "But those Vietnamese troopers were just great. When they were out of ammo and grenades, they would stand up and throw rocks."

In all the battle action Dawkins hasn't suffered so much as a hangnail. He broke his shoulder, however, in a jeep accident back in the relative safety of Saigon. The medics strapped up the shoulder and told Dawkins to take it easy. He obeyed for 10 days, then took off to rejoin his troops in the field. The shoulder healed up fine.

Dawkins' 1-year tour of duty in Vietnam is half over, and accordingly he changed assignments last week. Most officers spend 6 months in combat positions, the other 6 in staff jobs. Headquartered in Saigon, Dawkins is now in the military liaison and coordination office dealing with the Vietnam rebuilding program known as revolutionary development. It's less dangerous than combat, but no less exciting to Dawkins.

"We're engaged in a lot more here than killing the enemy," he says. "The crucial question is whether all of us—Vietnamese and Americans—can grasp the essential peculiarity of this war. For the Vietnamese the goal has to be to end up with a nation that can survive in the 20th century. We have to help them build it."

Pete's wife, Judi, and his son, Sean (who will be 2 years old this month), are back in the States, waiting out his tour. Although he misses them, they are safe, and he considers himself the most fortunate of men.

"I've chosen to be a professional soldier," he says. "My responsibility is to go wherever the military is most involved; namely, Vietnam. This is just what I wanted."

Resolution 36

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, in order to keep the Members of Congress abreast of developments relating to the Redwood National Park, I am placing in the RECORD a copy of a resolution recently adopted by Western Council Lumber and Sawmill Workers. The resolution is self-explanatory and I submit it to you for your information:

RESOLUTION 36—REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Whereas President Johnson has called for the establishment of a redwood national park in northwestern California to preserve outstanding examples of virgin coast redwoods; and

Whereas 136,000 people residing in the counties of Del Norte and Humboldt where this redwood national park is proposed are almost entirely dependent upon timber production and long-range timberland management; and

Whereas existing State redwood parks and available acreage already owned by government agencies provide the basis for a large redwood national park; and

Whereas private landowners are offering 8,000 acres of prime redwoods as park additions and have pledged public access to 260,000 acres for recreation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Western Council Lumber and Sawmill Workers endorses the principle of a redwood national park provided that: (a) Its boundaries be consistent with protecting community economies and with maintaining full employment; and (b) full congressional hearings and intensive economic studies be conducted in local areas before final action is taken on the creation of a redwood national park; and be it further

Resolved, That copies be sent to all State legislators.

Control Over Consumer Credit Is a Necessary Ingredient in Any Effort To Contain Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Banking and Currency on April 2, 1966, reported out an extension of the Defense Production Act of 1950, H.R. 14025, with a provision giving the executive branch standby authority to control consumer credit in the event that it presents an inflationary impact.

The following editorial from the April 3, 1966, Milwaukee Journal delineates very well the need for such standby authority:

PUT CREDIT CONTROL FIRST IN FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

The battlelines are forming over how best to head off the clear and present danger of inflation before it gains too much momentum. There are at least four major approaches to choose from, singly or in combination.

One option would be Government imposed lids on wages and prices, which almost nobody would advocate except as the most desperate measure. Another would be a deep cutback in domestic program. There are many places to economize and the President and Congress should join in finding them. *It is doubtful, however, if inflation* could be entirely checked by this procedure. There is talk of cutting back sharply on the antipoverty war, which would mean taking the Vietnam war costs out of the pockets of the poor.

Then there is the tax boost approach. Tax policy has become accepted as a tool for putting and keeping the economy on an even keel; so it raises no philosophical objection. It is a blunt weapon, however, for it simply takes money forcibly out of the consumer economy, and from everybody regardless. It ought not to bounce up and down more than necessary. We just got through making a tax cut, and a tax boost right on its heels would be psychologically hard to take.

President Johnson has said that, if or when he determines the necessity for a drastic anti-inflation move, he will choose an income tax boost of $5 billion or so instead of either wage-price controls or an offsetting slash in domestic spending. Meanwhile, however, the day after the President spoke, the House Banking Committee put forward a fourth option. Representative REUSS, of Milwaukee, proposed and the committee agreed to authorize consumer credit controls—to halt runaway consumption by requiring larger downpayments and shorter installment periods.

The administration is not averse to this, REUSS said, but had not asked for it for lack of evidence that the durable consumer goods market was getting overheated. In addition, too easy credit is now used for almost anything, not just durable goods but things like meals, hotel rooms, air fares, whole vacations. In contrast to boosting taxes across the board, consumer credit control is selective in its impact on people. It is much more flexible to adjust and use as needed than is the legislating of tax changes. It can be placed in operation much more quickly and would work its effect on the economy more immediately. It requires only reasonable care to administer fairly without dangerous effects.

Credit control might not prove to be enough; we might wind up having to go the tax route anyway, though perhaps not as far down it. Since credit control could be had right away, it would seem desirable to try it first.

One Man, One Vote

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a great, inspirational debate will soon take place in the other body and very fascinating editorial comment is developing across the land. I insert in the RECORD as part of my remarks an editorial which appeared in the Lansing, Ill., Journal on March 24 entitled "One Man, One Vote":

ONE MAN, ONE VOTE

The question of State legislature reapportionment is vital to all Americans. What does the so-called one-man, one-vote doctrine—under which the Supreme Court overturned the checks and balances of State government—really mean to the voters from small towns and rural areas?

It means that they will have little voice in government, since they cannot match the urban machines that control a regimented vote.

Under the amendment sponsored by Senator DIRKSEN, the apportionment system that now applies to the Congress would be guaranteed to the States. In other words, one house of the State legislature would be elected strictly according to population, and the other house by geographical districts.

What does organized labor think about this issue? Well, it approves the one-man, one-vote theory even if it has to be forced on the States by Federal district courts. But when the administration proposes antistrike legislation covering city and State employees, George Meany of the AFL–CIO says this would be "reaching far down into the lives of citizens in their own locality." He says it would violate the Federal-State relationships envisioned in the Constitution.

If logic prevailed it would then seem that organized labor should agree that the people of a State should have the right to elect their legislators in the time-honored manner patterned after the Congress, too. This issue also reaches down to the citizens of each small locality.

In this matter the citizens of each small locality have the opportunity to be just as vocal as the powerful urban voice of labor.

A Blunder in Panama

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, recently an editorial appeared in Newsday concerning our relationship with Latin America. The point made is a good one, and that is that we must put our Latin American diplomacy on a full-time basis. The editorial speaks for itself and follows:

> #### A Blunder in Panama
>
> Is the administration's attention in Latin America lagging? What happened earlier this week in Panama gives cause for real concern. Nineteen Latin American nations have been meeting there with the United States as members of a commission of the Organization of American States, preparing changes in the Charter of the OAS. Modernization, it has been felt, is in order to cope with changing conditions since OAS was founded during the administration of President Truman at the Conference of Bogotá April 30, 1948.
>
> The trouble is that the United States didn't send enough people, or the right people, to the conference in Panama. Never more than five delegates at any one time were dispatched; expecting to deal only with guidelines for a future conference in Buenos Aires. Lincoln Gordon, the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, was not present. Ellsworth Bunker, U.S. representative in the OAS, was detained in the Dominican Republic. He was replaced by Robert Woodward, a career officer with the rank of Ambassador.
>
> What happened should not have been so unexpected. Guidelines went by the board. The 19 Latin American delegates, led by Brazil and Chile, approved a document of 21 specific articles that sought to commit the United States to a whole series of unexpected and unpalatable provisions. These, all based upon U.S. aid moneys, included programs to help redistribute privately owned lands; the reduction or elimination of tariffs or other barriers; trade concessions and trade preferences.
>
> This is a far cry from the principles of OAS and its offshoot, the Alliance for Progress, both of which have been based upon the principle of helping Latin American countries to help themselves. Woodward, apparently, protested the resolutions, but was too late and lacked the heft to stop them. Result: When word got back to Washington, the roof blew off. The delegates at Panama subsequently were summoned into a surprise session and told that most of the provisions of their resolution were unacceptable to the United States. The sequel has been Latin bitterness and U.S. embarrassment, a not unusual result of our participation in Latin American conferences.
>
> #### A Permanent Under Secretary
>
> While Washington is inevitably engrossed with the Vietnam war and many domestic problems, we have a major obligation to keep track of our close neighbors in this hemisphere of ours. It cannot be done by sending supernumeraries to significant conferences, or by regarding Latin America as an area worth attention only in crises when more overriding problems of foreign affairs do not distract the State Department.
>
> The United States needs—and the current conference makes this plain—a permanent Under Secretary of State for Latin America, a man who would have the title, as well as the prestige and the backing, to work for stronger United States-Latin American ties. The man chosen for the post should be of proven capability and of sufficient stature to insure that his views will be respected and welcomed by the President and Secretary of State as well as by countries in Latin America. He must know Latin America, and he must also have the strength to say "No" when impractical ideas, or those based upon the principle of handouts from Uncle Sam, are put forward by the governments we seek to help. A restructuring of the OAS is certainly necessary, but it must be based upon recognition that the United States is entitled to cooperation in the task of providing the sinews and the money to bring Latin America into a world of social and economic progress.
>
> The misstep at Panama ought to be a warning to Washington. We can't send a boy to do a man's job with the Latin countries. We must maintain a dynamic policy for the hemisphere, a willingness to help nations less fortunate than our own, but at the same time require that these nations help themselves. For this job, only an Under Secretary of State will do.

Will Retired Doctors Volunteer for Vietnam Service?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, a friend of mine, Dr. M. G. Waldbaum, a practicing physician and surgeon, in Omaha, Nebr., has proposed a noble and humanitarian idea. It is this: He believes that there are many retired doctors who would volunteer their services for an indefinite period for the Vietnam war effort.

These men could relieve younger doctors for more responsible duties in battlefield hospitals. The retired doctors could assist the wounded on military aircraft ambulances in their flights to hospitals outside of Vietnam. These men could give routine physical examinations, provide treatment, perform surgery, and myriads of other medical tasks.

According to the American Medical Association there were 10,293 retired physicians and surgeons in the United States on March 1, 1966.

There would be a number of ways the program could be handled. Volunteers could ask for overseas, or domestic duty, and select the length of time they desire to serve.

I have always found the medical profession to be helpful in the time of need. I am hopeful that during this crisis this reservoir of skilled doctors will make another fine humanitarian contribution.

I commend this excellent idea of Dr. Waldbaum to my fellow Congressmen, and ask for your ideas and comments.

Voice of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, since the cessation of jamming of Voice of America broadcasts by the Soviet Union in June 1963, evidence has continued to mount indicating that the Voice of America is having a significant impact on a wide audience in Russia.

In a dispatch from Moscow dated March 24, 1966, the New York Times reported:

> Communist Party leaders across the Soviet Union are expressing concern about the impact of Western short wave broadcasts among ordinary Soviet citizens.

Reports on regional Communist Party meetings in Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Latvia, and Kazakhstan indicate that these Voice of America broadcasts are affecting the attitudes of young people all across the Soviet Union. The informational and cultural monopoly exercised by the Soviet Government on its own people would appear to have been broken by these broadcasts.

The Voice of America is demonstrating again its value as a significant carrier of truth and reason to an audience denied free access to American ideals and American goals.

As the Philadelphia Bulletin pointed out in an editorial dated March 28, 1966:

> Russian citizens are able to compare the Western information to that which they get in their own newspapers and radio, and make a judgment. Apparently, this judgment weighs against the Communist cause, or else the Reds would not be so publicly alarmed.

The bulletin editorial also pointed out:

> There has always been a need for truth in this broadcast propaganda. There had been some concern that the Voice was somewhat slanted. Recent USIA directives, however, have reinforced the theory that, to be effective, the messages must be indisputably truthful. The reaction in Russia appears to bear this out.

And the Baltimore News American, in an editorial of the same day, wrote:

> The Kremlin has been hit by the horrendous revelation that people prefer truthful to distorted news. Chagrined Communist speakers have taken to bitter tirades against enemy sources that pour into Russian ears what these official critics denounce as presentations intended to sweep young minds into Western thinking. The Soviet leaders are particularly distressed over the great numbers of young people who like the incoming news and entertainment programs, for the young listeners of today are the elder thinkers of tomorrow.

Thus, the Voice of America, with credibility, honesty, and persuasiveness, is reaching larger and more important audiences in the Soviet Union than ever before.

The articles and editorials follow:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 25, 1966]

LEADERS IN SOVIET FEAR WEST'S RADIO IS ENSNARING YOUTH

(By Peter Grose)

MOSCOW, March 24.—Communist Party leaders across the Soviet Union are expressing concern about the impact of Western shortwave broadcasts among ordinary Soviet citizens.

Young people and minority nationalities in particular have been singled out as susceptible to hostile notions spread by foreign radio stations.

A series of reports delivered at regional party congresses this month suggests that ideological indoctrination inside this country is being undermined by this exposure to non-Communist ideas and news.

JAMMING ENDED IN 1963

The leaders' concern seems to confirm the impression of foreign travelers in the Soviet Union that the Voice of America, the British Broadcasting Corp., and other stations are almost as frequent fare for Soviet listeners as the officially controlled Soviet radio.

Jamming of Western broadcasts ended abruptly in June, 1963, as one of the liberalization measures of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. Since then the airways have been wide open to even remote areas of the Soviet Union.

Pyotr Shelest, a member of the ruling party Presidium, said at the Ukrainian party congress:

"The poisonous seeds of bourgeois ideology are hitting us through various channels. Every day tens of enemy radio stations broadcast for many hours against the Ukraine.

"There are individuals who become conductors of opinions alien to us. Our society cannot reconcile itself to these people who continue to spread the rumors, gossip, and inventions from hostile press and radio."

The playright, Aleksandr Korneichuk, said at the same party congress, "We have more than just a few young people whose ears are swollen from listening during the night to sly and perfidious anti-Soviet propaganda." His recommended solution was to expel from the Soviet Union all those people "who fail to appreciate the greatest happiness of the world, that of belonging to the Socialist community."

IDEAS HOSTILE TO UNITY

Similarly, in the Baltic Republic of Latvia, speakers warned against listening to the "bourgeois nationalists who seek every means of access to spread ideas hostile to the unity of the Soviet people."

The same complaint was made at congresses in Byelorussia, Georgia, and Armenia this month. All the Soviet Republics are holding party congresses in preparation for the national party congress opening in the Kremlin Tuesday.

Comments such as these are evidence of the effectiveness of the shortwave broadcasts. Western propaganda agencies have no practical way of estimating the size of their audience inside the Soviet Union and have to rely on indirect indications.

Some clues can be gained at first hand by any foreign traveler: The young couple strolling down the beach at Sogni with a Voice of America jazz program blaring out of their transistor set, the questions asked of a foreigner about world events that have not been reported in the Soviet press.

News of the arrest of the two writers, Andrei D. Sinyavsky and Yuli N. Daniel, subsequently convicted for anti-Soviet agitation, evidently spread through large sections of the population long before the case was mentioned in Soviet news media.

When an American graphic arts exhibition opened in Leningrad in April 1964, 13,000 people turned up on opening day. Aside from one small mention in the press, the only publicity for the exhibition's opening was on the Voice of America.

A THREAT TO MASS IDEOLOGY

Officials in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, expressed amazement to a visitor last month that the Voice of America did not hesitate to report American casualties in Vietnam.

Communist ideologists are under no illusions about the intent of the Western broadcasts and the nature of the threat they pose to mass indoctrination.

Kommunis, the ideological journal of the party's central committee, said:

"The anti-Soviet propagandists are gambling on the ideological erosion of Soviet society with the hope that, as the well-being of the Soviet people rises, individuality will be increasingly cultivated and Communist ideology will be pushed aside.

"This process, they assume, will cause Soviet young people to depart from the principles of communism and turn to a Western cast of mind," Kommunist said.

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Bulletin, Mar. 28, 1966]

VOA IS GETTING THROUGH

The increasing displeasure all over the U.S.S.R. with the effect of the Voice of America broadcasts is a tribute to the agency and an answer to the critics here who have tried to undermine it.

Dispatches from Russian say that the Western shortwave messages, both of news and culture, are having a deepening impact on the ordinary citizen and particularly among the younger generation. The latter is becoming increasingly sophisticated and possibly disenchanted.

Russian citizens are able to compare the Western information to that which they get in their own newspapers and radio, and make a judgment. Apparently this judgment weighs against the Communist cause, or else the Reds would not be so publicly alarmed.

Since 1963, when Khrushchev stopped the jamming of the broadcasts, the Russians listen openly to them. The cost to Russia of the jamming was many times that of the broadcasts—a reason for the end of jamming.

There has always been a need for truth in this broadcast propaganda. There has been some concern that the Voice was somewhat slanted. Recent USIA directives, however, have reinforced the theory that, to be effective, the messages must be indisputably truthful. The reaction in Russia appears to bear this out.

[From the Baltimore (Md.) News American, Mar. 28, 1966]

HURTFUL TRUTH

The Kremlin has been hit by the horrendous revelation that people prefer truthful to distorted news. Chagrined Communist speakers have taken to bitter tirades against enemy sources that pour into Russian ears what these official critics denounce as presentations intended to sweep young minds into Western thinking.

The Voice of American and the British Broadcasting Corp. are doing a good job. Their purpose is to let listeners know what is going on in the world just as it actually goes on. It is a strong contrast to the news from domestic sources, largely an outpouring of Soviet propaganda.

There isn't much, perhaps, the Kremlin can do about it except rue the day it ceased jamming. If it reverted to that giveaway process it would be an admission of its fear of letting in the truth.

The Soviet leaders are particularly distressed over the great numbers of young people who like the incoming news and entertainment programs, for the young listeners of today are the elder thinkers of tomorrow.

The Enterprise of Learning Should Have Primacy in the University

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BURT L. TALCOTT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Wallace Sterling is a great president of one of America's great universities. His counsel is sought and highly respected by distinguished university educators everywhere.

Dr. Sterling has clearly enunciated the function and policy of a great university: "an inner city" "where the enterprise of learning is given primacy."

The following publication—Bulletin 6, March 1966—of the Winds of Freedom Foundation discusses the delicate issue of student, faculty, and dean participating in extracurricular on campus demonstrations. Dr. Sterling's moral commitment needs evaluation by every college and university, public and private, in today's volatile and revolutionary atmosphere. Deans, professors, teachers, students, and citizens should respond to his policy.

The full text of the discussion follows:

PRESIDENT STERLING'S POLICY

"Universities stand, or should stand, at the pinnacle of any educational system. * * * Their involvement with public issues and problems has long since torn the ivy from their towers and transformed their once cloistered ways. Yet, in my view, they will serve society best if they can retain an identity and an internal cohesion which somehow sets them apart from the commercial, industrial, social, and governmental institutions which society has created; if they can retain in John Gardner's phrase, 'an inner city' which is calmer and more contemplative than the storms which swirl about it, where the value of discussion is measured not by volume but by information and knowledge, and where the enterprise of learning is given primacy. Here is a moral commitment that is worthy of any university and of any of its members. Each of us at Stanford would do well to ask himself whether or not he has made that commitment, and, if so, how seriously."—President Wallace Sterling.

The occasion for Dr. Sterling's remarks was the annual Stanford Today and Tomorrow convocation held January 11, 1966 on the campus. This same message was repeated a week later to an audience of Stanford Associates in Los Angeles, honoring the board of trustees on the occasion of their first meeting in that city in 4½ years. Also present and guests of honor were the deans of the various departments. It may be assumed that the president's observations on the state of the university, and his challenging question, were carried back by the deans to each member of the faculty:

"Each of us at Stanford would do well to ask himself whether or not he has made that commitment, and, if so, how seriously."

In so pointedly asking for a commitment to make teaching the primary objective, Dr. Sterling has surely come to grips with a growing tendency in colleges and universities across our country. A great majority of the students, faculty, and alumni will gratefully welcome this statement by President Sterling of the need for restoring at Stanford the atmosphere of an "inner city," where "the enterprise of learning is given primacy." Dr. Sterling's insight is keen, and his courage in challenging his deans, in the presence of the board of trustees, to secure this commitment from the individual members of their staffs, is worthy of solid alumni support.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ACTION?

That this dictum by the president is a strong departure from the policy of recent years was quickly made evident. Only 2 days after the campus address the Stanford Daily printed the following in its Letters column:

"I would like to go on record as being most appreciative, out of my own experience, of the way in which the Stanford administration has ensured the right of full freedom of expression and action to its faculty. There have been a number of occasions since I joined the faculty when the administration has been importuned to get rid of religion professors who take stands on public issues. Whether the irate letter centered on proposition 14, or the Delano strike, or civil rights, or defending student demonstrations, or picketing, or going to jail, or being 'suspiciously friendly' to Roman Catholics, I have never once felt the hint of a suggestion from the administration that it would be 'better for the University' if we stopped or limited whatever involvement we felt was proper."

ROBERT MCAFEE BROWN,
Professor of Religion.

It is indeed a reversal to go from an administrative position which gave no "hint of a suggestion" in limiting faculty involvement in outside causes to an administrative request for faculty "commitment" to the primacy of learning. There may be many activists of the faculty who will regard this suggestion as a breach of their academic freedom and a violation of their rights as citizens. For President Sterling to enunciate such a policy took leadership; to execute it will take determination. The Winds of Freedom Foundation gratefully joins other alumni and trustees in praising this reaffirmation of the policy which Stanford has followed until recent years.

For 1966, then, the expectation in January was that the deans would convey the message promptly and would combine their authority with the courage needed to carry out the spirit of this policy. Subsequent events have proven otherwise. The president's clear call for a dedication to teaching has been followed by a new wave of nonteaching activities.

THE ACTIVISTS DISSENT

A front page story in the Stanford Daily of January 21, 1966 stated that Professor of Religion Robert McAfee Brown is one of the 41 members of the National Emergency Committee of the Clergy Concerned About Vietnam, whose goals are "to achieve a cessation of bombing in North Vietnam, to resist escalation of the war, and to divert some of this year's defense budget to economic projects at home and abroad."

Assistant Professor of English Bruce Franklin was reported in the Daily of January 25, 1966, as part of a delegation of Stanford Committee for Peace in Vietnam preparing to visit the management of a Sunnyvale manufacturer of napalm bombs. Three days later Anthony Libby, teaching assistant in English, was reported to have been beaten while distributing antinapalm leaflets at this defense industry plant.

These incidents were mere preliminaries to the main events of the following week which included, on Monday 31:

A noon rally, with 32 professors and teaching assistants announcing their support of the movement protesting the resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam;

The cancellation of classes, by "not more than a half dozen" teachers, on that same day, and,

A torchlight parade from the campus to the Palo Alto post office, "by 800 persons, the largest in Stanford history."

On Friday, February 4, the Stanford Daily carried a full page ad announcing a "Meeting To Protest Resumption of Bombing" the following day in Palo Alto. Listed as "endorsers" were over 250 members of the Stanford faculty and staff, including Deans Robert R. Sears, dean of humanities and sciences and Richard W. Lyman, associate dean, humanities and sciences.

STUDENTS PROTEST FACULTY ACTION

While the subject of the current controversey, U.S. policy in Vietnam, should be debated widely across this land, the current urgency of that subject should not cause any obscuring of the lasting issue about which this bulletin is concerned: the orderly functioning of a great university, its primary mission of teaching, and the legal authority vested in one man, the president, to direct that university. No one could have made a clearer case or a firmer request than that made in January by Dr. Sterling. His 16 years of service to Stanford are deserving of more loyalty and respect than has been shown by the unprecedented outbreaks that immediately followed his thoughtful declaration of policy.

"A Stanford student pays a substantial fee for the privilege of attending classes. He has a right to insist that promised classes occur," stated a student group which urged disciplinary action against striking faculty. However, Prof. Ernest Hilgard, chairman of the executive committee of the Academic Council, was the authority for the statement that no action would be taken against those teachers who left their classrooms in violation of university policy.

The contest for the restoration of traditional Stanford policy, as called for by President Sterling, cannot be compromised. There are other evidences of a determined and organized opposition. The convictions of some faculty were spelled out by William Callin, Associate Professor of French, whose letter to the Daily stated, "The general strike, by professor and student, is considered a perfectly legitimate political arm throughout the civilized world. * * * I cannot appreciate that the life of the intellectual is not readily understandable to middle class California adolescents and their parents. They will simply have to try harder."

Thus Stanford, in the winter of 1965–66, is an arena where the issues of politics and foreign policy "swirl about" it and learning is not given primacy. Indeed, classes have been cancelled.

PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES DEFINED

President Sterling's admonition of January already seems prophetic. His authority to reestablish a former policy has not only been challenged, it has been defied.

Many of the new faculty may not be aware of the source of the president's authority, and how clearly it is set forth in the Grant Founding and Endowing Leland Stanford Junior University, as follows:

"Fifth, the powers and duties of the president of the university:

"It shall be the duty of the trustees to give to the president of the university the following powers:

"1. To prescribe the duties of the professors and teachers.

"2. To remove professors and teachers at will.

"3. To prescribe and enforce the course of study and the mode and manner of teaching.

"4. Such other powers as will enable him to control the educational part of the university to such an extent that he may justly be held responsible for the course of study therein and for the good conduct and capacity of the professors and teachers."

Winds of Freedom Foundation strongly supports the president in his forthright and courageous stand on this fundamental issue and all Stanford alumni are encouraged to do likewise. We must remember that this well organized campaign of protest which uses the recognized tools of the rebellious, such as letters to the paper, advertisements, rallies, parades, etc., is merely the work of the strident minority, guilty of academic irresponsibility. The great majority of the faculty is both loyal to the president and dedicated to the primacy of teaching.

The magnitude of the struggle should not be discounted. The turmoil may well increase before the calm of the "inner city" is restored. The structure of authority is clear. The lines of responsibility are well established: trustees, president, deans, faculty. The responsibilities of the deans has yet to be proven. The record shows that by early February all of them had not made the "commitment" asked for by the president. The trustees, with their final authority, will surely give their unanimous support to President Sterling as he guides Stanford through the fateful coming months.

A National Interest of High Priority

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, "Travel by horseback and stagecoach no longer is the mode," says a recent editorial in the New York Journal American. Our system of transportation has become so far flung, so large, and complex, the editorial adds, that "integration is essential to dissolve the major problems and bring method and system to transportation." The editorial identifies this problem as "a national interest of highest priority." Under unanimous consent I place it in the RECORD at this point:

[From the New York Journal-American, Mar. 4, 1966]

A MAJOR MOVE

President Johnson has taken progressive and logical action in urging Congress to create a Department of Transportation to unify and coordinate the many agencies, activities, and problems associated with the movement of persons and goods. Travel by horseback and stagecoach no longer is the mode. We have become the most mobile country in history.

With our immense development in transportation by land, air, and water, the complexities have become numerous and varied. Integration is essential to dissolve the major problems and bring method and system to transportation. It is a national interest of highest priority.

This is the intent of President Johnson's dramatic and forward-looking proposals. They embrace virtually all types of travel and shipment. And they seek to tie together many Federal organizations that now operate independently of one another though all are concerned with transportation.

Special stress is placed by the President on safety. He is particularly concerned about highway carnage. The Hearst newspapers, long and continuously active in furthering efforts of reduction of the terrible traffic toll, are glad the President has given heavy emphasis to the need for a determined program toward the significant decrease of this harsh problem.

Mr. Johnson asks $700 million for a 6-year Federal start in this field. He should get it. He gives industry an opportunity for further development of safety devices. In the event its efforts seem, after 2 years, to be inadequate, Federal standardization would be imposed.

There now exists a confusion of nonstandardization in highway facilities of even such simplicities as signs as one drives from State to State. This item alone illustrates the current lack of and need for coordination.

The emphasis on highway safety is strikingly important at a time when the Nation has been agonized by a death toll of 49,000 in 1 year.

A Damned Outrage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, there has come to my attention an editorial published in the New York Daily News on March 28, 1966. It is entitled "A Damned Outrage," and I am sure it will be of interest to each Member of this body. Therefore, with the permission of the House, I am inserting this editorial in the Appendix of the Record.

The text follows:

A DAMNED OUTRAGE

We are indebted for the facts herein stated to Alice Widener, publisher of U.S.A. magazine (New York City) and public-affairs columnist of increasing prominence.

For a couple of years now, with next to no publicity, free cigarettes have been forbidden in U.S. military hospitals. The patients have to buy them, if they are to smoke at all, at the post exchanges. Current tax-free PX price of popular brands usually is 19 cents a package.

The reason for this prohibition? Well, the Surgeon General's office has been peddling for quite a while the notion that cigarettes are bad for the health; a notion based on statistics, not on laboratory evidence.

So on January 30, 1964, the Defense Department's Dr. Shirley C. Fisk, apparently under pressure from the Surgeon General and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, issued the order booting free cigarettes out of military hospitals.

To check up on all this, Mrs. Edwina Eustis Dick of New York City a few days ago sent a check for $190 to the American National Red Cross office at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, with a request to buy 100 cartons of cigarettes for warrior patients at Walter Reed.

The check came back promptly, with a regretful letter saying such purchases and distribution are prohibited. The suggestion was offered that the $190 be spent for record players instead.

The late Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who knew soldiers' needs at least as well as he knew statistics, regarded cigarettes as among the prime comforts for fighting men.

Mrs. Widener made a trip through some of the Walter Reed wards where the patients are amputees, mostly from the Vietnam war. Among her findings:

Many of these young men, told that pain-killing drugs slow down recovery from wounds and operations, habitually refuse the drugs and pull on cigarettes hour after hour and day after day to help them stand the pain until their wounds heal.

Because statistics-hepped and we fear holier-than-thou officials in the Government are against cigarettes these fighters must buy cigarettes or do without them. Friends, charitable organizations, and tobacco companies are forbidden to give cigarettes to the military hospitals—as they used to do almost by the trainload or shipload in World War II and the Korean war. Nor may free cigarettes be sent to men actually fighting in the Vietnam war.

The rest of this editorial pretty much writes itself. If you are as burned up over this damned outrage as we are, how about buzzing your Senators and Representatives?

Anti-Vietnam Rally Long on Slogans, Short on Ideas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, last week across the country there were conducted Communist-encouraged anti-United States Vietnam policy marches. One such march occurred in Chicago. The New World, publication of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, covered this march, and I found its story, written by Richard Menges, to be a very objective, fascinating account of the Chicago rally.

The article follows:

[From the New World, Apr. 1, 1966]

ANTI-VIETNAM RALLY LONG ON SLOGANS, SHORT ON IDEAS

(By Richard M. Menges)

The anti-Vietnam war peace march and rally last Saturday was long on slogans, short on ideas; long on idealism, short on realism; long on emotion, short on commonsense.

In 5 hours of marching and rallying, no antiwar demonstrator or speaker asked the North Vietnam Communists to do anything. All their ammunition was directed at the United States.

Their signs urged: Stop the bombing; end war in Vietnam now; immediate cease-fire; make love, not war; bring the troops home.

How? They didn't say.

A small band at the head of the march countered, heckled and baited the "peaceniks" with signs of their own.

They said: This march is treason. Our troops fight for freedom; peaceniks undermine it. If you don't like serving your country, leave. Attention peaceniks: Ho Chi Minh wants you for the National Liberation Front, enlist now. Support our government. Soldiers fight for freedom, what do peaceniks do? We may cease-fire, but will the Vietcong?

None of the speakers answered that last question. In some 2½ hours of speeches in the coliseum, the name Vietcong was mentioned only once, and then apologetically by Rev. James G. Jones, urban vicar for the Episcopal diocese of Chicago.

The National Liberation Front (the name the Communist Vietcong prefers to be called) rolled off the lips of several speakers, including Al Raby of Teachers for Integrated Schools and Staughton Lynd, the Yale professor whose claim to fame as the featured speaker was based on his trip to North Vietnam against the wishes of the State department.

They wanted the United States to negotiate with the National Liberation Front. But neither blamed the Communists for breaking the Christmas truce, spurning Pope Paul's peace appeals, and refusing to negotiate.

The 3,500 demonstrators who crowded into the dank cement bin at 1500 South Wabash applauded their heroes and saved their loudest cheers for the simple "answers" to the Vietnam war.

As Professor Lynd, in his rapid, high nasal tones, gave a complex version of U.S. diplomacy in Vietnam, the crowd grew quiet, then restive.

But they roared approval when he bluntly asserted: "Down with Ky, throw out the generals, let the people decide."

When the Reverend Jones said he was "not one for any ideological hairsplitting; I am for peace," they cheered and shouted.

When he said he "won't be scared off by the paunch-belly right or the FBI," they cheered again. And yet again when he asserted: "No one wants to see anyone killed; both sides want peace."

Raby mentioned the name of Senator J. William Fulbright, and applause filled the place. Another speaker dropped the name of draft board head Lewis Hershey, and the crowd hissed and booed.

Before the demonstrators could get into the coliseum, they had to shell out $1 each for tickets. At the foot of the lectern was a "dollars for peace" box with a convenient slit in its top for offerings.

Just before Professor Lynd spoke, a speaker made the pitch for funds—and he asked for $10 and $20 bills. Quite a few made the trip to the box, and others dropped donations into shoeboxes passed through the crowd.

Back at Wacker and State just before the march to the coliseum began, cardboard boxes filled with "Vets for Peace in Vietnam" caps were opened. To get one, this reporter did not have to prove he was a war veteran; all he had to do was plunk down $2. The Worker, Communist newspaper, also was available at the comparative bargain price of 15 cents. So was Socialist Party literature.

A good many of the signs were printed on the same press in the same huge, Gothic condensed type, and whoever had the cardboard concession where they made their signs must have made a neat killing (or is that the wrong word here).

Generally speaking, the demonstrators were in good spirits. As they waited to step off, they chatted and joshed with each other. But when a TV camera was pointed their way, they waved their arms vigorously and shouted their slogans. When the camera stopped so did the action, and they picked up their conversations.

Most of the demonstrators were young, about draft age. There were some boys who looked like girls and some girls who looked like boys, but not as many as might have been expected. Long hair must not be "in" anymore.

The "vets" were older, and so were the mothers with their children in the contingent grouping at Dearborn and Wacker.

When the march finally started at 1 p.m. the counterdemonstrators stepped right along with the first group, the "Vets for Peace in Vietnam." As they went down State street, motorcycle police stayed between the two groups.

It looked as if the "vets" with the American flag headed the march, but they really didn't. In front of them were the TV cameras mounted on cars, the cameramen dutifully grinding away. Both the peace marchers and the counterdemonstrators gave them plenty of ammunition to shoot.

When the "vets" sang out in cadence "Hut-two-three-four, Stop this damn war," the counterdemonstrators drowned them out with "One-two-three-four, Let's win this war."

When they were not singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," the counterdemonstrators were chanting (with the same stress as "Block that kick") "Bomb Hanoi," or simply heckling the marchers.

One leader of the counterdemonstrators took great delight in crossing to the other side of the street and shouting: "Patriots, this side." All his counterdemonstrating friends would cross over and follow him, while the antiwar marchers would not—making them "nonpatriots" in the eyes of the grinning counterdemonstrators.

After the marchers passed Congress Street, the police insisted that they get off the street and use the sidewalks. The TV cars scurried ahead to the coliseum, and everyone quieted down except some of the counterdemonstrators.

Around the 13th and Wabash one of the counterdemonstrators tossed an egg that splattered the face of one of the marchers. At the coliseum, with the TV cameras at the ready once again, things naturally livened up. Police hustled one heckler into the paddy-wagon.

Then it was into the coliseum for the main bout. After it was all over a reporter trudging out of the arena said he could not see how so many people concerned about the Vietnam war could overlook the communists' completely and lambaste the United States only.

His companion, also a reporter, commented:

"They think Uncle Sam is a boxer who is shadowboxing in Vietnam. If he drops his arms and leaves, that's the end of the fight."

Rent Subsidies and Teacher Corps Programs Hailed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the appropriations for rent subsidies and the teacher corps involved large principles, according to an editorial which I read in the New York Post.

It is the Post's opinion that the final vote "testified to the President's refusal to let the poor pay the heaviest price of the Vietnam war."

Because the opinion expressed here is of interest, I place the short editorial in the Record at this point:

[From the New York Post, Mar. 31, 1966]

VICTORIES FOR L.B.J.

President Johnson won a notable victory when the House resisted the major GOP effort to knock out appropriations for rent subsidies and the teacher corps.

The sums involved were small, but the principle was large. The issue was stated most pointedly by Representative Hale Boggs, the Democratic Whip. "What do we do?" he asked the House. "Let 'em live in the slums while we fight in Vietnam?"

The GOP invocation of the inflationary argument might have been more persuasive, Boggs noted, if it were not advanced "by the people who have consistently, historically, traditionally opposed these programs."

If President Johnson had not used all his formidable persuasive powers, the GOP attack might have succeeded. The final vote, just because it was so close, testified to the President's refusal to let the poor pay the heaviest price of the Vietnam war.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Appendix

Conservation Districts and Rural Fringe Planning

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, not long ago most people looked upon soil and water conservation as something for the farmers to worry about. But not today.

As cities spread out, many rural areas in their path face the need for guidance in land-use decisions.

In Illinois, we face the problems of rapid development in the areas stretching out from Chicago—and I am glad to say that we are facing them headon.

The Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission is charged with the responsibility of developing a broad framework plan. The plan will be a guide to the orderly and intelligent development of land and water resources in the six northeastern counties of Illinois. In carrying out this responsibility the commission calls on other groups to assist in their various technical fields.

Included in this all-out effort is help under a cooperative agreement the commission has entered into with the five soil and water conservation districts in the area and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service. Through these organizations, the commission will receive technical assistance in connection with a land resource study that will become part of a comprehensive development plan for the area.

Soil Conservation Service assistance includes interpretations of soil surveys made by them which will be used as a basis for land-use planning.

Farmers for many years have relied on soil survey information to determine proper use and treatment of their land. Today, with somewhat different interpretations, the soil survey information is invaluable to the urban planner, builder, or engineer. It is used to determine the best sites for not only housing, industry, and parks, but for recreation areas, roads, utility lines, and sewerage systems.

The soil facts help avoid wrong land-use decisions that lead to deterioration of streets and highways, overtaxed water-disposal systems, silted reservoirs and streams, sediment-clogged sewers, cracked walls and inoperative septic tanks, and a host of other problems.

These problems are faced by mounting numbers of people—not only in northeastern Illinois but everywhere that rural land is shifting from agricultural uses. They are costly problems. But they can be avoided by advance planning more cheaply than they can be corrected—if, indeed, they can be corrected.

I am extremely gratified with the cooperation that these organizations are showing in providing the guidance that will not only avoid costly mistakes but lead to a much more satisfactory environment for human living and enjoyment.

I hope there will be no delay, either because of slow administrative action or because of our failure to provide adequate funds, in completing up-to-date soil surveys for all areas where they have not been done in recent years.

Coal and Electric Utilities Industries Jointly Sponsoring Air Pollution Research Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the public health and public convenience will be better served, I feel sure, when the bituminous coal and electric utility industries bring to fruition a broad program of air pollution research in which they have agreed to joint effort and sponsorship.

It is anticipated that this venture, scheduled over the next 5 years, will involve funding of more than $4.3 million.

Sponsoring organizations of the two industries are the National Coal Association and the Electric Research Council, and the research to be undertaken will emphasize control of sulfur oxides produced at coal-burning electric generating plants.

Air pollution is vexing and, in some communities, an alleged menace to public health. But, as Stephen F. Dunn, president of the National Coal Association has emphasized, "Air pollution also is a complex problem." But the charges of "serious" menace to health and property are seldom sufficiently documented as to the degree alleged, and the jointly sponsored research under the coal and coal-burning electric generating industries' program will be addressed to:

Determining the maximum concentration of sulfur oxides in the air at ground level that are compatible with good public health; and, finding economically feasible means of controlling sulfur oxide emission from powerplants while avoiding excessive costs for electric service to the customer.

These are commendable objectives and the whole research program effort is one manifesting the spirit and the fact of good neighborliness and good citizenship by the leaders of these vital industries, and enlightened and responsible corporate practice on the part of the components of the industries furnishing the finances.

What could be more admirable than the determination expressed by NCA President Dunn's declaration:

> The coal industry is in the war on air pollution to stay. We believe we will win this war. Our chances of contributing to a final victory will be vastly improved if the industry is allowed to concentrate its forces on the objective of pollution control rather than skirmishing against heavy, discriminatory regulations.

I am sure my colleagues in the Congress wish the coal and electric generating industries success in the achievement of the final victory over whatever part coal burning might contribute to overloading of the air with contaiminants. But there should be an exercising of patience and understanding by the public and the public's officials while the honest search continues to find answers and solutions to problems.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the press release issued March 23, 1966, by the National Coal Association on its joint research venture with the Electric Research Council.

There being no objection, the press release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

> WASHINGTON, March 23.—The bituminous coal and electric utility industries announced plans today for a broad program of air pollution research that may involve more than $4.3 million in the next 5 years.
>
> The expanded program will emphasize control of sulfur oxides produced at coal-burning electric generating stations. Primary aims of the program will be—
>
> To determine the maximum concentration of sulfur oxides in the air at ground level that are compatible with good public health.
>
> To find economically feasible means of controlling sulfur oxide emission from powerplants while avoiding excessive costs for electric service to the consumer.
>
> The National Coal Association, representing the bituminous coal industry, and the Electric Research Council, representing the total electric utility industry and supported by Edison Electric Institute, said the new program will sharply accelerate efforts of the two industries in contributing to cleaner air. Public health authorities agree that air pollution comes from many sources—motor vehicle exhausts, open dump burning, manufacturing and industrial processing, incineration, road construction—in addition to fuel burning.
>
> "Air pollution is a complex problem," said Stephen F. Dunn, president of the National Coal Association. "It has been frequently indicted as a serious menace to health and property, but the charge has not been proved. The burning of coal to provide most of the Nation's electric power is often singled out for attack with insufficient evidence and an oversupply of emotion.

"There is no simple solution to air pollution, such as eliminating the sources, because pollution is everybody's product," Mr. Dunn said. "There is no single culprit; air contaminants come from many of the activities essential to modern living. The sensible solution lies in concerted effort—by industry, Government, and individuals—to confine airborne contaminants to safe limits. The first step is to define the problem precisely—the next step is to bring technology up to the level required by the complexity of air contamination."

The coal and electric utility industries have worked together in the past to eliminate such pollutants as smoke and fly ash which resulted from the use of coal for power generation. Electric utilities now rely on coal as the fuel for about two-thirds of all steam-generated electricity; many utilities use no fuel but coal.

"For many years, extensive development has been carried out in the electric power field to control air pollution," said Charles F. Avila, chairman of the Electric Research Council and president of Boston Edison Co. "Modern generating stations, utilizing near-perfect methods of combustion and dust-collecting equipment of very high efficiency, have virtually eliminated smoke and fly ash from powerplants as a polluting factor in metropolitan areas. Tall stacks facilitate the dispersion of flue gases at altitudes above the air which people breathe. We estimate that, considering the various aspects, about three-quarters of a billion dollars has already been invested in air pollution control by the electric utility industry throughout the Nation."

The Electric Research Council is comprised of 12 representatives from the various segments of the electric power industry, including investor-owned companies, Federal, State, and local agencies, and cooperatives. The council makes possible joint financing of research of interest to the entire industry.

The new joint program was developed by technical experts representing both industries after investigating the most promising efforts made to date to meet the many-sided sulfur problem.

Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., an affiliate of the National Coal Association with modern laboratories in Monroeville, Pa., was assigned primary responsibility for research in sulfur oxide control processes. A specific work program to be carried out in the next 2 years was defined; details of the effort in the following years will be determined later.

Hazleton Laboratories of Falls Church, Va., will conduct physiological research with a 5-year study aimed at establishing realistic limits on ground concentration of sulfur oxides.

Major elements in the bituminous coal research phase of the program are—

Additional study of the way sulfur occurs in bituminous coals, to advance a promising process BCR has developed for mechanically separating sulfur-bearing pyrites from coal at the powerplant.

Laboratory study and plant tests of the use of additives such as limestone to reduce sulfur oxide emissions.

Basic exploratory research on new approaches to control of sulfur oxides, including careful scrutiny of the work of other scientists throughout the world.

A search for a suitable nontoxic tracer which can be added to stack gases to determine what a selected plant contributes to general air pollution. The process would help determine the effectiveness of high stacks to disperse flue gases and minimize ground-level concentrations of pollutants.

A study of the feasibility of designing and building a pulverized coal furnace that will enable researchers to evaluate air pollution control methods under conditions approximating actual powerplant experience.

Hazleton Laboratories will make long-term studies of how various concentrations of air contaminants affect the health of animals. This will include an orderly and systematic exploration of the possible combinations of the three contaminants under study: sulfur dioxide, sulfur acid mist, and fly ash.

"The coal industry is in the war on air pollution to stay," Mr. Dunn said. "We believe we will win this war. Our chances of contributing to a final victory will be vastly improved if the industry is allowed to concentrate its forces on the objective of pollution control rather than skirmishing against hasty, discriminatory regulations."

Law and Order

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the board of directors of the National Association of Insurance Agents, acting on behalf of the association's 170,000 members, has unanimously adopted a resolution opposing lawlessness and supporting the activities of law enforcement officers.

I believe this resolution is pertinent and timely and the association is to be highly commended for its forthright expression of civic duty and responsibility. At a time when one cannot read a newspaper without some shocking example of apathy toward law and order or failure of the individual to support the forces of law, or some particularly vicious crime where, eventually, more tears are shed for the criminal than for his victim, it is encouraging to see a major segment of American business take this position and state it so clearly and directly.

LAW AND ORDER

Whereas the apathy of many citizens toward law and order has reached an alltime high; and

Whereas the failure of many citizens to observe and respect law and to cooperate with law enforcement officials has become more noticeable daily; and

Whereas the fear of personal involvement or disinterest of too many citizens, which prevents timely police action and speedy apprehension of criminals; and

Whereas the coddling and protection of criminals and hoodlums in some instances has produced a staggering increase in crime, as well as in the number of criminals who prey on our families and our property, with immunity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the National Association of Insurance Agents, That we agree to sponsor and furnish the necessary leadership for a positive program to encourage citizens to do their duty in combating the criminal element and to—

(a) Acknowledge and discharge our obligations as good citizens by observing the laws, and to encourage others so to do; and

(b) To report to the nearest law enforcement officers any evidence of a crime being committed, or having been committed; and

(c) To aid officers in distress at their request and direction; and

(d) To solicit the assistance and cooperation of all civic, service, business, trade and other groups locally, statewide and nationally; and

(e) To single out and publicly commend citizens and groups who perform outstanding deeds in the maintenance of law and order; and

(f) To establish as paramount the right of every person to be protected from crimes against his person and property.

Henry L. Lyman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, Henry L. Lyman was a man who made a great contribution to my State and to the Nation's Capital. When he died last week, it ended 87 years of productive, humanitarian work. While a resident of the State of Idaho, he was the engineer who designed the Arrow Rock Dam near Boise, at that time the highest dam in the world. He was a friend of Idaho's great Senator William E. Borah, and an adviser to Gov. Moses Alexander, distinguished Governor of Idaho.

During World War I, Mr. Lyman moved to Washington, D.C., where he designed Government buildings. He attended law school at night and obtained his law degree and later established the first racially integrated bar-review course for law school graduates. Until near the end of his life, he practiced law here in Washington.

Mr. President, the Washington Post last week paid tribute to the work of this remarkable man. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 2, 1966]

HENRY L. LYMAN DIES, HIS DREAM FULFILLED

Henry L. Lyman came to America from Russia when he was 10, and spent the rest of his life fulfilling his version of the American dream.

Mr Lyman died Thursday of a coronary illness at the Washington Hospital Center 2 weeks before his 87th birthday.

In 1915 he designed what was at the time the world's highest dam, taught English diction to an Idaho Governor, set up courses to help Negro law students pass bar examinations and indulged a lifelong love of Hebrew studies until his death.

A Jewish immigrant who settled in Boston, Mr. Lyman won a scholarship to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he received a civil engineering degree in 1904.

He settled in Boise, Idaho, in 1906, working on irrigation projects for the Interior Department's Reclamation Service. He designed the Arrow Rock Dam in Idaho, which in 1915 was the highest dam in the world. He later became assistant State engineer of Idaho.

While he was in Boise, Mr. Lyman became a friend of Senator William E. Borah, the Republican who served in the Senate from 1907 to 1940. He was also a friend of Moses Alexander, Democratic Governor of Idaho from 1915 to 1919. Governor Alexander, a German immigrant who had difficulty in public speaking, often turned to Mr. Lyman for help in this area.

In 1917 Mr. Lyman moved to Washington, where he worked as an engineer in the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department. There he designed Government buildings.

After attending the National University Law School at night, Mr. Lyman was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1922. In 1939, he set up racially integrated quiz courses for law school graduates preparing for their bar exams. These courses attracted mainly Negro students who, because of segregation, were unable to enter the established courses of the time. He continued this work for 5 years.

In 1942 he retired from Government service and set up a law practice in which he was active until last January.

A Hebrew scholar, Mr. Lyman helped found the Olam Club (a Hebrew word meaning "world"), composed of Government workers, college teachers and professional men who shared his interest. They met in regular discussion groups for about 15 years, and also set up lectures and cultural exchanges.

Mr. Lyman was a member of more than 40 years of the Tifereth Israel Synagogue. He resided at 1410 Whittier Street NW.

Public Opinion Poll in the 18th Congressional District of Pennsylvania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT J. CORBETT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I have just completed another poll of public opinion in the 18th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. This district includes all of north suburban Pittsburgh. The district is residential and industrial, with a small number of farms. The permanently registered voters in the district show a slight majority in favor of the Democrats.

The response to our questionnaire is sufficient to constitute a referendum of opinion on the issues raised. The tabulated results with some brief comments are included below. I hope that the reader will find them of interest and value:

TABULATED RESULTS FOR POLL CONDUCTED MARCH 1966

1. Is the United States doing the right thing in fighting to preserve the independence of South Vietnam? Yes, 81 percent; no, 19 percent.

A similar question last June resulted in a 67 percent yes vote, 33 percent no. These results clearly show that the prevailing opinion in our district is favorable to pursuing the war in Vietnam and that sunpport of the war policy is growing.

2. Are you in accord with President Johnson's decision to resume bombing in North Vietnam? Yes, 88 percent; no, 12 percent.

The fact that 7 percent more of the respondents favored the resumption of bombing than favored the war itself suggests that a considerable number of those who opposed the war want the United States to win through to peace in the fastest way possible.

3. Should the United States withhold foreign aid from nations that do not generally support our foreign policies? Yes, 85 percent; no, 15 percent.

The heavy yes vote here reflects the growing discontent of our costly foreign aid program. The taxpayers are getting sick of aiding people who in turn insult us or are openly hostile. Our policymakers should take heed in being more selective to whom they extend our aid.

4. Do you believe that we can afford to fight both the war in South Vietnam and the war on poverty? Yes, 31 percent; no, 69 percent.

Obviously a large majority of our people do not believe that our economy can stand the strain of ever-mounting budgets and deficits. The attitude is that with a war going on we are trying to do too much too fast.

5. Are you afraid that we are headed for serious (about 10 percent) inflation in the next 2 years? Yes, 81 percent; no, 19 percent.

We are suffering from considerable inflation right now. And the people know it. Last June 73 percent of those answering our poll then thought a serious inflation was coming. Obviously more fear it today. Inflation is the cruelest tax of all. It falls on those with limited or fixed incomes, and bears the seeds of recession for working people. Mr. President, our people say we need a war on inflation.

6. Should the Congress continue to refuse funds for the rent subsidy program? Yes, 91 percent; no, 9 percent.

Last spring 84 percent of those polled in our congressional district opposed rent subsidies. The increased opposition of 7 percent shows that the people are genuinely concerned about growing inflation, taxes, and debts, as reflected in the above two questions.

7. Would you vote to restore the excise taxes on automobile sales and telephone use which are about to expire? Yes, 41 percent; no, 59 percent.

Excise taxes are always unpopular, but the adverse vote here is a bit unexpected, since in question No. 13 a majority (57 percent) voted for increased taxes in preference to continued deficits. These renewed taxes have now been voted, and the experts think an increased income tax is inevitable.

8. Do you feel that the draft regulations exempt too many young men on physical, mental, and educational grounds? Yes, 79 percent; no, 21 percent.

There is a widespread feeling that our draft regulations result in many injustices. Too many fine athletes escape even noncombat duty and perhaps too many students whose parents can afford to keep them in college avoid service.

9. Columnist James Reston contends that "the American President now exercises personal powers in the field of foreign affairs unequaled by any other political leader in the world." Do you agree? Yes, 71 percent; no, 29 percent.

This question was included primarily to determine if the people know how powerful our President has become in the field of foreign affairs. They do know. Most of the no answers probably came from people thinking of the powers of certain dictators throughout the world. They would be right, unless we consider the tremendous military might of the United States.

10. Do you favor a constitutional amendment to permit Bible reading in public schools? Yes, 81 percent; no, 19 percent.

Almost everybody has an opinion, either pro or con about Bible reading. Only 2.4 percent of the people who participated in the poll failed to answer this question. There is such great sustained interest in this issue that the responsible congressional leadership in both the House and Senate should bring the amendment to the floor for a vote.

11. Are you seriously alarmed by our balance-of-payments deficits and the drain on our gold reserves? Yes, 80 percent; no, 20 percent.

The unchecked imbalance of our foreign trade payments increases in gravity because our gold stock is already pledged beyond our ability to pay. We could be seriously hurt economically if the administration does not take prompt steps to correct the situation.

12. Do you support the President's policies of publicly pressuring industry and labor leaders to hold prices and wages within "administration guidelines?" Yes, 55 percent; no, 45 percent.

Many people objected to the President's rather harsh action in striking out so vigorously against price increases while seemingly shrugging off pay hikes. On the other hand, fear of sharp inflation probably resulted in the affirmative majority.

13. Would you rather have increased taxes than continued deficits? Yes, 57 percent; No, 43 percent.

This question could be properly criticized because it did not provide a third alternative: reduced expenditures, rather than increased taxes or continued deficits. I agree. But the awful fact is that we are going into the red under the current Federal budget, no matter how strongly we dislike it, unless we raise taxes. A sizable cut in spending is not in the cards with an administration and congressional majorities that want both guns and butter (or gravy).

14. How would you rate President Johnson's performance in office to date? (a) good, 22 percent; (b) fair, 54 percent; (c) bad, 24 percent.

In an identical question last June the President received 28 percent A votes, 58 percent B votes, and 14 percent C votes. Thus, while his "good" and "fair" votes combined leave him in a comfortable position, it is obvious that his popularity has speedily declined and should be a cause of alarm to him and an indication that all is not well in his government by consensus.

The 100th Anniversary of the Opening of Fisk University To Educate Negroes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, April 20 will mark the 100th anniversary of the opening of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., to educate Negroes.

Fisk University is located in Nashville, the capital city of Tennessee. The city, known as the "Athens of the South," is a nationally recognized center of learning and culture, for it is the home of several of the South's distinguished colleges and universities. These institutions have student populations which extend far into the thousands, and they are staffed by scores of notable scholars, teachers, writers, and artists, who have made Nashville their permanent places of residence. Fisk University, the oldest of the institutions of higher learning, is an integral part of the city and has contributed liberally to its educational and cultural development.

Nashville is rapidly taking its place among other leading American college cities as a center for liberal education. Steady advances are being made in the area of human relations, with members of the Fisk University community playing a significant role. Through its museums, its libraries, its churches, and its concert halls, the city provides unique opportunities for rich cultural experiences to supplement those gained on the university campus. In this respect, Nashville serves as a laboratory, which bridges the traditional gap between college education and community living.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISK UNIVERSITY

The founding of Fisk University was launched in 1865, when John Ogden, Erastus Milo Cravath, and E. P. Smith, agents of the American Missionary Association of New York, in collaboration with the Freedmen's Aid Commission of Cincinnati, devised plans to establish at Nashville a school for "The education and training of young men and women irrespective of color." They were assisted in this endeavor by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of the Freedmen's Bureau of Tennessee, who was instrumental in securing quarters for the school. The new institution, opened for instruction on January 9, 1866, was called Fisk School, in honor of the general. John Ogden became its first principal. When the charter was signed on August 12, 1867, the idea of a university was conceived and the name of the institution was changed from Fisk School to Fisk University. It was established under the auspices of the American Missionary Association.

In 1870, Adam K. Spence succeeded John Ogden as principal of the university. Plans were then formulated for the development of a strong educational program and for the removal of the institution from its original site to its present location in north Nashville. Jubilee Hall, the university's first permanent building, was erected on the new campus in 1876. This historic achievement was made possible through the efforts of the famous original Jubilee Singers, students of the university who were trained and directed by Prof. George F. White, a member of the faculty.

During the years extending from 1871 to 1878, the Jubilee Singers traveled through northern and eastern sections of the United States and through parts of Europe giving concerts, in order to raise money for the support of the university. Their efforts met with notable success. Not only were they able to create historic Jubilee Hall, but they created for Fisk a great tradition in musical excellence, which has persisted through the years. It was the genius of the Fisk Jubilee Singers that introduced the Negro spiritual to the world and established it as a distinctive American contribution to musical literature and art.

In 1875, the Reverend Erastus Milo Cravath became the first president of Fisk University with Adam K. Spence as his executive assistant. The Reverend Mr. Cravath and his associate placed great emphasis upon ideals and high standards; and under this administration, lasting 25 years, the character of the university as a strong liberal arts school was shaped. President Cravath's successors were James Merrill—1901–8—George Augustus Gates—1909–12—Fayette Avery McKenzie—1915–25—and Thomas Elsa Jones—1926–46. Under President Jones the university raised its academic standards considerably, increased its facilities greatly through the erection of the university library and the chemistry building, and made substantial strides in raising an endowment fund. Charles Spurgeon Johnson became the sixth president of the university in the summer of 1947. Dr. Johnson had been actively associated with Fisk since 1928, as director of the department of social sciences. Through his many scholarly activities including the great volume of significant research prosecuted under his direction, he had earned for that department a nationwide reputation. Fish expanded considerably in prestige and in influence under President Johnson's administration and noteworthy additions were made to the facilities. Dr. Stephen Junius Wright faculty and to the physical plant and was elected the seventh president of Fisk in the spring of 1957. During President Wright's administration, there have been substantial improvements in the university's physical plant and facilities, including the successful completion of DuBois Hall, a dormitory for men students, and the Adam K. Spence Student Union Building and the Cecile B. Jefferson dining room.

Founded primarily for the purpose of providing for the new citizens of the South the advantages of a Christian education, Fisk has attracted, during every period of its history, students from all sections of the Nation and from many foreign countries. Although the original charter of incorporation specified "The education and training of young men and women irrespective of color," subsequent State legislation made it mandatory for the institution to limit its student body to members of the Negro race. With the exception of the faculty, which has always been appointed regardless of race or color, and a limited number of special students, the spirit of the original charter was never fully realized until recently. Fisk, like an increasing number of institutions in the region, now extends its educational resources, as originally conceived, to students of all races, colors, and creeds, either as exchange students or as regularly enrolled students on both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Fisk came into being at a turning point in American history, and from the outset the institution has enjoyed consistent growth and development in keeping with the ideals basic to its founding. It has passed successively through the stages of grade school, high school, and normal school to college and university rank. After the achievement of regional and national accreditation, the institution discontinued all instruction in those units below the college level. In achieving its present rank, Fisk was greatly assisted by other educational and philanthropic agencies, in addition to substantial support from the American Missionary Association, with which it still maintains affiliation.

Today, Fisk has a national reputation as a liberal arts institution of high standing. In addition to early recognition by the New York State Board of Regents, it was the first Negro institution to become fully approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Association of American Universities, and the American Association of University Women. In the fall of 1952, Fisk was granted a charter for the establishment of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Recognition by these regional and national agencies has assured Fisk a ranking position among foremost American colleges and universities.

The present value of the university campus property and equipment is approximately $4,208,203. Gifts to the university over a period of years have provided an endowment fund of $6,993,708. The annual income from this fund is a major factor in meeting university expenses, but there is still a serious need for gifts which will enable the university to maintain its high standards of teaching and provide greater opportunities for its students.

It is certainly appropriate that we express our heartfelt gratitude to this fine university for its many years of splendid service in providing higher education to the youth of our land, along with a hopeful view toward its future contributions to a changing society.

Friendship and Appreciation Dinner to Joseph J. Cass

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, on January 22, 1966, I had the privilege of serving as toastmaster at the friendship and appreciation dinner for Joseph and Mary Cass, two of the finest and most dedicated citizens of Massachusetts. Among the many dignitaries present, we were especially honored to have in attendance the Honorable EDWARD M. KENNEDY, U.S. Senator.

I would like to bring to the attention of the Congress Joseph Cass' outstanding record of service to the workingman and to his community over the past 25 years, and am including here a copy of the program, and the remarks delivered by Robert C. Wood, Under Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and John W. Lederle, president of the University of Massachusetts.

FRIENDSHIP AND APPRECIATION DINNER TO JOSEPH J. CASS

Joseph J. Cass was born and educated in a Boston working class area. He learned early in life about the struggle of workers for dignity and security. Back in 1941, he started out as a member of Local 2394, United Steelworkers of America, AFL–CIO. He quickly became active in support of his fellow-members and served as shop steward and many other offices in the local.

With this background and lively interest in helping people, Joe was appointed Director of Education and Political Action of the Massachusetts State CIO. He worked in this capacity from 1950 to 1958 with distinction.

During this period, Joe served on various boards, such as the Massachusetts Council for Public Schools, the New England Economic Education Commission, and the Adult Education Association of Massachusetts. He has always found time beyond his regular duties to offer his services in behalf of workers' education and political understanding, and in addition has lectured at many colleges and universities.

In 1956 he was appointed by the Governor to the Massachusetts Special Commission on State and Local Relations, and again in 1958 he served as secretary of the Governors Conference on Civil Rights for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

With the merger of the AFL and the CIO in Massachusetts, Joe Cass became director of political education in the Massachusetts State Labor Council AFL–CIO. He has served in this capacity up until his recent appointment as assistant director of the Labor Relations and Research Center of the University of Massachusetts.

At present he is also a member of Boston University Community Steering Committee. In addition, he serves on the advisory council of the antipoverty program of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Tonight we salute Joe Cass for 25 years of loyal service in the advancement and education of working people throughout Massachusetts.

In all Joe's career he has worked with great devotion and sincerity. He has shown an understanding and warmth which has inspired the hearts of his many friends and associates. His ready wit and dynamic personality has endeared him to all.

If there is one thing that typifies Joe Cass, it is his dedication to duty in that he will work night and day and give of himself unstintingly to aid any organization engaged in improving the general welfare. The influence of his activities has extended into all walks of life including public education and State and Federal Government.

Joe Cass is the finest example of the crusading spirit that built the labor movement of Massachusetts.

PROGRAM

Chairman: Daniel F. Murray.

Invocation: Rev. Msgr. George Kerr.

Toastmaster: Hon. JAMES A. BURKE, Congressman.

Guest speakers: The Honorable EDWARD M. KENNEDY, U.S. Senator; Robert C. Wood, Under Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development; The Honorable Maurice A. Donahue, president of the State senate; President John W. Lederle, University of Massachusetts; George Guernsey, Assistant National Director of Education, AFL–CIO; President Salvatore Camelio, Massachusetts AFL–CIO.

Honorary chairman: Massachusetts Labor Council President Salvatore Camelio, Senate President Maurice A. Donahue, House Speaker John F. X. Davoren.

Former State presidents: J. William Belanger, Henry Brides, John Callahan, Joseph Salerno.

Executive Committee: Chairman, Daniel F. Murray; vice chairman, Richard B. O'Keefe; secretary, Harry Uhlman; treasurer, James A. Broyer; assistant treasurer, Ralph A. Roberts; John Albano, Philip Kramer, James P. Loughlin, David P. McSweeney, Joseph A. Sullivan, Lawrence Sullivan.

Sponsors: David Abrams, Arthur Anctil, Frank R. Anderson, Thomas Binnall, Edward C. Brunelle, Eldridge W. Buffum, Andrew Chesnes, Matteo Ciuffredo, Rose Claffey, John Coleman, James J. Cordova, John E. Deady, Vincent Di Nunno, Edward F. Doolan, Daniel Downey, Arnold Dubin, John Fiandaca, Donald T. Gilmore, Joseph H. Hardiman, John Hunt, Gerard Kable, Henry J. Khoury, James B. Lavin, Francis E. Lavigne, Albert F. Litano, Neil MacKenzie, Daniel F. Madden, James R. McCarthy, Joseph D. McLaughlin, Edward McMahon, James F. Mulloney, James E. Murphy, Valentine Murphy, Helen T. O'Donnell, Alfred Olerio, Thomas Owens, Thomas J. Rush, Joseph Stefani, Roy Stevens, Antonio Svizzero, Joseph F. Sweeney, John Troy, Ralph Valentino, Edward Wall.

ADDRESS BY JOHN W. LEDERLE, PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

Honored guests, Joseph and Mary Cass; distinguished members of the head table; and friends, as president of your State university, it is a pleasure and a privilege for me to be here this evening to join with you in honoring Joe Cass and his lovely wife, Mary, for the years of dedicated, selfless effort which they have contributed to the cause of organized labor and the working people of Massachusetts. And these have been years of productive, worthwhile effort. One may look back upon the achievements of labor in Massachusetts during this time and recognize that in each major step forward Joe Cass has made his full contribution toward the common effort.

We at the University of Massachusetts look forward with confidence to the same highly dedicated effort by Joe Cass in his new capacity as assistant director of our labor relations and research center. Together with the work of the center director, Prof. Ben B. Seligman and the other assistant director, Harvey Friedman, the contribution of Joe Cass will help assure the success we foresee for the center programs.

The university is proud to have the labor center as a new and vigorous unit within our academic community. The center will give the university an opportunity to serve the labor movement and the working people of the Commonwealth just as we have endeavored to serve and assist agriculture, business, and the professions of Massachusetts.

The center developed from the challenge stated by George Meany, president of the AFL–CIO, when during the course of his convocation address at the university centennial celebration, he called upon the University of Massachusetts to extend its resources for the benefit of labor as it had extended its resources for the welfare and betterment of other segments of society in the Commonwealth. With the invaluable aid of the State labor council, AFL–CIO, its executive committee, and such leaders as William Belanger, past president, and Salvatore Camelio, present president of the State council, the university was able to bring into being the labor relations and research center as a response to the challenge set forth by George Meany.

I should like to acknowledge, here, and now, the fine support the university also received in establishing the labor center from Senate President Maurice A. Donahue, a longtime friend and champion of the university and of all public education in the Commonwealth. It was in large part through the efforts of Senator Donahue, then the Senate majority leader, that the university gained fiscal accountability and autonomy authority in 1962. Other public institutions of higher education received the same essential degree of management flexibility the following year, with the support of Senator Donahue. It was under his sponsorship, again, that the master study of education in Massachusetts was launched and his cooperation, with that of Senator Kevin B. Harrington, chairman of the study commission, made possible the promising educational reorganization we now have achieved in the Commonwealth. If we are to meet the challenge of providing low-cost, high-quality educational opportunities to the sons and daughters of Massachusetts citizens, including the sons and daughters of the working people of the State, then we hope that we can continue to rely upon the leadership and support of the distinguished president of the Massachusetts Senate.

Through progressive legislative leadership, fiscal accountability and autonomy, and reasonable growth in State appropriations, the university and its sister public institutions have been able to expand to help meet the overwhelming wave of demand for college training that confronts us today. I must tell you, however, that still greater efforts and support are necessary in the years ahead. Demand is still rising, and this includes demand for graduate and professional training as well as undergraduate study. Cost is still a critical factor as to whether or not bright youngsters from families of modest means are to be able to attend college. And in this respect there is no substitute for the low-tuition principle of public higher education. The best, most equitable form of public scholarship assistance is that of low tuition in good quality public universities. I know that for most of you, the hopes you may have for your children receiving the type of higher education which they deserve, will depend upon the availability of low-cost, quality public education.

Let me assure you that if the tax dollar necessary to adequately support public higher education in Massachusetts is to be spent effectively and efficiently, your State educational institutions must have fiscal accountability and autonomy. By placing this responsibility and authority on the duly-constituted governing boards of higher education, you as taxpayers, can be assured that your financial support is being expended for those needs which have the highest academic and educational priority. Without fiscal accountability and autonomy, your public institutions, and the quality of education they provide to your children, will be doomed to mediocrity. Your State university cannot properly be run by clerks in State government, but must be operated by the governing boards and professional staffs charged with that responsibility.

We must also face into the problem of providing adequate salaries to attract to our public institutions a fair share of the best talent available in the country. We must continue to improve our general salary scales for professors and staff at the university and other educational institutions, including those who are presently frozen at the existing maximum of the State salary scale. We must be willing and able to pay a man what he is worth in the labor market, including the academic market.

With the support of organized labor, with the support of our legislative leaders, and with the support of the general public, I believe we can achieve these goals. We can bring to Massachusetts public higher education the same quality as has distinguished our illustrious private institutions for many years.

The labor relations and research center will also play a role in making your State university a leading institution in the Nation. Its degree program for a masters of science in labor studies, its research into the problems of labor and the working economy of Massachusetts, and its extension courses and services to labor unions, are providing the type and quality of services that distinguish a great and growing university. In the work of the center, we know that Joe Cass will continue to serve the cause of labor. He will serve it in a different fashion and in a different capacity than in these many years past, but he will serve it with the same dedication and distinction as always. The University of Massachusetts welcomes to its ranks—Prof. Joe Cass.

Address by Robert C. Wood, Under Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, at the United Labor Dinner, Boston, Mass., January 22, 1966

Congressman Burke, Senator Kennedy, distinguished guests, friends of Joe Cass, I am grateful for the welcome—and this opportunity to join with you in honoring Joe and Mary Cass.

As a matter of fact I had the good fortune to know Mary in political adventure and personal friendship before Joe came into view. I knew before he did of her beauty, charm, and brilliance. When they married, I had to acknowledge that she had discernment and judgment as well—and he had a great, good measure of luck.

Since then we have been together on many political fronts. We have sometimes disagreed on specific candidates and specific issues. But when we have, we have talked over our differences frankly and have never doubted that we stood together on the broad foundation of liberal democratic philosophy. On that foundation, a friendship of a generation has been built.

I'm also honored to stand shoulder to shoulder with so many distinguished public figures of the Commonwealth tonight, especially our great representatives in Washington, D.C., such as Senator Kennedy and Congressman Burke. As an innocent college professor who commuted to the Capital once too often, I will need their support and friendship—and I hope 6 months later after the Department budget and legislative program is submitted, we will still be united as we are for Cass tonight.

Now that I have all of a sudden become such a big shot, of course, I have all my speeches written for me. One member of my speech-writing staff traveled with us to Washington last week for a swearing-in ceremony. I hope the fact that she is 7 years old and my daughter will not bring the Crime Commission down on my head for having members of my family on the payroll. These are her comments on the events of last Tuesday.

"WASHINGTON, D.C.

"(By Maggie Wood)

"The day before yesterday we went to Washington, D.C., to see my father get sworn in. I shook hands with the President. I went up to the West Hall of the White House in a elevator with windows. After that we went to see my father get sworn in. Meaning that he would think of his country first, and his family second."

I hope not to slight my family, but I hope in some way to serve this Nation.

I don't need to tell this audience, that the problems of America's cities are labor's problems.

When urban schools are cheap, transportation poor, playgrounds too few, hospitals too crowded, it is the workingman who suffers. Cities are his natural home.

In the years ahead we will be moving ahead with new programs to make our cities better.

President Johnson, Secretary Robert Weaver and, I believe, the great majority of the Congress are committed to this course. And we will need your help and contribution.

Finally, let me tell you how proud I am to serve with Bob Weaver—an able, dedicated and great American. When Ted Kennedy was kind enough to support my nomination, Senator Robert Kennedy introduced Bob Weaver in the confirmation. He expressed then the hope that the time has come when a man's race would no more be a consideration for high public office than his religion.

I believe that the time has come—so I know does Joe Cass—and that is the greatest testimonial to his spirit, his style, his years of service to all of us that I can give.

Teeth Pulled

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, a number of editorials have appeared concerning the future of the General Accounting Office in light of the report adopted by the House Committee on Government Operations on March 23.

In the April 5 edition of the Evening Star, James J. Kilpatrick sets forth his views, and I believe this editorial will be of interest to the Members of Congress who are concerned that we may be "disarming" this effective arm of Congress.

Pretty Piece of Painless Dentistry

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

The prettiest piece of painless dentistry in quite some time was executed up on the Hill a week or so ago. The House Committee on Government Operations put the General Accounting Office under a gentle anesthetic, and quietly pulled the bulldog's teeth.

Viewed strictly from the professional standpoint, it was an admirable piece of work. Hardly a drop of blood was shed. And when the job was done, Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats was released from the chair and sent off with a pat on the back. His growls, if any, were muffled in balls of cotton.

Viewed from every other standpoint, the committee's operation was dismaying. For the past 45 years, since its creation in 1921, the General Accounting Office has served the taxpayers with immense dedication. Its 2,000 accountants and auditors have exposed countless examples of extravagance, inefficiency, bad judgment, and even fraud in the expenditure of public funds. Under former Comptroller General Joseph Campbell, who retired in July of last year, the GAO provided an invaluable surveillance not only of defense contracts but of everything else besides.

The House committee chairman, William L. Dawson, generously acknowledged all this as he tied a bib on his patient last month.

"The General Accounting Office is always on call. It is the watchdog for Congress over Government expenditures. The reports of the GAO are an indispensable source of information to the Congress and for the taxpayers of this country, and it is to be commended for its work."

"However," continued Dawson, picking up his tools, "in the past few years there have been criticisms from within the Government and from industry as to some of the practices of the General Accounting Office, particularly in the contract area."

And the surgery began. The committee felt the GAO had been too negative in its approach. Both in the title and the text of its reports, the GAO had used such terms as "overpayment," or "inefficiency." While such characterizations had attracted publicity, they "did not help to convey an understanding of the complex issues involved, the differences of opinion and judgment between the parties, and the best course of action for the Government to follow in protecting its own interests." Dawson had discussed this unfortunate shortcoming with the new Comptroller General, Staats, and henceforth GAO reports "will be couched in constructive terms rather than in terms of the deficiencies being reported."

The House committee, reflecting Pentagon objections, also complained that the GAO was making entirely too many reports on Government contracts. The sheer mass of data made it difficult for Defense officials, contractors and Congressmen to digest the contents. It now has been agreed in substance "that the GAO reports should be fewer and better."

Still another complaint against the faithful watchdog was that the GAO had an embarrassing habit of naming names. When the Comptroller General and his auditors concluded that some bureaucrat was at fault, they said so. Dawson wanted this tooth removed. The practice might be "unfair and unnecessarily damaging to careers and reputations." So the tooth came out, and "the GAO now has discontinued disclosing the identities of individuals immediately responsible for actions or operations under criticism."

The defense contractors, who lay doggo behind the scenes of this dramatic scenario, were especially upset with the Comptroller General's coldly virtuous recommendations after he had caught them in flagrante delicto. The GAO had been recommending that these contractors make "voluntary" repayments when they had soaked the taxpayers beyond the outer bounds of conscience. The contractors were hurt; so was the Pentagon; so was Dawson. All this was presented to the GAO last summer, and "since July 1965 none of the reports issued by the GAO has recommended voluntary recoveries from contractors, except in one instance where the DOD concurred."

Dawson's dental surgery went on and on. The faithful bulldog is not to make recommendations to the Department of Justice hereafter, except in the most egregious cases. The GAO is to consult with everybody's lawyers before it says much of anything. Copies of all reports on contractors are to be submitted. In draft form, before anything is made public. Staats, who is now suffering the pangs of denture discomfort, will chew only soft foods for a while.

All of Dawson's findings and recommendations were based upon hearings held last summer. The GAO subsequently proved such a good patient that in the last half of 1965, the number of GAO reports dropped to one-fourth the number of reports published in the same period of 1964. Yesterday's mail brought from the bulldog some late March audit reports. A hard-hitting study on the "Need for Improvement in the Management of Vehicle Utilization, Bureau of Indian Affairs" was on top of the heap. Next to it was a "Review of Procedures for Measuring National Forest Timber in the Pacific Northwest Region."

Mr. David Russ of Kingsport, Tenn., Winner of National Voice of Democracy Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend congratulations to a young Tennessean who has recently distinguished himself by speaking in behalf of the democratic principals upon which this Nation was founded and rests.

He is Mr. David Russ, a senior at Dobyns-Bennett High School, in Kingsport, Tenn., who is the 1966 national winner in the annual voice-of-democracy competition sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Russ' speech, which appeared in the Record on February 24, 1966, was a moving and forceful declaration.

I would also like to commend the Veterans of Foreign Wars who make this annual competition possible. It is programs such as this which give millions of young Americans the opportunity to think fully upon the meaning of our democracy, its beginnings, its history, its future and the obligation of each generation to keep it alive by participation in its institutions.

One who has been most active in this program has been Mr. Ollie T. Frith, of Nashville. Mr. Frith is currently State commander of Tennessee for the American Legion and for the past 8 years has been chairman of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy program. He served his country during both the Korean war and World War II and has been continually active in business and civic affairs in our community of Nashville and across Tennessee.

Time does not permit the listing of all Mr. Frith's civic activities but suffice it to say that they are broad and demanding. Nonetheless, he takes time from his demanding schedule to work with young people in the voice-of-democracy program. He does this because he firmly believes, as do the millions of other Americans who have served their country in uniform, that democracy cannot survive unless it is given active participation by those who live under it. The voice-of-democracy competition promotes this participation. Thus, not only are the young Americans who participate in this competition to be commended but also the members of the VFW for providing this means of encouragement for contemplation and articulation of the meaning of democracy.

Humphrey Clarifies Issues

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. GRIDER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Speaker, last Friday the Vice President came to Memphis and spelled out for community leaders some of the problems we are facing in Vietnam and throughout the world. He proved himself an eloquent spokesman as he clarified many issues that worry us all.

One of the questions thrown at him was what to do about the movement of supplies through the port of Haiphong. I include his reply at this point in the Record, as well as an editorial that appeared Sunday in the Commercial Appeal:

From a Question Period Conducted by Vice President Humphrey at a Luncheon of Future Memphis, Inc., Holiday-Inn-Rivermont, April 1, 1966

Question. Why have we continued to have our allies, for example the British, to ship supplies to Haiphong, and why haven't we put up a blockade there?

Mr. Humphrey. This is a much overexaggerated case. The British are now shipping very little, if any, into the harbor of Haiphong. There are free-world ships that are under so-called charter—Panamanian, Greek, the maritime nations. We are using our best efforts to get these ships stopped and we have stopped a large amount of them by sheer persuasion.

But the commercial instinct of maritime nations is a strong one. It is a question that bothers us a great deal. It is a question of more conversation in the National Security Council than at most any other. If we mine the harbor or if we bomb the harbor or blockade the harbor we have to face up to what happens when the Soviet Union sends a ship down there. We are trying to keep this conflict within limits. We are trying to stop the struggle. We are trying to permit South Vietnam to have its own Government, its own elections. We are not even trying to conquer North Vietnam.

But we are trying to stop its participation in this conflict and defeat their participation.

Because most people say, if you really mean to, why don't you just go over after them. And the reason you just don't go after them, you might have several million Chinese, who don't have a lot of ammunition but a lot of bodies. And I am not sure what the Soviet Union would do with its treaty of alliances which goes until 1980 with China. It is my feeling they would respect it despite the cleavage that is going on between China and Russia. And this we hope to avoid. That is why we can make a pretty good case against the stopping of shipping into the port of Haiphong. This is not an industrial nation. Only 5 percent of the people live in the cities.

In North Vietnam there is only one major industry, a plant of any size. The maximum amount of tonnage that goes to their troops a day is 150. We are not fighting massed armies. If we could get a division or two to come across the line we could really take care of them. Our problem is ambush, guerrilla warfare. * * * But to go back to your question, we have used our good offices and, frankly, our pressure upon our allies to stop their shipments. Secondly, we do not feel that the amount of goods that is coming in seriously affects the military strength or seriously affects our power in the south. We unload more in 1 hour in the ports of South Vietnam than they unload in Haiphong in a week. So if it is a matter of supplies, my dear friend, there is no comparison. We have new port facilities there that will permit as much as 1 million tons a month. That is a lot of shipping.

[From the Commercial Appeal, Apr. 3, 1966]

HUMPHREY CLARIFIES ISSUES

As one reporter observed, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey spoke enough words while in Memphis Friday to fill a small book.

A good editor, of course, would have been able to trim the words down to the length of a magazine article by eliminating repetition and rhetoric.

Nevertheless, Mr. Humphrey did uphold his reputation as an articulate spokesman for current Johnson administration policy, foreign as well as domestic. The repetition served to emphasize the fact that his statements were in harmony with thinking in the White House, the State Department and the Defense Department—not just off-the-cuff ramblings.

Anyone who heard Vice President Humphrey's comments on the southeast Asian situation came away with a clearer understanding of the problems and the American responses.

On the controversial question of whether Haiphong Harbor in North Vietnam should be blockaded or mined, the Vice President's answer was precise and helpful. Such a decision might have to be made in the future, he said, but the chances are that it would escalate the war. Shipments reaching Ho Chi Minh's military establishment through Haiphong do aid the Red buildup, but the amount is insignificant compared to supplies arriving by land. The risk, therefore, is not worth the cost—for the present, at least. Finally. Mr. Humphrey noted that the United States was a strong advocate of freedom of the seas, that America retaliated after the Tonkin Gulf incident in 1964 for the very reason that freedom of the seas had been violated by the Communists, and that to halt or damage ships of the Soviet Union and other countries destined for Haiphong would be to renege on our policy.

In reply to a question of deep concern to Americans—the doubt that the present military directory governing South Vietnam can survive rising civilian opposition—Mr. Humphrey was equally frank. The government of Premier Ky, which has been quite vocally supported by President Johnson, is indeed unstable, said the Vice President. But some of the military leaders now heading the directory are attempting to make themselves identified with the potential civilian government which would come into being after framing of a new South Vietnamese constitution and the holding of elections. As Mr. Humphrey said, any new government in Saigon would require the support of the military. So while he expressed a shade of pessimism he held out hope.

As a reflection of top-level thinking in Washington, the Vice President's words in Memphis carried weight. He underscored the fact that any decisive outcome in Vietnam is distant, and that in both the war and the explosive political situation the United States is going to have to play things by ear.

Should the time come when there is a break, when negotiations appear feasible, Mr. Humphrey reminded his listeners that 129 separate meetings between American and Peking diplomats have been held in Warsaw, Poland, in recent years, and that door remains open.

Memphis did as well as a host to the Vice President as he did as a guest. This city can be proud that there were no protest marches, no jeers, no incidents to blemish the visit.

As for Mr. Humphrey, he proved a charming visitor—and no doubt charmed a few conservatives with his disarming way.

The Quicker the Better

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK M. CLARK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, the Beaver Falls, Pa., News Tribune, in my district, recently endorsed President Johnson's proposal for a new Department of Transportation.

The paper said:

> Quick approval by Congress would get the department off the ground soon. The quicker it is in operation, the sooner the safety and the needed coordinate services will come.

Under unanimous consent I insert the editorial in the Record:

THE TWELFTH DEPARTMENT

The United States is the only major nation in the world that relies primarily upon privately owned and operated transportation. While that policy has served us well and must be continued, private ownership has been made feasible only by the use of publicly granted authority and the investment of public resources.

As long ago as 1949, a Hoover Commission task force recommended the formation of a department to coordinate all nonregulatory transportation agencies of the Government. Again, in 1959, President Eisenhower recommended that such a department be formed. Now, President Johnson has submitted his blueprint for a Transportation Department with an urgency that should not be denied.

While the proposed Department would include all Government supervisory agencies for land, sea, and air transportation other than military, the argument the President used, that will arouse public support and no doubt congressional, is the need for automobile safety. Since the introduction of automobiles, 1.5 million Americans have been killed in car accidents. That is 3 times the 503,024 battle deaths suffered in all the wars beginning with the Revolution; and 1½ times of all deaths in war, including 496,002 noncombat.

The President indicts the shortcomings of the whole transportation system—the long time it takes to get to airfields, the commuter traffic jams, the idling of a high speed automated ship by labor delays, the sporadic way the system has grown and the need now to coordinate it so that persons and goods will be carried to the whole world rapidly and efficiently.

The Department would be the fifth largest in the Cabinet, consolidating sections and agencies with 100,000 employees and an annual expenditure of $6 billion. Primarily, its functions would be transportation, promotion, and safety. It would not set rates, which would continue in the quasi-judicial regulatory agencies.

Quick approval by Congress would get the Department off the ground soon. The quicker it is in operation, the sooner the safety and the needed coordinate services will come.

Home Rule

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech made by Mr. F. Elwood Davis, president, Washington Board of Trade, and also a statement by Mr. Frank Blackwelder, the rector of All Souls Church.

I believe the Members of Congress will be interested in reading these two statements:

BLACKJACK ADDED TO BLACKMAIL

(By F. Elwood Davis)

The Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade deeply and sincerely regrets the continuing immoral methods being employed by SNCC and the Coalition of Conscience to secure acceptance for their so-called home rule proposal rather than the Board of Trade's constructive and responsible self-government proposal.

Their original blackmail efforts have been supplemented by the blackjack approach. They are singling out individuals and firms and threatening them with boycott action. It is inconceivable that the coalition can emasculate the English language by using the word conscience in its name. We consider their tactics un-American, unjust, and completely without conscience.

The Board of Trade continues its effort to secure meaningful self-government. Just as it led the way for adoption of the 23d amendment, it is now seeking voting Members of Congress to represent District residents in the body which governs them. This can only be done by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress and three-fourths of the States. The blackmail and blackjack Coalition of Conscience activities ruin the chances of getting these needed votes.

HOME RULE

(By Frank Blackwelder, rector of All Souls Church)

The vehemence with which the organization Coalition of Conscience has agitated for home rule in the District might be less distressing to Episcopalians if the suffragan bishop of Washington was not involved. If a parish clergyman occupied the position of cochairman of Coalition of Conscience any might assume he represented only himself and perhaps the majority of his members. But when a suffragan bishop acts as cochairman, the impression is conveyed that he represents the diocese. The suffragan bishop lends the prestige of his office, the reputation for integrity of the Episcopal denomination, and provides a semblance of bona fide when he participates as cochairman of the Coalition of Conscience.

I can only say the suffragan bishop does not represent my point of view, not the point of view of most of the members of All Souls. Home rule is purely a political issue, which one may favor or oppose.

Since the suffragan bishop of Washington appears determined to battle for home rule using every weapon in the arsenal, what is going to happen in the diocese? His actions will please some but outrage others. The question is: How wide a division will there be?

The chairman of the Democratic Committee of the District, addressing the Episcopal clergy, said that he favored "home rule" for "it is right."

An act is right only when no other alternative is worthy or preferable.

The Democratic Committee chairman said also that he believed one could conscientiously and unprejudicially oppose "home rule."

Therefore, the choice between the present system of District of Columbia government and "home rule" is a matter of preference.

The organization "Coalition of Conscience" of which the suffragan bishop of Washington is cochairman has joined the "Free D.C. Movement" in a coercion boycott to pressure merchants to support "home rule." This amounts to the suffragan bishop leading an organization to suppress freedom of choice. Has involvement in this political boycott destroyed the suffragan bishop's position as a spiritual leader in the community?

A great many may back the suffragan bishop; that is the privilege of any for each is free to choose. Many others have become deeply antagonized.

It must puzzle the Washington Board of Trade to find itself the object of an attack by Coalition of Conscience of which the suffragan bishop of Washington is cochairman. The Washington Board of Trade is composed of the business leaders of the District of Columbia who are mainly responsible for the business and financial progress of Washington. The members of the board of trade are also leaders in United Givers' campaigns, boys' club organization and the service clubs. These fine people are civic and religious minded; they belong to the churches of Washington; many are Episcopalians. They are entitled to their opinions about home rule without molestation and pressure from anyone. That an Episcopal bishop should be leading this ruthless attack on the board of trade to compel the board to act in a manner it judges not best for Washington is perplexing and out of place.

The proponents for home rule such as Coalition of Conscience propound the unproved promise that home rule will provide bountiful welfare, model schools, and improved housing. This may amount to beguiling the citizenry of Washington, for what city in America, having home rule, is as well off as Washington?

The religious leaders of our city, who are devoting enormous energies toward creating the attitude of unrest among the poor, suggesting rioting conditions are ripe, indicating the poor shall be blameless if they explode, are not going to be guiltless. If bloodshed results the Coalition of Conscience will have something on its conscience, if indeed it has a conscience.

An Overlooked Need

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEO W. O'BRIEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Troy, N.Y., Times Record says:

> The need for a single Federal agency to supervise the Nation's transportation system has long been overlooked.

It commends President Johnson for asking this Congress to create a new Department of Transportation to eliminate "the fragmentation of organization, direction, and planning resulting from the present division of responsibility among the welter of agencies" now handling the work. Under unanimous consent I insert the editorial in the RECORD:

LONG NEEDED

The need for a single Federal agency to supervise the Nation's transportation system has long been overlooked. Fortunately President Johnson attended to this necessity by recommending organization of such an agency and providing it with Cabinet status. It was long overdue. It will serve the national interest well when accomplished.

The fragmentation of organization, direction, and planning resulting from the present division of responsibility among the welter of agencies has invited the inefficiency and wastefulness which has resulted.

At present some 35 agencies with 100,000 employees and spending some $6 billion annually supervise the Nation's transportation system. No longer can responsibility for the system be so diffused and diluted by distribution of control because of lack of overall direction.

The President wisely refrains from tampering with regulatory agencies, charged with overseeing the operation of the transportation system. Essentially the functions that the President recommended be consolidated in the new department were those of transportation, promotion, investment, and safety. Functions of ratesetting and economic regulation performed by the other agencies would remain where they are. The independence of control is respected by this arrangement, along with the need for coordinated planning and projection which best can function independently of regulatory agencies.

At last, too, the Federal Government will respond to the national conscience and become deeply concerned with highway safety. The excuse that percentagewise figures of highway casualties, based on the number of motorists and the millions of miles driven, provides a less frightening picture of the Nation's highway accident rate is not acceptable. We can save more lives by taking up the challenge and doing something about improving and controlling the use of the highways.

A Shopping Trip in Saigon's Black Market

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, on April 1, at the request of the State Department, the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee postponed a scheduled inspection trip to South Vietnam.

Part of the purpose of this trip is to investigate reports of black marketeering. That there is need for such an investigation is obvious from the news articles that continue to flow from Saigon.

One such report was filed by a well-known Detroit newspaperman, Doc Greene of the Detroit News, for publication in the March 31 issue.

So that my colleagues will have an opportunity to read this excellent report, which gives a clear insight into the problem, I am pleased to place it in the RECORD at this point.

A SHOPPING TRIP IN SAIGON'S BLACK MARKET

(By Doc Greene)

SAIGON.—Before you can go up where the shooting is you have to be a crook, but it's all right because you turn crook by direction of the U.S. Government.

"Where could I get some clothes * * * boots and stuff?" was a question to the sergeant over at Military Assistance Command.

"The black market," said the sergeant, "Cripes, they've got more stuff than we've got. Besides that, it's simpler."

This information proved eminently correct. It was a further step in a course you begin learning immediately here which I have entitled "Lessons in Larceny."

It begins with the money exchange. I have an official document from the State Department informing me that the rate of exchange between the dollar and the Vietnamese piaster is fixed at 118 for 1 and can be converted at the American Embassy administrative annex.

This may be true, but when I suggested going over there and getting some currency of the realm, my companions thought I was Bob Hope revisiting.

"The black market," they assured, "if you're going to survive economically."

So we went down to a shop by a majestic hotel. The guy there wasn't doing business, because after the government executed the Chinese Ta Vinh in the marketplace a week or so ago for profiteering, he has grown temporarily timid. At the next stop, we got 160–1.

"It was 180–1 last week," explained my friend, "but that firing squad did make an impression."

So much for preliminary education.

INTERPRETER THO LEADS THE WAY

A Viet interpreter named Tho, who does odd jobs for newsmen, chauffeured me over to the black market for goods.

The boots were brand-new Army tropical combat boots, mildew resistant, as it stated on the tag which still dangled from an eyelet.

"Right off the ship," said Tho, grinning.

After some yipping and yapping between Tho and the marketeer, the boots were ascertained to be worth 500 piasters.

I tried on bush jacket, trousers, one of four identically sized pairs of socks, an Australian bush hat, and the host set aside two plastic canteens and web belt. With the exception of the hat, all of it was Army issue.

The market is not underground, or hidden. No secret doors.

It's simply a market dealing in pilfered goods. No one apparently ever questions where the proprietor came by his stock.

He figured up the bill, item by item, and there was much wrangle over the final price which finally came to 2,500 piasters, or about 17 U.S. dollars.

At Abercrombie & Fitch, they'd have wanted your arm.

The transaction was not over.

We'd agreed on the 2,500. What was his beef?

"He forgot to put the hat on the bill," said Tho. "He wants 300 more."

"Give it to him and let's get out of here."

Tho's answer to that was to seize all the gear out of my arms and thrust it back in the marketeer's face. The deal was off. Then it was on again, and I took the hat, too, and we left. No further moneys were required.

Tho has his pride.

AN EVEN EXCHANGE AT ARMY PX

Later in the afternoon, while a tailor named Minh was doctoring up the jacket and trousers to suit my sartorial idiosyncracies, a correspondent friend took me over to the Army post exchange to keep me in nicotine until I got my own ration card for the six cartons a month.

Here was a new kind of money. An even exchange, 1–1. A dollar for a dollar in MPC which means Military Payment Certificate.

At last, I had lucked into a sound fiscal system. An eye for an eye. Even-steven.

"Look, since I'll be getting a PX card of my own tomorrow, why don't I buy some of this other monkey money as long as we're here."

He took me firmly by the arm and guided me out the door.

"I wouldn't let you do it. It's like dollars and piasters. You get 120 for 1 almost anywhere. Might as well take advantage of it. It's part of that economic survival we were talking about. This is the way things are."

I stopped in my tracks.

"Look. The dollar and piaster thing I can understand some, although arithmetic and I don't go very big together. A black market in stolen goods I can understand. A guy steals it, sells it to the market, the market gets what it can. But this PX money? How can you get more of it for your money? How does it work?"

He laughed and shook his head.

GIRLS PREFER MONEY TO LOTION

"You're naive. The soldiers come to town to raise hell and they go to all these bars where they are privileged to buy B-girls drinks of tea.

"They call it whistea, so it sounds more honest. And the next thing, the soldier runs out of piasters. Well, he's got this MPC, so the next thing he's spending that for about half what it's worth.

"Well, the girls don't want so much shaving lotion and stuff, they want money. In order to sell it, you have to get more of it than ever, otherwise you couldn't get a market. See?"

I saw all right, but I didn't answer because I was thinking about Jimmy Butsicaris and some of my bail bondsmen friends at home and how if they ever hear about the way things go over here, it'll look like the exodus from Egypt.

I know guys who, unless there's some connive in it, they aren't even interested.

And man, have they got connive here.

If Premier Ky is serious about executing profiteers, he'll do more damage to the populace than the Vietcong.

Come to think of it, Ky's form of justice might discourage my friends. It's so nonhabit forming.

Mr. Johnson and His Little Hatchet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, the Corvallis Gazette-Times, Corvallis, Oreg., has just published an editorial which I think farily reflects the feeling many of us in Congress share concerning the sincerity of the Presidential cuts in our Nation's education program.

Because I feel strongly that these important programs should not be pawns in a political game, I am inserting the editorial at this point in the RECORD:

MR. JOHNSON AND HIS LITTLE HATCHET

President Johnson, in an effort to convince the Nation of his desire to decrease Federal spending, selected four education programs to absorb a nearly half billion dollar cut. His choices are significant.

In making his pitch for prudence, the President picked one program—aid to federally impacted areas—which has emerged unscathed from previous attacks by both Presidents Kennedy and Eisenhower. Congress, already on record as refusing to acquiesce to any pruning of impacted areas assistance, isn't about to consent to this administration proposed cutback in 1966 when many Members are up for reelection.

The impacted areas program is well established and provides financial assistance to schools which serve children whose parents live and work on Federal property. Our Corvallis school budget carries an $84,000 revenue item from this source so Mr. Johnson's determination to cut these funds has a direct effect locally.

The President calls for reduction of $163.6 million for school operating costs and $27.1 million for construction. In our First Congressional District this would mean a decrease from $233,009 to $48,044. Entitlements in Oregon would be cut from $2,020,595 to $834,436. These are sizable slashes.

They are part of the President's overall curtailment of school aid which would amount to $482.7 million in appropriations and $291.9 million in spending shaved this year from four educational programs. The others upon which Mr. Johnson would wield his ax are assistance to land-grant colleges ($242,040 in Oregon chiefly at Oregon State University), direct Government loans for college students and Government participation which supplies hot lunches and milk to school children. He proposes decreases of $179 million in the loan program and $101 million in school food programs.

Senator WAYNE MORSE, Chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee's Education Subcommittee, has thundered in opposition, "Open the window and let the Great Society fly out. That is exactly what this President is trying to do." Nonsense. Never has a President been able to gage more accurately the mood and direction of Congress than Johnson—he knew when he recommended the cuts they'd get nowhere. The reaction on Capitol Hill to the proposal to cut appropriations for these popular programs must be exactly what he anticipated. And we have no quarrel with the opposition. Substantial reductions should be made in the Federal budget, but somewhere else.

And just incidentally, these proposed reductions were offset by other education proposals which lifted the Office of Education budget by $174 million over 1966 appropriations. This is pushing the Great Society out the window?

Resolution Adopted by the Maryland House of Delegates

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1966

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, the State of Maryland has made tremendous progress in its educational system as a result of Federal assistance to Federal impacted school systems. However, if these funds are decreased, there will be numerous detrimental effects throughout the State and the education of our youth will be greatly impeded.

Therefore, I commend to my colleagues attention the following resolution adopted by the Maryland House of Delegates:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 80

House resolution to request the Maryland Senators and Congressmen to seek to retain the present level of funding provisions for Federal assistance to Federal impacted school systems

Whereas Public Law 874 provides Federal financial assistance to school systems which have been declared to be impacted areas and was amended in 1964 to make it possible for large cities to qualify by identifying a minimum of 3 percent of their public school children who are federally connected; and

Whereas the Department of Education of Baltimore City is currently expending funds to conduct a survey to determine such eligibility of the Baltimore City School System; and

Whereas several Maryland counties will be adversely affected by proposed changes in the level of funding; and

Whereas the President of the United States has requested Congress to again amend Public Law 874 to change the level of funding for eligibility from the present rate of 3 percent to 6 percent of the number of public school pupils enrolled: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland, That it is hereby requested that the Maryland Senators and Representatives in Congress seek to retain the present level of funding for Federal assistance to Federal impacted school systems; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Senators and Congressmen from Maryland.

MARVIN MANDEL,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
JAMES J. MAUSE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

Appointment Condemned

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMEN AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, AND JOSEPH Y. RESNICK, CONDEMNING THE APPOINTMENT OF FORMER POLICE CHIEF OF INDIANOLA, MISS., TO HEAD OEO-FINANCED POVERTY PROGRAM IN SUNFLOWER COUNTY, MISS.

We were appalled to learn over the weekend that the police chief of Indianola, Miss. Bryce Alexander, has just been named director of Sunflower County Progress, Inc. This organization is the antipoverty agency of Sunflower County, Miss., and last month received a grant of over $27,000 from the Office of Economic Opportunity for program development.

Chief Alexander took an indefinite leave of absence from the Indianola police force, which he has headed since October 1, 1963. During this period, Negro citizens of that town have endured a continuing experience of terrorism, beatings, harassment, bombings, and interference with their civil rights. The police department has not only been ineffective in combating these crimes, but has even participated in some of them.

Indianola, a small municipality of 6,714 inhabitants, 56.1 percent of them Negroes, is the seat of the county government and is the largest settlement in Sunflower County, Miss.

We refer you to "Papers Omitted in Printing Pursuant to Provisions of the Statutes Involving the Five Congressional Districts in the State of Mississippi, 89th Congress, Part I, Printed for Information of the Committee on House Administration." Even a quick reading of the deposition of Chief of Police Alexander in this document relating to the contested Mississippi elections (pp. 853 to 860 shows a picture of a man accustomed to using his badge to intimidate and oppress the Negro citizenry.

In fact, by the police chief's own admissions under oath, he and his men broke up voter registration meetings on private property and arrested participants in Indianola. Chief Alexander describes quite clearly how he took a number of Negro citizens into custody for picketing the segregated white library. In his own words, "* * * they were not under arrest, they were brought in for questioning." The chief also gives the details of one of his deputies beating a Negro woman at a voter registration meeting and her subsequent arrest for "assault and battery on a police officer." We understand that Chief Alexander's record is replete with other acts against Negroes, and by his own admission, extensive arrests of civil rights workers.

A striking example of the police department's attitude toward terrorism, under Chief Alexander, occurred on the night of May 1, 1965. At 2:49 a.m. three private homes, housing civil rights workers, and one freedom house were blown up and destroyed by fire. According to an eyewitness a policeman was on duty 25 feet from the freedom house and saw two men running from the building shortly before the explosion. They were not detained. The eyewitness stated that he saw the two men and could recognize them. However, no arrests were made. Police later arrested civil rights workers who attempted to rescue records and belongings from the burning building.

Last June Sunflower County Progress, Inc., applied to the Office of Economic Opportunity for a program development grant of $58,000. The application and the key members of the board were reviewed. On February 7, 1966, a grant of $27,700 was made. Evidently, up to that point the Office of Economic Opportunity did not find racists on the board of directors. However, now, 1 month afer the grant, Police Chief Alexander is named as director—the man who will actually set up and operate the program. We charge Sunflower County with cynicism and bad faith, and of attempting to hoodwink the Office of Economic Opportunity.

It is inconceivable that such persons like Alexander, who has been directly responsible for so much of the oppression of the Negro citizens of this area, could be placed in charge of a program almost totally financed by the U.S. Government to benefit these very same poverty-stricken citizens. Such actions as this appointment demonstrates precisely the basis for the objections that are being raised against the pending transfer of the Greenville Air Force Base to the State and local Mississippi governmental agencies.

We believe that the Federal antipoverty programs will be used by the Mississippi governmental authorities to further suppress the Negro population by preventing them from obtaining the very benefits that the antipoverty program was established to give them. Moreover, this scandalous action in the Mississippi Delta underscores the tragic error begin made by the Office of Economic Opportunity in utilizing as a general policy local governmental agencies to operate these programs, as the Office of Economic Opportunity is even now doing in the Watts area of Los Angeles.

Be it Watts or the Mississippi Delta, the time has come for the Office of Economic Opportunity to stop financing antipoverty programs of local governments that continue to oppress poverty-stricken American citizens, an overly large percentage of whom are Negro.

Only a few days ago the Greenville, Miss., incidents gave rise to charges of oppression of the Negro population by some of the State and local governmental officials of Mississippi. The five Congressmen from Mississippi protested in apparent outrage. We ask them now how they can explain Chief of Police Alexander's appointment to head the Sunflower County poverty program.

Last month, Mississippi's U.S. Senators were delivering speeches on the Senate floor condemning the Office of Economic Opportunity for giving any funds at all to the Child Development Group of Mississippi (Headstart), a private organization not controlled by any official Mississippi State or local agency. Chief Alexander's appointment demonstrates to us exactly what can be expected to happen when Mississippi's officials are given responsibilities of implementing programs under the Poverty Act, instead of putting them into the hands of private agencies which will administer them fairly for the benefit of all the people, including the Negro citizens.

We demand an immediate investigation by the Office of Economic Opportunity of Chief Alexander's appointment and of the extent of the involvement in Federal programs of racist officials and individuals in all of that agency's Mississippi programs. Furthermore, it is clear to us that no longer can the Office of Economic Opportunity continue to allow prejudiced local governments to corrupt and block the implementation of the Nation's war on poverty.

We have sent the following telegrams to the President and to Mr. Shriver, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity:

"Urge immediate investigation of appointment of Indianola, Miss., Police Chief Bryce Alexander, to head Sunflower County, Miss., official poverty program. Alexander's record of racist terror against Negroes makes his appointment absolutely monstrous and unthinkable. Suggest that complete inquiry into all Mississippi OEO programs administered by official Mississippi agencies is imperative now."

(NOTE.—In a historic decision on Saturday (March 12) the U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, ordered that new municipal elections must be held in Sunflower County because Negroes had been denied the opportunity to vote. Sunflower County has a population of 45,750, 67.4 percent Negro (1960 census).)

Medical Laboratories and Medicare

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, there has come to my attention an article on the subject of "Medical Laboratories and Medicare," written by my constituent, Rose L. Berman, which appeared in the March 1966 issue of the Chemist, published by the American Institute of Chemists, Inc. It contains information pertaining to the medicare program.

MEDICAL LABORATORIES AND MEDICARE

(By Rose L. Berman, F.A.I.C.)

(NOTE.—The author, who directs her own clinical laboratory, has long been active in clinical laboratory legislation in New York State.)

In the recently enacted medicare law, medical laboratories are included, both under the mandatory portion of the bill and under the supplementary, voluntary coverage section. This law, however, contains many shortcomings in regard to private clinical laboratories and amendments are required to rectify these parts of the law.

Under the mandatory portion, coverage is included for laboratory tests for inpatients or outpatients only when such tests are furnished by a hospital. However, if the hospital laboratory director is a physician, the patient may be confronted with a separate bill for his professional services, though physicians' fees are not covered under the mandatory portion of the medicare law.

Additional coverage, if desired, under the supplementary, voluntary section of the medicare law, requires medicare beneficiaries to purchase a separate policy from the Federal Government for $3 a month, which is matched by a $3 payment from the Federal Government. This coverage includes nine listings for items or services, one being payment for physician's fees.

The third listing covers: "(3) diagnostic X-ray tests, diagnostic laboratory tests and other diagnostic tests."

However, after the ninth listing appears a sentence plus two more items concerned with laboratory tests:

"No diagnostic tests performed in any laboratory which is independent of a physician's office or a hospital shall be included within paragraph (3) unless such laboratory—

"(10) if situated in any State in which State or applicable local law provides for licensing of establishments of this nature, (A) is licensed pursuant to such law, or (B) is approved by the agency of such State or locality responsible for licensing establishments of this nature, as meeting the standards established for such licensing; and

"(11) meets such other conditions relating to the health and safety of individuals with respect to whom such tests are performed as the Secretary may find necessary."

The supplementary laboratory tests portion of medicare law is accorded 13 lines of print and 4 subheadings, whereas the other 8 items in this section are covered in 36 lines of print. All clinical scientists (chemists, microbiologists, biologists, etc.) and scientific societies should be alerted quickly, because it is obvious that organized medicine will further succeed in its aims of monopolizing this field, to the detriment of the public as well as the clinical scientists. Scientific societies and scientists must let the 1966 Congress and the people know how the public will be affected. We must make ourselves heard before the July 1, 1966, effective date of the medicare law.

The following is my analysis of the situation and some background information:

A. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

1. Physician pathologists, aided by AMA, consistently declare that pathology is an integral part of the practice of medicine, their definition of pathology covering all phases of clinical laboratory testing.

2. Not a single State licensing law for the practice of medicine in the United States makes clinical laboratory testing the practice of medicine.

3. Clinical scientists are not practicing medicine. They would have been jailed many years ago for being illegal practitioners of medicine, if they had been so practicing.

B. EFFECTS ON MEDICARE PATIENTS AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1. Medicare hospitalized patients (with or without the voluntary, supplementary insurance) may receive a bill from a physician—hospital pathologist laboratory director—whom they have not hired and with whom they have never had contact; in other words, these patients can become captive patients of a physician who is not treating or diagnosing them.

2. Medicare ambulatory patients, who are not carrying voluntary, supplementary insurance, become unwilling "captive patients," being forced to go only to hospital clinics for laboratory tests. They may also receive a separate bill from the hospital physician-pathologist.

3. It is inevitable that the premium rates for the voluntary, supplementary insurance shortly will have to be greatly increased both for the medicare recipients and the Federal Governments matching payments.

4. Hospital laboratory facilities, already severely overtaxed, should not be used for ambulatory patients.

C. LICENSING

1. There are few States or localities that have licensing for our profession. Of these few (10) states, the licensing is essentially for "lay" individuals, physicians being excluded from coverage in most of the licensing provisions. In one State, New Hampshire, the board of registration in medicine (not a legislative body) decide, by regulation, that only a physician may be a laboratory director.

2. In those States and/or localities where there is no licensing, scientists who have their own laboratories may not be allowed to do tests on medicare patients. Any practicing physician, however, merely by virtue of having an M.D. degree, automatically has his laboratory covered by medicare.

3. There is no provision that the laboratory performing the tests bill only the patient or the Government directly, thus allowing three loopholes: (a) the practicing physicians could bill the patient or the Government for laboratory tests they never did, such tests having been performed by an outside private laboratory; (b) the practicing physicians could order unnecessary laboratory tests, for economic gain; (c) the practicing physicians could make lucrative "economic" arrangements with private laboratories, for unearned gain.

D. WHAT WE CAN DO

1. Support the amendment to medicare law introduced by Senator PAUL DOUGLAS, which restores hopsital laboratory tests to a hospital service, and eliminates a possible separate billing by the hospital pathologist laboratory director.

2. Advise Congress of the shortcomings of the medicare law and ask for amendments to correct these, namely:

(a) Billing for laboratory tests must be direct from the laboratory performing the tests to the recipient of the laboratory service, the patient, or to the patient's insurance carrier—the U.S. Government.

(b) Since laboratory tests are not diagnostic, the modifying adjective in the law, "diagnostic laboratory tests," must be removed, to read instead, "laboratory tests."

(c) Since the M.D. degree of and by itself does not make the holder of it a clinical scientist capable of performing and/or directing the performance of laboratory tests, that provision of this law which gives coverage automatically to a "laboratory" in a physician's office must be deleted from the law.

(d) Competent clinical scientists who have private laboratories in States (40 such States) where there is no licensing are threatened with exclusion from medicare. This serious error must be rectified.

(e) Patients have freedom in choosing their own private physicians, but they have been denied freedom of choice of medical laboratory (see Part B, 2) and this must be corrected.

(f) Many hospital laboratories utilize the service of private laboratories. Under medicare, however, outpatient laboratory tests must be done in the hospital "or in other facilities operated by or under the supervision of the hospital or its organized medical staff." Since private laboratories are not connected with hospitals nor are they under the supervision of such hospitals, private laboratories will no longer be able to do tests for hospitals, to the detriment of the patients, since many hospital laboratories are already overtaxed or do not perform many tests because of the lack of proper personnel. This situation must be corrected by amendment to medicare.

3. We must also advise Congress and the public that:

(a) State licensing in this field is an absolute necessity in all States and such licensing must cover all clinical scientists and the physicians who profess to practice the clinical sciences, whether pathologists or practicing physicians. Organized medicine has consistently opposed, and will continue to fight, licensing for this profession, to the detriment of the public welfare.

(b) The laboratory section of the medicare law will inveitably discourage desperately needed scientists from entering this vital field, which is already plagued by a critical shortage.

(c) All private clinical laboratories must be owned and directed by the same individual, thus eliminating the many rackets that are now plaguing this field and also eliminating the anarchic situations that exist.

If these revisions are made in the medicare law, and every Member of Congress and the people are advised of the situation and its deleterious effect on the public, the clinical scientists, and the medicare program, we will have made a beginning on the task of elevating the present inferior status of responsible clinical scientists to their rightful position as providers of much-needed services for the public welfare.

Brinkmanship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, recent developments in Vietnam have brought a spasm of proposals on how to deal with the situation. A news story by Richard Dougherty and an editorial in the Des Moines Register are of particular interest. Feeling that this is a matter of extreme importance, I am putting them in the Record for the benefit of my colleagues:

Brinkmanship Plea by GOP

(By Richard Dougherty)

Washington.—A call for a "brinkmanship" brand of foreign policy which would show the Russians that a "nuclear war would be more costly to the Soviet Union than to the United States," has been issued by the Republican Congressional Committee.

Castigating the "purely defensive attitude" of President Johnson in dealing with the cold war, the GOP group urges a "bolder" alternative which envisions the following course of action:

The military use of outer space "if necessary."

U.S.-aided invasion of Red China by Chinese Nationalists if there is "Red Chinese intervention in Vietnam."

A message to North Vietnam that "unless it ceases further aggression, its own existence may be at stake."

These and related hardline positions are contained in the editorial of the congressional committee's March newsletter. The committee's principal purpose is to raise money for the campaigns of GOP House Members. It is headed by Representative Bob Wilson, of California.

The tone as well as specific recommendations of the editorial are in considerable contrast to the foreign policy pronouncements of the Republican Coordinating Committee—the top policy body of the GOP and ostensibly the party's official voice.

The coordinating committee has generally followed the lead of Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen, Republican, of Illinois, in supporting the President in foreign affairs.

In urging a return to "brinkmanship," the congressional committee declares that "we cannot forget that we owe our past victories in the cold war to 'brinkmanship' and our failures to its absence." It adds: "So long as our enemies wage little wars and practice brinkmanship, we are compelled to do so—or go from retreat to retreat."

A Return to Brinkmanship

"Brinkmanship" has been a bad word to most people since it was coined by critics of John Foster Dulles, the Eisenhower Secretary of State who once wrote that "going to the brink of war" was a "necessary art" under cold war conditions.

Now an editorial in the March newsletter of the Republican Congressional Committee calls on President Johnson to return to brinkmanship.

"We cannot forget that we owe our past victories in the cold war to 'brinkmanship' and our failures to its absence," the newsletter says. "So long as our enemies wage little wars and practice brinkmanship, we are compelled to do so—or go from retreat to retreat."

These are wild words, coming from supposedly conservative, responsible representatives of the people. Any party out of power is tempted to take extreme positions to make the "ins" look timid and unenterprising. But this is nuclear war they are talking about. "Nuclear war would be more costly to the Soviet Union than to the United States," the newsletter alleges, and it wants U.S. foreign policy to make it clear to the Russians that this is so.

But is it so? And are the costs reasonable?

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara estimated in January that a surpise all-out Soviet missile attack on the United States would kill some 70 percent of the U.S. population. He estimated that if the attack wiped out all but one-fifth of American missile strength, an American counterattack would still kill one-third of the Russian population and destory one-half of the Soviet industrial capacity.

These estimates are based on unprovable assumptions, but the order of magnitude on the two sides rings true. Geography and first-strike doctrine both make the United States more vulnerable. If McNamara is right, or anywhere nearly so, the United States would suffer far more than Russia from a nuclear war—but both sides would suffer blows which are "unacceptable"—that is, no sane statesman would risk them. A U.S. surprise attack might reverse the proportions, but not the unacceptability.

There is a good deal of concern nowadays that the Chinese Communist leadership is in some degree "paranoid" on the subject of nuclear war, and has been for years. Now Red China has its first nuclear weapons. We would hate to think that U.S. Republican Congressmen shared the same delusions of grandeur and persecution, the same callousness about the lives of hundreds of millions of human beings.

Any government has to take risks, and the Johnson administration is taking rather greater ones than we feel happy about. But does it make sense to press the President to take vastly greater ones?

In a situation of nuclear threat and counterthreat, and of rapidly escalating nonnuclear war, it is not possible either to withdraw, or hold, or fight harder without grave danger. But surely it is wise to be very cautious about escalation, and to keep seeking ways to deescalate, keep seeking ways to get the struggle back into peaceful forms.

In Dulles' day, the cold war was two-sided, now it is many-sided. In his day, drawing lines and threatening war if the other side crossed them seemed to work. Today all sides cross the lines of the other sides and jump over them into faraway countries with the greatest of ease. In Dulles' day, the United States spent millions, but killed nobody. Today we are killing thousands and threatening to kill millions in the name of "freedom," while the badly divided "Communist camp" kills thousands and threatens millions in the name of "liberation."

A Coherent Transportation Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Daily News recently editorialized on President Johnson's proposal to establish a new Department of Transportation. "It makes good sense," the editorial said. I agree with that statement and with the other comments in the editorial, and I insert in the Record the Daily News' editorial of March 4, 1966:

Solving the Transport Maze

President Johnson's proposal for a Department of Transportation in the Cabinet makes good sense. Transportation now accounts for one out every six dollars spent in the United States. Last year the Nation paid $120 billion to move people and goods—more than the entire gross national product in 1940.

From the administrative point of view, the logic is unassailable for drawing together the 35 Federal agencies that spend $6 billion annually overseeing and subsidizing transportation.

The new Department could also provide the Nation a coherent transportation policy, for the first time in its history. The very growth of the industry—or group of industries—has brought in its wake problems of such complexity that they defy State lines and piecemeal planning and suggest the need for coordinated policymaking.

Mr. Johnson has elected not to include the economic regulatory agencies in the new Department. In any long-range planning these departments probably ought to be included. But political expediency apparently dictates that the thorny problem of the regulatory agencies and their special relationship to the various branches of the transportation industry not be tackled now.

Of greater importance is to make a start on planning the Nation's transportation future. A Cabinet Department offers an invaluable taking-off point.

Traveler, Beware

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, American cruise ships have the highest safety standards in the world.

Unfortunately, however, 9 out of every 10 cruise passengers sail from U.S. ports on foreign ships.

Far too many foreign cruise ships are overage and unsafe. Every American undoubtedly remembers the horrifying tragedy of the *Yarmouth Castle*—a foreign cruise vessel which caught fire and sank with a loss of 89 lives.

As an aftermath of the *Yarmouth Castle* tragedy, many Americans became aware for the first time of the efforts of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to impose U.S. safety standards on foreign vessels carrying U.S. citizens as passengers. The chairman of our Maritime Committee, Edward A. Garmatz, of Maryland, responded to the American traveling public by naming a special board of consultants to study the *Yarmouth Castle* sinking and make recommendations to the committee. The consultants are expected to make their recommendations known to us within the very near future, Mr. Speaker, and I understand that their recommendations will include proposed courses of legislative action.

Chairman Garmatz and the members of the Maritime Committee are looking forward to an opportunity to respond forcefully to the need that exists for protecting U.S. citizens from sailings aboard substandard vessels.

One indication of the traveling public's concern is evident in the publication in the April 1966 issue of Changing Times of an article entitled "Traveler, Beware." This article in Mr. Kiplinger's fine periodical reviews our House Merchant Marine Committee's recent activities in connection with cruise traffic regulation.

I believe it would be useful to give every Member of this body an opportunity to read "Traveler, Beware," and I would like to have it appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The article follows:

TRAVELER, BEWARE

Long, long ago when camel caravans were new, some sharpshooting travel agent no doubt hawked "luxury trips across the desert at cutrate prices."

No doubt he found many customers eager to pay good shekels for a good buy.

And doubtless it came to pass that some of these unsuspecting travelers found themselves riding mangy, overage dromedaries and stopping at second-class oases, if indeed they ever got past the city gates at all.

Alas, in all the centuries since, the unscrupulous promoter has not become extinct.

He's still at large today, working the same ancient wiles: enticement, misrepresentation, deception, fraud.

He preys on teachers and students, taking money for illegal charter flights, often with no thought of ever arranging for an airplane.

He preys on unsophisticated vacationers, booking them on glamor-filled cruises aboard creaky floating junkyards that more than once have proved to be fiery deathtraps.

He may even be linked with the jet swindle set, an international ring of con men and thieves whose specialties include that appealing item, the cut-price ticket.

And you, in all innocence, could become his victim.

The sad truth is that the blameless traveler has scant protection against those who would mislead or deceive him. Official agencies lack either vigor or authority or both. Industry groups concerned often tend to put their own interests first.

So your best protection against disappointed hopes or personal loss—or risk to life itself—is your own awareness, good sense, and familiarity with facts such as those related here.

A SAFETY CRISIS ON CRUISE SHIPS—BUT WHO CARES ENOUGH TO END IT?

Consider the *Yarmouth Castle*, which you recall, caught fire on a voyage from Miami last November and sank 60 miles off Nassau with a loss of 89 lives.

Three months earlier, a congressional committee had held hearings on a series of bills to regulate cruise traffic. The bills were an aftermath of indignation aroused during the summer of 1964 when hundreds of passengers expecting to sail on the *Riviera Prima* and the same *Yarmouth Castle* had been left stranded on New York piers.

Most of the bills were directed at the questionable financial responsibility of cruise operators, which accounted for the cancellations and strandings. But one called, prophetically, for strict safety inspections of cruise ships flying foreign flags. This measure was offered by Representative WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, a California Republican who had become disturbed when the 33-year-old *Lakonia*, sailing from England under Greek registry, sank in flames at sea on a 1963 Christmas cruise with 155 passengers perishing.

"What assurances do we now have that a fate similar * * * does not lie in wait for our citizens?" MAILLIARD demanded.

"Old ships do not fade away. They are employed in the American cruise trades * * *. All too often have unwary passengers placed life and limb in jeopardy * * * or suffered severe discomfort owing to substandard conditions, or lost their savings when some irresponsible cruise operator has canceled the sailing at the last moment."

Certainly the safety crisis was no secret even before these hearings took place. The preceding summer the New York Bureau of Consumer Frauds and Protection in the office of Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz had asked the Coast Guard to make special inport inspections of defects in the *Riviera Prima*. Five years earlier the Coast Guard had found foreign cruise liners sailing from Miami could not launch their boats within the maximum allowable 10 minutes. And the National Maritime Union had warned travel agents and anyone who would listen: "Beware floating firetraps. Substandard foreign-flag cruise ships can turn your holiday into a holocaust."

During the hearings, much discussion centered on the *Yarmouth Castle*. It was built in the United States in 1927 and known as the *Evangeline* in the Boston-Nova Scotia trade before being renamed and transferred to Panamanian registry. John E. Smith, Jr., who at the time of the cancellations was president of the Caribbean Cruise Lines, which was agent for the owners of the *Yarmouth Castle*, told of its 1964 misfortunes, more than a year before its final "holiday holocaust."

"The vessel failed to maintain its contract speed," he recalled, "ran out of water, short of fuel, and operated better than 15 hours late on each of the four sailings that she completed. When it rained, the roof leaked with water dropping in the main lounge. The ship's machinery finally broke down when, according to the surveyor's report, the chief engineer added salt water to the boilers."

All this was spread on the record, remember, before the *Yarmouth Castle* sailed on her last tragic cruise.

MAILLIARD's bill was not passed. In fact, it got short shrift. One Government bureau after another flatly opposed it or dodged rather than take a position.

The Federal Trade Commission pleaded that its authority did not extend to advertising by common carrier (though it actually does extend to misleading advertising by tourist agencies).

The Treasury was against the bill because it would affect trade relations.

Commerce said it would be bad for the balance of payments.

State claimed it would harm foreign relations.

Navy feared it would endanger national defense.

YES, REGISTRY DOES MATTER

The heart of the issue is the difference between U.S. registry and foreign registry. Nine out of ten cruise passengers from U.S. ports sail on foreign ships, over half flying the flags of Liberia and Panama, so this is a difference that matters.

Since 1934, when the *Morro Castle* burned off Asbury Park, N.J., killing 125 persons, this country's maritime regulations have become the world's strictest. They require extensive firefighting equipment, rigidly restrict the use of wood, and demand draperies and furnishings of fire-resistant materials. They specify how many fire doors must be where, call for fire detection and sprinkler systems, and set standards for bulkhead and compartment design.

Other nations prefer adherence to the Safety of Life at Sea Conventions (SOLAS), which are far more accommodating. The 1948 convention, for example, applies its regulations only to ships built after 1952. The 1960 convention, adopted after the *Stockholm-Andrea Doria* collision, did not take effect until 1965. All ships built earlier are exempt as long as they are certified as complying with the requirements in effect at the time they were built. The *Yarmouth Castle*, for instance, was certified by reason of compliance with provisions of the 1914 convention, which contained no fire regulations. Furthermore, a certificate issued by one signatory to a convention has to be accepted by all others.

Thus, these artful provisions perpetuate standards found to be inadequate in the past and provide a convenient legalistic device for evading the U.S. standards of today. They explain why the runaway fleet of old American-built ships ready for the scrap heap now fly flags of convenience, especially Liberian and Panamanian, which have the lowest standards of all. Under these banners, owners are free to ignore construction, inspection, overhaul, and age-limit regulations—and also free to sail in and out of U.S. ports and to carry American passengers.

"By reducing the amount of cruising that is done to the Caribbean, the bills would have an adverse effect upon the economies of the Caribbean islands, including the Virgin Islands," opined the Maritime Administrator.

Only the Coast Guard spokesman was so bold as to allow—when prodded by questioning—that "we would like to have the world comply to the standards that the United States has established."

But no Government official, not a single one stood up to state the tragically plain fact: The lives of Americans sailing aboard substandard vessels of foreign registry need protection, desperately.

Yet as William H. Penrose, an authority on maritime affairs and staff member of the Maritime Transportation Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences, commented later: "Our public officials apparently decided the best course of action was inaction."

Inaction was the choice of private groups, too—the Hotel Association of New York City, the American Society of Travel Agents, the Caribbean Tourist Association, American Express Co., the National Association of Meat Purveyors. All declared the Mailliard bill would be detrimental to their interests.

Only the Committee of American Steamship Lines and the AFL–CIO maritime committee backed the proposal. Of course, they too had their special interests to serve. However, nobody disputed Hoyt Haddock, the union man, when he testified that safety conditions on these ships were horrible.

A classic example is the *Acapulco*, built in 1923, formerly the *Nassau* and also formerly the *Europa*, *Rimutako*, and *Mongolia*. It passed into Mexican hands in 1961 and when it came into a U.S. port for its first cruise, the Coast Guard inspected and rejected it on U.S. standards, since Mexico was not a SOLAS signatory. Mexico solved this problem in jig time by joining the convention.

Lloyd's Register is filled with biographies of overage ships that have undergone changes in name and color. In the Caribbean trade are the *Bahama Star*, age 35, formerly *Arosa Star*, *Puerto Rico*, *Borinquen*, Panamanian registry; the *Florida*, age 35, Liberian registry; the *Arkadia*, age 35, formerly *New Australia* and *Monarch of Bermuda*, Greek registry; the *Queen Frederica*, age 39, formerly the *Atlantic*, *Matsonia*, *Malolo*, Greek registry; the *Yarmouth*, age 39, formerly *Yarmouth Castle* and *Queen of Nassau*, Panamanian registry; and the *Franca C*, a venerable 52, formerly the *Roma* and *Medina*, Italian registry. All sail to and from U.S. ports.

HOW TO COME HOME HAPPY

What can be done? Seven States (Massachusetts, Maryland, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, California) now have honest label laws requiring foreign shipping lines to state country of registry in their advertising. Extremely unpopular among affected steamship companies and their ad agencies, these laws are often honored with such small-print obscuring phrases as "all Italian crew—Liberian registry" or "fully classified by the American Bureau of Shipping" (which rates ships for insurance purposes only).

They are halfway measures at best. Congress could treat cruise traffic to and from our ports as domestic trade and thereby reserve it to ships flying the U.S. flag. But this would not necessarily bring higher standards aboard foreign ships.

The best answer is to extend our safety legislation to all passenger ships trading with the United tSates, just as civil aviation laws cover foreign airliners landing at American airfields.

Meantime, the October 1964 advice by Changing Times is still valid: For a comfortable and carefree cruise, watch your step before you walk the gangplank. Ships advertised as "completely new" are likely to be reconditioned old timers. Check with someone who has traveled on the vessel you have in mind. Find out whether the ship has stabilizers and complete air conditioning. Ask who operates it and when it was built.

Although your travel agent may forget to tell you, American ships have the highest safety standards in the world. The celebrated giant ocean liners that run on regular schedules also stress safety as well as service. An admonition: Be cautious about booking on a ship that's more than 15 or 20 years old.

Rev. Spurgeon E. Crayton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased yesterday to have as my guest the Reverend Spurgeon E. Crayton, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church of Amityville, N.Y., and to be present on the House floor to hear him deliver the opening prayer, the first clergyman from the Second Congressional District to do so.

The Reverend Crayton was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., and attended New York University and Philadelphia Bible College and before his current pastorate was assigned to Calvary Baptist Church at Easthampton, N.Y. His active work as program chairman of the ministerial fellowship committee and his position as assistant secretary to the Eastern Baptist Association are evidence of his reputation as one of the leading young clergymen in New York.

The humble, but moving and meaningful prayer said by Reverend Crayton bears repetition:

> Psalms 133: 1: Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.
>
> Our Father in Heaven, grant that we may now be drawn together in unity and in spirit. May these days of crisis, which try our souls and tend to harden them, create within us new resources and capacities, enabling us to follow the loftiest ideas without fear and without faltering. Grant that amidst the yearnings of our troubled world and through the storm of human indifference, we may hear the voice of Our Great Captain of life's mighty ocean saying, "Peace be still."
>
> Bless our leaders and Nation in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord.
>
> Amen.

Golden Passport

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, the Assateague Island National Seashore, which was authorized in the first session of this Congress, is located in my district. Undoubtedly, this will be an area where literally millions of people will be able to enjoy the beauties of nature and the broad white sand beaches of our Atlantic coastline.

A major portion of the funds for the purchase and development of the seashore will result from moneys gathered in the land and water conservation fund. The $7 golden passport is a good buy in anyone's book. I am pleased to have purchased mine recently, and certainly encourage all other Members of this body to participate.

The golden passport will provide you with entry privileges to some 7,000 Federal recreation areas.

For $7 you can buy a golden passport. It will provide you with entry privileges to some 7,000 Federal recreation areas.

The golden passport is offered in 1966 as a part of Operation Golden Eagle, a program designed to attract grassroot support of a nationwide effort to promote wise conservation practices.

The 1966 permit is valid for an entire year—from April 1 to March 31, 1967.

The golden passport will admit you and all the people traveling with you in a private vehicle an unlimited number of times to all the Federal recreation areas commonly entered by automobile.

The golden passport also will admit you alone, regardless of how you travel, to all Federal recreation areas that charge entrance fees. This means that you personally can use the golden passport to enter Federal recreation areas as many times as you wish, whether you walk in, travel by commercial bus, or go by some other means.

That is an outstanding outdoor recreation bargain. It fits very well with the theme of Operation Golden Eagle: "Use, enjoy, and help expand, your great American outdoor land."

The golden passport is for sale at the offices of Federal land managing agencies, at entry points to Federal recreation areas, at offices of the American Automobile Association, and by mail from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Where else can you gain entrance to hundreds of millions of acres of recreation land across the Nation—boasting some of our finest scenery, hiking trails, campgrounds, and other attractions—for such a modest price?

But that is only part of the bargain.

In addition to being a permit for you to use and enjoy, the golden passport is your personal commitment to help preserve our outdoor heritage.

The $7 you spend for a golden permit goes into the land and water conservation fund. Secretary of the Interior Udall has called on Americans to help endow the Nation's future outdoor recreation areas through purchase of the $7 golden permit.

By participating as partners in conservation, Secretary Udall explained, we buy a share of a particular recreation area, park, or forest, or perhaps a quiet green spot near a great city where children can play.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund not only provides the muscle we need to help retain our national heritage. It is a symbol of our determination to save and create outdoor beauty in wilderness areas or near our homes.

All the States have signified a need for the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Through the fund, States are able to plan, acquire, and develop needed outdoor recreation areas with a constant source of matching grants to assist them.

Money from the sale of the $7 permit is a major source of revenue to the fund. When you buy a permit, you show that you desire to provide outdoor recreation opportunities to meet demands in your State and your community.

You make a tangible contribution toward meeting tomorrow's outdoor recreation needs.

You also join the increasing army of public spirited citizens who are marshaling their resources to improve the Nation's outdoor recreation facilities—State, local, and Federal.

This reflects a new national awareness of the need for preservation and enhancement of our open space. This new awareness has gained impetus from many sources—from the President, the Congress, the State and localities, conservation organizations, and interested private citizens.

The President has reflected genuine concern for the physical appearance of the Nation as well as the challenges faced in providing adequate public recreation opportunities for everyone.

What are some of the reasons behind the new feeling regarding conservation? There are many, but I will cite only three of them.

These three reasons can be abbreviated by three letters—P-U-T.

P stands for population, which is growing rapidly. By the year 2000, some 350 million Americans will use our resources. The amount of new leisure will burden our outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Power and water consumption will increase dramatically. Land values will rise sharply.

U means urbanization. In the next 35 years our cities and metropolitan areas will expand increasingly. Before the end of the present century, more than 75 percent of our people will live in cities and environs.

Crowding people into metropolitan areas often denies them access to beauty and ancient outdoor values long-cherished by American tradition. Open space must be set aside to meet future metropolitan needs.

T is for technology, where tremendous advances are being made. Progress has its waste products—junked automobiles, air and water pollutants, and the poison of some chemicals, to mention a few. As one writer succinctly stated: "Our effluents tend to exceed our affluence."

Your purchase of the $7 gold-colored permit will put financial strength where it is most needed to help solve some of our most pressing conservation problems.

Many new and improved outdoor recreation opportunities are needed by the State, their cities and counties, and at Federal areas. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act created a source from which Congress may appropriate money to provide urgently needed public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

States and certain Federal agencies are eligible to receive money from the land and water conservation fund. States may allocate portions of the money they receive from the fund to their cities, counties, and other non-Federal public agencies. The program will continue under present law through 1989.

During the 1965–66 fiscal years Congress appropriated $141 million from the fund for State and Federal purposes. Of this amount, nearly $95 million will go to the States and their political subdivisions and $46 million to Federal agencies.

Two-fifths of the amount apportioned to the States is divided equally among all the States, and three-fifths is apportioned on the basis of population, out-of-State visitor use, and Federal recreation resources and programs in the States. Matching grants from the fund made by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation already are producing improvements in State and local recreation opportunities.

Fund grants have been used to assist a number of the States in preparing their initial statewide outdoor recreation plans. Most of the States have received some matching money to acquire or develop outdoor recreation areas and facilities. By the end of 1966, it is expected that all the States will have received money from the fund.

The fund derives revenue from the sale of the annual permit and other Federal recreation admission and user fees; the sale of surplus Federal real property; and the Federal motorboat fuels tax.

Fees from the sale of the entrance permits and user charges provide substantial revenues to the land and water conservation fund. In 1965, the first year of the annual Federal permit, approximately $7 million accrued to the fund through sales of entrance permits and user fees.

By purchasing an annual permit, you register your support of an effort that reaches your own neighborhood. For the first time, a Federal channel exists through which State and local governments can receive the assistance they have needed for some years. That is one of the significant features of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Another important feature is that the Act helps put the Nation's public outdoor recreation program on a pay-as-you-go basis. Congress will not appropriate any more money from the Fund than total receipts permit. When you and I buy annual Federal permits, we put our cash down to help acquire and develop urgently-needed public recreation areas. The more recreation permits are sold, the more money will be available for State, local, and Federal purposes.

Thomas Jefferson once said:

> The care of human life and happiness * * * is the first and only legitimate object of good Government.

There are few purposes more closely related to human life and happiness than those that can be accomplished by the States, their political subdivisions, and the Federal Government under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

President Lyndon B. Johnson stated in his Natural Beauty Message to Congress:

> A growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty with its demand for living space, and is placing increased demand on overburdened areas of recreation and pleasure.
>
> We must not only protect the countryside and save it from destruction, we must restore what has been destroyed and salvage the beauty and charm of our cities. Our conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation. Its concern is not with nature alone, but with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not just man's welfare, but the dignity of man's spirit.

It would be difficult to espouse higher objectives than those voiced by President Jefferson and President Johnson.

With the full participation of everyone, our Nation can reach those objectives. Your participation is important. Your support of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act through a purchase of a golden passport is most welcome.

Thank you.

The Right To Know

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, for the past few years, we have been continually faced with the demands of many of our citizens that they be permitted to exercise their rights.

One right—the right to know—is now being brought to the forefront, not by demonstrations but by those in the news media.

On editorial supporting the right to know appeared recently in the Gatlinburg Press of Gatlinburg, Tenn., and I would like to include it at this point in the RECORD, as I wholeheartedly agree with this position:

> THE RIGHT TO KNOW
>
> More and more informed commentators are expressing concern over an excess of secrecy within the Government. The general public, they believe, is being deprived of vital information which it has the right to know.
>
> It is obvious that the secret label must be attached to certain facts and programs involving the national security. But that, certainly, is as far as the withholding of information should ever be allowed to go. The danger is that secrecy may be used to cover up mistakes, misjudgments, and situations which would prove highly unpalatable to the voters.
>
> The right to know is an essential protection for a free people. To deny that right is to use a tool of the dictators.

"The Fraud of 'Canned News'"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, our colleagues will recall the great furor that arose recently with respect to allegations concerning managed news. My purpose today is to place before the House an article concerning managed editorials. The article of which I speak is entitled "The Fraud of 'Canned News'." Written by Ray Denison, it appears in the March issue of the Federationist, the official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Denison is a member of the AFL-CIO Department of Public Relations. I stress this identification so that there may be no question as to the source of the material which I am about to place before the House. I also call attention to the fact that the article is subtitled "A Case Study on 14(b)" and state for the RECORD that I am the principal sponsor of H.R. 77, a bill that would repeal section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. So much for identification.

Although this article speaks quite eloquently for itself, I do want to emphasize the fact that these "canned" editorials and the so-called news services that purvey them appear to be on the increase. It is gratifying, therefore, that Publishers' Auxiliary in its edition of March 26 has editorialized on the use and abuse of the canned editorial. This commentary, which I am pleased to set forth herewith, makes mention. too, of "Big Brother PR specialists at all levels of State and Federal Government." What, one wonders, does the auxiliary make of the private public relations firms and their modus operandi? For a candid account of how such a firm operates, I am pleased to place before my colleagues some promotion material issued by Planned Communication Services, an organization which I must confess is new to me. It is interesting to note that this firm not only supplies an editor with canned editorials on behalf of clients, but canned stories as well, all the better to serve the grassroots.

Mr. Speaker, in setting forth the following material, it is not my intention to lecture or browbeat our communications media or any portion of it. But I feel very deeply that all Americans have a vital interest in the preservation of the freedoms guaranteed by the first amendment. We would all to a man violently resist any frontal assault upon those freedoms. My concern, however, is not with the frontal assault, but with the insidious abuse of the first amendment that is implicit in the material I am about to spread upon the Record. Publishers' Auxiliary, in commentary on the use of unlabeled canned editorials, terms such usage as "cheating" and a "betrayal" of the reader. I think this to be a fair and accurate characterization.

Our postal law provides rather severe penalties for the editor or publisher who misleads his readers by failure to brand advertising content as such. If it is in the public interest to prevent deceit in a periodical's news columns, is it not in the public interest as well to prevent deceit on the editorial page? I am not so naive as to think we can eliminate the use of canned editorials, but I do think serious consideration should be given to a requirement that they be labeled as such, and that those who have bought and paid for the editorial space be identified.

Mr. Speaker, I herewith set forth in the order named Mr. Denison's article; the editorial from Publishers' Auxiliary; and the promotion material issued by Planned Communication Services.

[From the Federationist]

The Fraud of "Canned News": A Case of Study on 14(b)

(By Ray Denison)

Readers of the weekly Forsyth, Mont., Independent and the Winona, Miss., Times, have something in common. They have been the unknowing victims of a fraud perpetrated on them in the name of objective journalism.

They and tens of thousands of other readers of small town daily and weekly newspapers have been fed a steady diet of identical "canned copy" directed against the repeal of section 14(b)—all of it written, paid for, and distributed in behalf of the right-to-work advocates under the guise of news.

What subscribers to the Independent and Times paid for and believed to be news from recognized and responsible sources, or to be the creation of their local editor's mind and typewriter, actually has been the slick writing of right-to-work lobbyists in Washington, D.C.

The barrage of editorials and news on 14(b) which occupied the news and editorial pages of hundreds of American small town daily and weekly newspapers got there because the lobbyists paid Washington news services a fee to send them to editors. They appeared by the hundreds, unchanged in content or headline in virtually every State of the Union.

While the Nation's press was already heavily weighted in favor of retaining 14(b), the fraud took place when the news and editorial columnists were given over directly to the writings of right-to-work advocates.

Generally, there are two accepted methods of obtaining news space in a newspaper:

1. A press release or press conference, wherein a point of view is presented and the editor evaluates what, if any, use he will make of the offering;

2. A story sent to the editor via a news-gathering agency, such as Associated Press, United Press International, and others.

These services are usually beyond the means of small weekly newspapers, so other news services are utilized, some of them with questionable purposes.

Far from being a phenomenon peculiar to the 14(b) fight, the "we'll peddle your cause as news for a fee" business become a substantial Washington industry, thriving on the deception that a point of view presented as a news story is more likely to be read and believed than an advertisement—and a lot cheaper.

In the 14(b) fight, this deception was practiced to a maximum.

The effect this editorial bombardment can have on a community mind was described by veteran reporter and press critic Ben Bagdikian in the February issue of the Federationist:

"The editorial page helps create community standards for discussion, if for no other reason than its effect on the commercial community. It is a major factor in deciding which issues become issues and it tends to limit the breadth of alternatives considered respectable or viable; it provides the basic arsenal of ideas and of the vocabulary of public discussion.

"This is where the American editorial page has failed most significantly."

Washington's "boilerplate" news services were first uncovered 4 years ago during a Senate inquiry into the tactics used by lobbyists for foreign powers. Their services for a fee, they admitted, were available with few reservations—even to the point of an editorial attack on U.S. foreign policy for a foreign government.

They found no difficulty in accepting a fee to crank out and distribute "news" in behalf of retaining section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Shortly before the 89th Congress reconvened in January, identical editorials appeared in scores of small-town newspapers. Each successive editorial deplored "the union bosses' control over Federal legislative processes"; bemoaned "President Johnson's payoff to labor cronies"; applauded "Senator Everett Dirksen and a loyal band of American Senators who were preventing the demise of democracy," et cetera.

None of the stories and editorials gave any clue that the views being presented had been paid for by an organization with a direct personal stake in the issue.

"Does the right-to-work hurt the wage earner?" asked one editorial. And in seven choice paragraphs the answer was obviously "No." Instead it painted a picture of bountiful prosperity and high pay for workers in the 19 right-to-work States.

The reader could be expected to assume that the editorial was the conclusion of the local editor—respected Rotarian, community leader and doting parent—who had examined facts and figures and the economic climate around him (most of the stories appeared in right-to-work States).

This editorial, however, was actually the product of National News-Research, a "boiler-room" operation in Washington, and had been distributed to hundreds of weekly and small town daily newspapers.

The cost to the local editor was nothing. The tab had been picked up by the right to-work sponsor, as was the cost of a steady stream of similar outpourings by other "news services."

What is National News-Research? Its major source of income is various extreme rightwing causes espoused by its founder, Ralph deToledano. A longtime advocate of radical rightwing causes, deToledano is a functionary in such far-right outfits as Young Americans for Freedom and the American Conservation Union. He is also the author of the 1963 book, "The Winning Side, a Case for Goldwater Conservatism" and in the 1964 presidential campaign had as a client the Citizens for Goldwater-Miller organization.

His good standing with America's far right was evidenced by the disclosure in the New York Times that some of the $200,000 in funds left over from the Goldwater presidential campaign was given to National News-Research and other conservative fringe groups.

No stranger to "right-to-work" groups, deToledano helped author the U.S. Chamber of Commerce booklet, Why Journalists Favor Voluntary Unionism.

While beating the drums for the legislative strangulation of 14(b)'s repeal, he also functioned as a columnist for Hearst's King Features syndicate. It was no surprise that his column got into the 14(b) issue and, understandably, utilized direct lines to advance information from the National Right-to-Work Committee.

In one instance, deToledano reported in his column—as did his new service in its canned editorials 2 weeks later—that compulsory unionism is opposed by four out of every five Americans, as a careful and highly competent poll, as yet unpublished, proves.

The unpublished poll was a highly questionable survey announced by the National Right-to-Work Committee shortly before the Senate cloture votes were taken.

Typical of the questions asked in the poll was:

"Some States have passed right-to-work laws which provide that a worker cannot be discharged from his job for either joining or not joining a union. If you were asked to vote on such a law, would you vote for it or against it?

Even this loaded query was rejected by union members; their numbers were easily overcome, however, by the bankers, merchants, doctors, and others who asserted they'd sure enough vote against any law that would cause them to lose their jobs if they didn't join a union.

But deToledano news service publisher or news columnist, wasn't the only purveyor of 14(b) news to the Nation's small town newspapers.

"Why not equally free?" asked an editorial in Washington Exclusive, an organ of U.S. Press, which makes its editor-serving service available to 1,500 editors.

The equal freedom begged for editorially was the freedom to prohibit union security contracts.

Newspaper which peddled similar paid-for plugs as news ranged from low wage, hard core right-to-work areas such as Kannapolis, N.C., and Meridian, Miss., to high wage, strongly unionized areas such as Pontiac, Mich., and Calumet, Ill.

For U.S. Press, an attack on the U.S. labor movement was easy. In 1961, at the time of Senate inquiries into lobbying activities on behalf of foreign nations, U.S. Press offered its editors an attack on U.S. foreign policy. Editorially criticized was the U.S. Government position in the Unitd Nations' debate on the Portuguese colony of Angola. The client? The Portuguese Government, whose American public relations representative paid U.S. Press $175 for distributing the editorial. No identification was made to the recipient editors as to the editorial's sponsor.

U.S. Press explains its role thusly: "This regular comprehensive news service is made possible by responsible American business institutions who pay an established fee to present timely business stories of free enterprise to grassroots Americans."

The Senate inquirers came up with the somewhat different view, reported Business Week magazine, that foreign lobbyists and public relations people were badly abusing the law. The Senate committee disclosed, said Business Week, that too often public relations firms disseminate material from a foreign government without identifying its source; that newsmen accept cash for favorable stories about unpopular governments without disclosing how the story was promoted, that lobbyists plug programs on Capitol Hill and influence policy without revealing that they are being paid by foreign interests.

The Senate disclosures related only to Government regulation of anonymous propaganda peddlers for foreign interests. There is no legislation which applies to concealment of the source of propaganda being fed to Americans in behalf of native interests.

As to the editors who receive their material, U.S. Press characterizes them as having in common a "conservative sentiment—the spark of freedom cherished by hundreds of unreconstructed country editors."

An editor's laziness is also helpful, as one public relations firm vice president candidly reported to a client. One of his writers, he reported, "is doing a lot of pinch-hitting for dead and disabled editors. * * * Tuesday we prepared a couple of editorials for the U.S. Press Association."

"Pinch-hitting" during the December-February 14(b) campaign amounted to considerably more than a couple of editorials.

Readers of the earlier-mentioned Forsyth, Mont., Independent (1,800 circulation) were treated to 4 canned editorials extrolling the virtues of 14(b). During the same period, a record of sorts was set in "right to work" Albemarle, N.C., where readers of the Stanly News and Press (9,371 circulation) received the canned syrup of pro-14(b) editorials on 5 occasions.

Considering that U.S. Press testified to having 300 clients at the time of the Senate investigation, 14(b) received its top drawer attention. And on the thorny question of whether editors ought to have the opportunity, in the exercise of their judgment, to know the origin of the editorials, the president of U.S. Press disagreed.

"Well, sir, frankly I do not," he told Senate investigators. Editors must know, he said, that material they were getting for free must be paid for by "such fees" and it wasn't necessary to spell out the specific source.

If the editor had small chance of knowing—though he might well surmise—the reader had no chance at all. And, even if an astute reader eventually figured out that there just might be more to 14(b) than he was being fed, it was too late to react.

Besides, the "boilerroom" outpourings never cease. The reader is now finding another labor "issue" on his local newspaper's editorial page. The current editorial starts off: "The name sounds like some kind of disease; and perhaps in a sense it is. There's a bill now before Congress (H.R. 10027) called the common situs or secondary boycott bill. It would allow a construction workers' union to stop all work on a building project if the union bosses * * *."

Looks like U.S. Press is already busy with "news" in behalf of another client.

[Editorial from Publishers' Auxiliary]

Handouts and Editorials

One reads considerable comment these days from correspondents who express alarm over the wide acceptance of the Government handout. Many a fourth estater has blasted his colleagues for taking the easy way provided by "Big Brother" PR specialists at all levels of State and Federal Government. With the handout, a reporter is relieved of all need to think and has reduced himself to the status of a messenger boy. But what about the publisher who fills his editorial pages with canned editorials?

The canned editorial comes wrapped in innocuous words and deals with subjects of such broad nature that no editorial page using them will be accused of having an opinion. This form of perversion is for sale and many newspapers subscribe to the service and foist upon their readers the appearance of editorial thought.

If we are going to call the handout-accepting reporter a messenger boy, what do we say about the publisher who deceives his readership with the canned editorial? These things appear on editorial pages all over the country as though they were written by the editor. They are offered to the reader like pearls of wisdom from the lips of the editor—and if this isn't cheating—call it something else.

The betrayal goes deeper. The person subscribing to the newspaper has a legitimate right to expect the publication to act like a newspaper. He has the right to be treated honestly. He has the right to expect opinion to be labeled and he has the right to think that the editorial columns have been authored by the erudite sector of the publication. Most of all, he's got the right to expect 10 cents' worth of integrity.

[Promotional material issued by Planned Communication Services]

Introducing Planned Communication Services

Planned Communication Services is a service organization, specializing in mass-media publicity placements—for public relations firms, advertising agencies, companies, associations and nonprofit organizations.

When you have a new consumer product or a special event or a public service theme or an organizational image you want to publicize nationally, Planned Communication Services can cover the thousands of mass-media outlets for you more effectively and at less cost than you could yourself.

Key to PCS's operation are five supplementary services, each of which (1) is aimed at a specific group of mass-media outlets and (2) regularly supplies them material through established formats.

For example, PCS' Editor's Digest is used as a source of feature stories by thousands of editors of daily newspapers and house organs.

Similarly, Selected News Features supplies editorial mats regularly to weekly newspapers. Panorama services interviews and "how to" programs to radio stations throughout the Nation. TV Topics provides script still kits to U.S. television stations. And PCS Film Productions distributes TV newsfilms and featurettes.

When you use Planned Communication Services to handle your mass-media publicity projects, you save the time and expense of trying to contact these editors yourself—which would involve mailing out hundreds upon hundreds of press releases, kits and/or scripts.

You also free your creative and production staffs to work on other aspects of your overall publicity program.

And when you use two or more of PCS' five supplementary services you can easily coordinate your publicity effort among the different mass media.

With Planned Communication Services you obtain placements of a quality and quantity that could not be achieved by any other method.

Editor's Digest

When you want to place a full-length feature story in hundreds of daily newspapers, house organs, and selected trade and farm magazines throughout the United States, PCS can accomplish this for you with Editor's Digest.

A regular-sized magazine mailed every 6 weeks to approximately 10,000 editors in this group, Editor's Digest contains summaries (one to a page) of stories currently available from Planned Communication Services.

These summaries are attractively presented with particular attention paid to both graphics and editorial text—to effectively sell your story to the editors.

By checking off keyed self-addressed cards editors select the stories they want after which the actual stories—mimeographed, with glossy photographs or matted illustrations—are sent to them by PCS, or if you wish by your own publicity department.

PCS handles all the production and distribution details involved in Editor's Digest, including all research, writing, and art work.

In addition to the regular mailings to 10,000 editors, distribution can be tailored—to meet special needs—by split-runs and regional mailings.

Detailed reports of use, together with original tearsheets are rendered periodically so you will have a complete record of your placements.

Selected News Features

When you want to reach "grass roots" newspapers—small dailies, weeklies, and shopping papers—PCS can do the job for you with Selected News Features.

A publicity mat service, Selected News Features consists of a clipsheet and corresponding mats—ready for editors' immediate use. Distribution is made twice a month to more than 2,000 mat-using newspapers nationally.

Mats can be prepared as photo stories, panel cartoons, or editorial columns. For the many companies and agencies who use Selected News Features frequently, Planned Communication Services can develop series with individually designed logos.

Special distribution of single mats or series can also be made to mat-using newspapers in any region, State, county, or city trading area.

PCS provides all art and editorial preparation, as well as complete reports of usage—original tearsheets and analysis of each placement.

Reports of Placements

We believe the placement reporting methods used by PCS are unique in the public relations service field. They are based on the fact that an accurate measure of the effectivness of a publicity release depends on both the quality and quantity of its return.

Thus, we feel that the best way to evaluate a mass-media publicity project—not matter which medium is used—is on the basis of complete usage reports, including original tearsheets and circulation figures for the print services, and post-marked proof-of-use cards and market coverages figures for the broadcast services.

PCS provides detailed reports of this type to every client using any of our services. All reports give date and/or time of use, name of outlet, and city and State of placement.

Since the using period of a print release may cover 3 or 4 months, we generally provide a number of periodic reports to keep you posted on the progress of the project. For our broadcast services, which bring in results during a 3- to 6-week period, one complete report at the end of the "pull" provides all the information needed to analyze the return.

These comprehensive reports are an integral part of each service and allow you to keep currently informed of the specific mass-media placements resulting from each release. Even more important they act as a permanent record of the project for your review at any time.

A Partial List of Planned Communication Services' Accounts

Companies: Air France, American Airlines, American Cyanamid, American Express, Bausch & Lomb, Beech-Nut Life Savers, Bissell, John H. Breck, Cannon Mills, Chemstrand, Clairol, Corn Products, Du Pont, Eastman Chemical Products, Embassy Pictures, Esquire Socks, Geigy Chemical, General Electric, General Foods, General Time, Gillette, Grolier Society, M. Grumbacher, IBM, Johns-Manville, Jones & Laughlin Steel, Lever Bros., Life Magazine, Monsanto Chemical, National Distillers Products, Norwich Pharmaceutical, Olin Mathieson, Owens-Corning Fiberglas, Paramount Pictures, Parker Pen, Pepsi-Cola, Chas. Pfizer, Pillsbury, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Ralston Purina, Remington Arms, Springs Mills, Sunshine Biscuits, Sylvania Lighting Products, Thiokol Chemical, Time, Travelers Insurance, Tyrex, United Fruit, U.S. Rubber, Robert F. Warner, Worthington.

Public relations/advertising agencies: BBDO, G. M. Basford, Benton & Bowles, Biderman, Tolk & Associates, Botsford, Constantine & Gardner, Paul Bradley, Inc., Leo Burnett, Carl Byoir & Associates, Cunningham & Walsh, Daniel & Charles, D'Arcy, Donald E. Degnan & Associates, Sally Dickson Associates, Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy, Daniel J. Edelman & Associates, Fuller & Smith & Ross, Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Griswold-Eshleman, Margaret Herbst, P.R., Hill & Knowlton, Ketchum, MacLeod & Grove, Paul Klemtner & Co., the Philip Lesly Co., Bernard L. Lewis, Inc., Farley Manning Public Relations, MacManus, John & Adams, Maxon, John Moynahan & Co., Palmer, Willson & Worden, Public Relations Board, Robert, Richard & Walters, Fred Rosen Associates, Ruder & Finn, Rumrill, Harold J. Siesel Co., Theodore R. Sills & Co., Valentine-Radford, The Zlowe Co.

Associations and nonprofit institutions: Air Transport Association, Aluminum Association, American Glassware Association, American Hardboard Association, American Music Conference, American Optometric Association, Atlantic City Press Bureau, Belgian Begonia Growers Association, Bicycle Institute of America, the Bourbon Institute, Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Candy & Confectioners Association, CARE, Curacao Information Center, the Denim Council of America, Florida Citrus Commission, French Government Tourist Office, Independent College Funds of America, Japan External Trade Organization, Maine Sardine Council, Merion Bluegrass Association, Mexican National Tourist Council, National Cotton Council of America, National Lutheran Council, New York Convention & Visitors Bureau, Porcelain Enamel Institute, the Salvation Army, Stainless Steel Committee, Sugar Information, Inc., Tea Council of the U.S.A., Tobacco Institute.

RATE SCHEDULE

EDITOR'S DIGEST

1 story	$550
6 stories in 1 year	495
12 stories in 1 year	440

Story servicing to editors based on number of pictures in kit. Price includes quantity photos, offset stories, materials, handling, and postage.

Per kit prices are:

1 photo	$0.71
2 photos	.88
3 photos	.99
4 photos	1.17
Tapes requested for automated typesetting equipment	2.00

Selected news features

	1 column	2 columns [1]	3 columns
1 mat release	$300	$400	$500
6 mats in 1 year	285	380	475
12 mats in 1 year	270	360	450

[1] Finished cartoon art, 2 columns, $30.

PANORAMA

1 3-minute interview	$500
6 interviews in 1 year	475
1 1-minute spot narration	250
6 spot narrations	225
12 spot narrations	200
Full 7-inch record (any combination)	1,600
One-half record	900

TV TOPICS

Fee based on signed, postmarked use cards from TV stations. Cost is $25 per station up to a maximum of $575. There is no minimum. Research and scriptwriting: $35.

PCS FILM PRODUCTIONS

TV newsfilms—60-second, black and white, 16-mm., silent, with accompanying script, distributed nationally to 200 major market TV stations. Includes 1 day location shooting (within 150-mile radius of New York City or Los Angeles), editing, scripting, production, and distribution: $2,000.

Ability Counts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, one of my fine young constituents, Mr. Tony Benson, of Idabel, Okla., has won first place in the 1966 "Ability Counts" report-writing contest in Oklahoma, sponsored by the Governor's and the President's Committees on Employment of the Handicapped. Mr. Benson, who is 17 years of age and is a student in Gray High School, Idabel, Okla., will be coming to Washington for the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped April 28 and 29. With him will be his teacher, Miss Sandra Malin, who was first place winner in the 1959 State contest and came to Washington that year.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert in the Appendix of the RECORD Mr. Benson's report on "What Handicapped Workers Are Contributing to My Community."

The report follows:

WHAT HANDICAPPED WORKERS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO MY COMMUNITY

(By Tony Benson, 17, Idabel, Okla., Gray High School, Idabel, Okla.)

Scores of handicapped workers of Oklahoma are proving through an endless variety of tasks that the handicapped can contribute spirit, power, ability and success to America as we seek to promote the strength of the whole free world. Our handicapped citizens are asserting their worth by successfully serving as artists, radio announcers, county officials, architects, and professional workers in many other fields.

One artist whom we in southeast Oklahoma may point to with pride is Lynn Campbell, who spends much of her time painting. In the 2 years since she began to take art lessons, her oil paintings won the best-of-show award in a competitive division at the Oklahoma State Fair. Winning such an honor would not be so unusual except that Lynn, a polio victim who is paralyzed from the neck down, paints with a brush gripped firmly between her teeth. A portable iron lung helps her to breathe as she paints. Painting up to 6 hours a day, she can complete an oil painting in about 4 days. This lovely 22-year-old has maintained a remarkable attitude about her plight: "Think positively," is her motto.

Another remarkable person who is proving that ability counts is Arthur Crawford, announcer for our local radio station. This delightful personality greets many people cheerily as they turn the knobs on their radios, and he keeps up a lively chatter throughout the entire program. Those who are not personally acquainted with Art would never guess that he is paralyzed from the waist down. Likewise, it would be difficult to believe that this witty radio announcer cannot converse with even an intimate acquaintance without stuttering.

Despite the many pain-filled hours on the operating tables, Art has never let his handicap make him bitter or prevent him from leading a full life. While teaching in college, Art met and married one of his students. Both he and his wife are very active in community and church affairs. He occasionally serves as relief pastor for the First Methodist Church. Although so handicapped that he must walk with the aid of both a crutch and a walking stick, Arthur drives his own automobile, jumps from steps with an amazing degree of agility, and can even climb trees.

Arthur Crawford's life is a profile of stupendous courage—not a once-in-a-lifetime manifestation of courage that alters the course of events thereafter but an hourly conquest of the spirit and the will over physical limitations. Acts which seem simple to others—lifting a telephone receiver, adjusting a turntable, opening a door—become how-to problems for him, problems met head on without self-pity but with self-determination.

Another profile of courage in our town is Dub Wise, who specializes in hand-tooled leather work. At 15 this very active youngster was struck with polio. To a boy who loved horses, cattle, and the great outdoors this catastrophe was a crushing blow. For a time the future looked dark to Dub, but through sheer determination he finished high school and majored in animal husbandry in college. Although he has 80 percent disability in one leg and must continually wear a tortuous back brace, he operates the very successful Wise Saddle Shop in our community. Recently the Office of Economic Opportunity was so impressed with his business ability that it provided funds for the expansion of his shop.

These are only three of many examples in our community demonstrating that handicapped people are striving for a chance to prove their capabilities in a world of normal people. Having a job and receiving a regular pay check are tremendous boosters for handicapped people deemed unemployable by most factory regulations.

Another inflation to their ego is that they are restored to economic independence, thereby aiding our community and our Nation as contributing members of society. Records of those who have been given the opportunity to work more than justify their demand for a chance; they have become producers in their community instead of parasites on society.

Cheers for Our Good U.S. Navy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

NAVY'S VIETNAM ROLE

The enemy we're fighting in Vietnam has no navy, but that doesn't mean our own Navy has nothing to do in such an unconventional war. Far from it.

The U.S. Navy, of course, includes the Marine Corps whose units are in the thick of the land fighting. But the role of our big plane carriers again was emphasized in Navy officials' testimony last week before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Both Adm. David McDonald, Chief of Naval Operations, and Secretary Paul H. Nitze, urged approval of a nucelar-powered carrier like the *Enterprise* whose planes have been doing a top job against the Vietcong.

Shoreline duty of our carriers and smaller vessels is more important and pays off better than in previous wars because the Communist guerrillas control and use a thousand miles of the South Vietnamese coast. This means seaborne infiltration is all the easier—unless our patrol ships are on the job, which they are.

Besides that is the obvious great value of sending combat planes into action, carrying out air-sea rescue operations and providing logistics support. The Navy officials made out a good case for their arm of service, and correspondents covering the war vouch for it in almost daily accounts.

Little League Builds Big Men

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, the men and women who make Little League baseball a success all across the country and the young Americans who participate in it have always commanded my profound respect. In fact, if time would permit, I would like nothing better than to personally be a part of Little League baseball.

As you know, Little League was federally chartered by Public Law 378 of the 88th Congress. Since this very proper recognition by the Congress, the great work of character building which Little League has done for many years has gone forward with renewed vigor.

The purpose of Little League is to provide a beneficial program of baseball for boys. It helps a million boys each year to greater fulfillment in their formative years and offers a challenge to parents and adults who participate. Little League is an action program which encourages the competitive spirit and the desire for self-improvement. A boy must earn the right to be on the team. His attitudes and his desire to excel and improve his skills determine whether or not he makes the team. He must adapt to teamwork, take directions, learn to win and also lose. Such training is a true builder of character. Little League builds big men.

This week I was privileged to visit with Mr. W. A. Moran, president of the highly successful Sunnyvale Southern Little League, in my congressional district, and I was inspired anew as I learned of the plans of this league for the future.

The Southern Little League of Sunnyvale, Calif., began humbly 10 years ago with only about 180 to 200 participating boys between the ages of 9 and 12. It has grown to the point where more than 600 boys between the ages of 8 and 15 will participate this year. Parents and interested citizens have of course given increasingly of their time, effort, and personal resources to make this program possible. There has been some assistance from civic groups, school officials, and local government.

The progress of Little League baseball in Sunnyvale is a success story which could be told in hundreds of cities across this Nation—and always the success is the direct result of public-spirited private citizens who devotedly and unselfishly give of their time and energies.

Now, with the extension of Little League participation to youngsters from age 8 through 15, there will be many additional responsibilities that must be assumed by these hard-working volunteers. Local government agencies can aid them in waging our national fight against delinquency by providing facilities and required financial and administrative assistance. School authorities can insure the cooperation of their physical education departments and the use of school facilities. In this way, local government and unselfish individuals can join together in an investment in the future of American manhood which will pay great dividends.

In this difficult age and this time of change, where adjustment problems in our youth can easily arise, there is need to do even more than has been done in the past. Additional facilities will be needed in Sunnyvale and across the Nation. I devoutly hope that the increased contribution of time and energies by Little League volunteers will be matched by increased and improved facilities such as grounds, grandstands and backstops furnished by local authorities and civic groups. Such a partnership of effort will be required in developing the clean, wholesome, sportsmanlike, vigorous and competitive spirit in the young boys who will be tomorrow's men. There is no finer investment.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I think it might be interesting to hear the credo of the Little League volunteer. When he enters into Little League work, he pledges as follows:

> I will—
>
> Hold Little League to be a proud asset to our Nation and through my example will help to endow it with the highest possible standards.
>
> Respect the boy as an individual and keep in mind his capabilities, limitations, and the problems of growing up.
>
> Be active in the growing movement of Little League, ready to improve the estate of youngsters whenever possible, hoping to find honest enjoyment in the creative service the program affords.
>
> Recognize the responsibilities of training boys in lessons of fair play, discipline and teamwork.
>
> Keep myself informed through basic understanding of the objectives of the program.
>
> Cooperate in careful observance of the rules and regulations which are the strength of Little League.
>
> Encourage support of parents, educators, and all agencies devoted to the welfare of youth.
>
> Protect the Little League name and emblem against exploitation and Little League players against commercialization.

All of us in government, from local school boards, through city councils, county boards, statehouses, and here in Washington, could serve this Nation by joining in such a pledge.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay this small tribute to the men and women volunteers of Little League and to the boys who participate. They deserve increasing support because "Little League builds big men."

Liberty in Reverse

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I am including an article which appeared in the Herald American chain of newspapers serving Los Angeles County. Entitled "Liberty in Reverse," it refutes some of the specious objections which have been raised to the Justice Department proceedings relative to the W. E. B. Dubois Clubs.

For the information of my colleagues, the article by Mr. Warren Butler follows:

LIBERTY IN REVERSE

(By Warren Butler)

The reasoning used by some of our journalists that the effort to drive some of our tricky Communist front organizations out into the open where everyone can see them for what they are is somehow an impairment of free speech amazes me. Latest efforts along this line have to do with the W. E. B. Dubois Clubs which are named for an individual who was a self-proclaimed Communist who asserted that he was disillusioned with what we are pleased to call our free society. Howls of rage have been cluttering up the air and many publications since Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach recently started proceedings designed to require the clubs to register as a Communist-front organization and therefore an agent of a foreign government.

What the Communists who actually control this type of organization are seeking, of course, is the freedom to pretend. They want people to believe that they are something that they are not.

NOT ANYTHING NEW

There isn't anything new about this, of course. It is an idea that originated with Karl Marx himself. Marx made it plain that if necessary the truth must go out the window in order to advance the cause of communism against what he called capitalism or what more sober people describe as freedom under the law.

Some strained reasoning, it seems to me, is used to degrade the Communist registration law. It is pleaded that once the Dubois clubs were labeled for what they are then people required to fill out forms for employment requiring a sworn statement that one does or does not or has not belonged to a Communist front organization would be under penalty to disclose themselves and thus lose opportunity for employment. If they failed to do so they would make themselves liable for prosecution.

To me this is merely another way of saying that we do not have the right to protect ourselves against scoundrels pretending to be good citizens. This in the face of the long publicly announced policy of communism to achieve its objectives by "boring from within." In other words, their traditional method of accomplishing their objectives under the cuver of pretense.

AMERICAN WAY

It has been a matter of public knowledge for many years that I am registered as a member of the Republican Party. I have many good personal friends who are Democrats. They are people who are glad to have it publicly known that they are Democrats. Neither they nor I would have it otherwise. This is the American way.

I have several times had the privilege, and I think it is a great privilege, to hold up my right hand and swear that I have never been a member of an organization that had as one of its objectives the overthrow of our Government. I have many Democratic friends who feel the same way about it.

But there are those among us who feel that their right to engage in political activity includes the right to pretend that they are something that they are not. This in a sense would be the right to ambush our Government. My concept of free speech does not include that right any more than that free speech includes the right to yell "fire" in a crowded theater. Society certainly has a basic right to protect itself from ambush, political or otherwise. If not, then political freedom becomes a mockery.

SNAKE IN GRASS

It is just the same story as the old one about the "snake in the grass." Out in the open with no protective concealment any person with good eyesight can avoid coming within striking distance of a snake.

In connection with the W. E. B. Dubois Clubs there is another extremely important consideration. The very plain objective of the Dubois Clubs is to ensnare young people into supporting Communist objectives and preparing them, where they are susceptible as new recruits for the Communist Party. In most cases this would be impossible if this activity were carried on out in the open where everyone could see what was going on. Success depends almost wholly on concealment and pretense.

The Dubois Clubs very clearly have as their objective to recruit these young people on university campuses at a time when they are at a very impressionable age.

OPEN LEARNING

University students, of course, should have the opportunity to examine all sorts of ideas, political and otherwise, that are afloat in the world. It is included in the necessary part of learning so that as adults they will be better able to recognize what is good and what is bad. No one should object to this so long as it is done completely out in the open where any observer can make comment. It is the pretense and the undercover circulation of questionable ideas that needs to be brought out into the open.

We need young people who are intellectually and morally strong. They can best be made so by getting their ideas out in the open, not under the cover of pretense.

Time To Put on the Brakes—But in Washington First

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, there is growing alarm throughout America regarding the threat of inflation to the economic security of our Nation. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Wichita, Kans., Eagle, which pinpoints the importance of putting the brakes on spending in the government sector as well as the private sector. The editorial follows.

TIME TO PUT ON THE BRAKES—BUT IN WASHINGTON FIRST

It certainly is self-sacrificing of President and Mrs. Johnson to defer building a new wing on their Texas ranchhouse, in order to combat inflation.

It scarcely shows a real understanding of the forces that are encouraging inflation, however. It is not President Johnson's private spending, but his public spending that is helping to create shortages of manpower and materials, and keep prices spiralling upward.

And while he shows an earnest willingness to sacrifice his personal spending for the good of the county, he seems obstinately set upon a course of increasing, not decreasing his public spending. It is reminiscent of his pencant for turning off lights to save money, while at the same time devising the biggest budget the country ever had.

President Johnson brought out the fact about the delayed wing on the ranch house when he made an impassioned plea to all Americans to hold down spending. Certainly it is of value to ask housewives, businessmen, and labor to hold down unnecessary spending at a time when prices are going up, and the country's economy is in an inflationary period.

It is quite shortsighted, however, to fail to consider the U.S. Government's contribution to inflation. Uncle Sam is a big spender and getting bigger all the time. If it is valid to ask individual purchasers, businessmen and labor to hold down spending, it is equally valid to clamp down on Government spending.

Is this being done? Not at all. All the new Great Society programs are proceeding at great speed, spending for the Vietnamese war increases astronomically, and nowhere is there an attempt to cut spending.

To solve the inflation problem, President Johnson has reluctantly promised to "put on the brakes" by instituting additional income taxes. The theory is that this will relax the "demand-pull" that is causing rising prices. The fact is that the Government will take the money away from us, the consumer, so we can't spend it. But it will turn right around and enhance the "demand-pull" by spending this new tax money as fast as it comes in.

It is obvious that, like many of the rest of us, President Johnson does not fully understand nor feel comfortable with the "new economics" under which he is operating.

In one thing he is right. It is time to put the brakes on. And it is only half done by asking the private sector of the economy to reduce spending, and by instituting additional taxes. Government, too, must reduce its spending. And quickly.

Hiring the Handicapped Is Good Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, we often hear statements about "the soulless corporation" and allegations made that the business world is cold and without feeling for the individual. That, however, is not always true.

In the very informative periodical, Traffic Management, of March 1966, I was pleased to have read a truly heartwarming editorial entitled "A Practical Idea." That editorial comments favorably upon an activity of Mr. Eugene E. McLane, who is the plant traffic manager of U.S. Rubber Co. at Mishawaka, Ind., in training physically handicapped. He does this on his own time and not only trains them to fill rate clerk positions, but also proceeds to place them.

The training and rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, so that they may prepare for and engage in remunerative employment to the extent of their capabilities, not only increases such persons' social and economic well-being, but also adds significantly to the productive capacity of the Nation. It has, in truth, been said that "Hiring the handicapped is good business."

Believing the editorial referred to would be of broad general interest to my colleagues in the Congress and to the Nation, I have unanimous consent that it be reprinted in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The editorial follows:

A PRACTICAL IDEA

(By Stephen Tinghitella)

Once in a while a person comes along with an outstanding idea—and at the same time implements it to benefit his profession. We think Eugene E. McLane fits this description well.

Gene is plant traffic manager of U.S. Rubber Co., Mishawaka, Ind. On his own time, he trains physically handicapped people for rate clerk positions and then proceeds to place them. Over a dozen such experiences are attributed to his diligence, perseverance and heart. No compensation is given to him for his efforts, but what a feeling it must be when he gets employment for his students. What's significant about this, too, is that presently there is a shortage of rate men, both among carriers and shippers. Also it is commonly known in traffic and transportation circles that the rate clerk has an important position. Upon him rests the responsibility of finding the proper rates in his vast complicated file of tariffs. Often he helps maintain good customer relations through his daily quotations. All this adds to the feeling of respect; and, therefore, is attractive to a handicapped person seeking a career in rate work.

According to Gene, applicants accepted for study must have two good hands and a sound mind. Then they are tested for aptitude and, of course, must show enthusiasm to learn transport regulations and rating. With the hope and spunk they generally possess, this challenge becomes a pushover compared to the endurance they needed to overcome their real physical hardships.

He emphasizes to them that there is no room for self pity in this cold, hard world of commerce—and that production is the only real yardstick in business. This introduction serves them well in getting up the determination to overcome obstacles.

Competent rate men are always pushing for higher positions in traffic and sales. Among shippers they often set their sights for managerial posts in the department; or at least they should be aiming for them. Shippers pirate them from carriers and vice versa. Consequently, a constant search for good rate men seems to be the order of the day. Once a handicapped person is hired for rate work, you can bet he will remain. (It should be made clear that no one advocates that people now holding down rate jobs should be expected to vacate them to make way for the handicapped.)

Well, what does all this mean? Are we merely praising a man who has shown us the way? Partly, but more important we are citing an example to follow. Let's summarize it. Here is a man with an idea who has done wonders. It's both charitable and practical. Just think how much can be done if the traffic profession and transport industry undertakes an assignment of this nature. The good work can be multiplied a hundredfold. Thousands of shipper and transport firms, as well as traffic associations, societies, fraternities, clubs with men and women in all levels of management can develop programs along these lines. It is estimated that there are 25,000 rate clerk jobs in the country and many begging to be filled. Once the concept is solidly established that this is a good career for the handicapped, many such jobs can go to them.

Persons interested in setting up project committees should contact Editor, Traffic Management, 211 East 43 Street, New York, N.Y., 10017. And for data background on the handicapped, letters should be directed to the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, care Patricia Fenton, Washington, D.C., 20210. The Committee has prepared booklets and a fact sheet packed with valuable background material on the entire subject of the handicapped. Top executives from six of the Nation's leading corporations offer testimonials on behalf of the handicapped who have made significant contributions while working in plants and offices.

We urge that National Transportation Week Chairman George H. Kronberg, director public relations and advertising of the Milwaukee Road, begin his term of office for 1966 by appointing a similar committee in the Associated Traffic Clubs. Traffic and Transportation is big in our economy—let's give it the stature it deserves.

Proposals Hailed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GRAHAM PURCELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, I recently noted an editorial in the Beaumont, Tex., Journal which commends the President's proposals to curb crime in this country.

The paper believes the President's idea "of a blue-ribbion commission to recommend revision of all Federal criminal laws by 1968 has much merit."

It also adds:

> Crime has many causative roots. These should be thoroughly explored, examined and made to serve the public's interest rather than that of the criminal. If that is what the President has in mind, we are for him—all the way.

This article mentions facts that others would like to see and I offer it for inclusion in the RECORD.

THE NEED TO CURB CRIME

President Johnson's call for a redoubled national effort against crime appears to have much to commend it.

Most of us are exposed to the criminal element in society every day of our lives. We are potential victims of the thief, the mugger, the slugger, and the murdered. So are our trusting children and the helpless old people among us. Somebody is being tapped by a criminal every hour of the day and night. Somebody is always next on the list and nobody knows when his number will come up.

Crime, like cancer, deepens and spreads when it is neglected—either through lack of sufficient police protection, public complacency or overloaded court dockets and light sentences.

We are not familiar enough with all of the President's proposals for curbing crime to say which we like and which we dislike. But we believe his idea of a blue-ribbon commisison to recommend revision of all Federal criminal law was largely shaped in simpler

There is a need for revision and tightening up of our criminal laws, particularly at the crucial point of prosecution, where the penalty is fashioned to fit the deed. As the late Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson used to say, society in the 20th century is dealing with a new kind of criminal, one whose power sometimes outweighs that of the police. Large funds are available to such criminals. They have skilled lawyers and access to the facilities of modern service. They are hard to catch, even harder to convict after they are caught.

Justice Jackson also recalled that our criminal law was largely shaped in simpler times when the concentration of power in the king and state was much greater than the power of the criminal. And he properly cautioned that peace officers working against a major crime syndicate need every possible resource.

We would not, of course, go along with a blue-ribbon commission that came up with a Gestapo concept, or any plan that would diluate the strength of local and State law enforcement. But a revision of criminal laws and recommendations for curtailment of our rapidly rising crime rate need not go that far. And we suggest that one resource readily available for putting the criminal on the spot is publicity. We do not hold with those who contend that no news about crime should be published until criminals are brought to trial. We do not go along with the idea that the rights of the public to enjoy a free press must always be placed after the rights of defendants to have a fair trial. Newspapers seek to inform, not to convict. Most can be trusted to use reason and restraint in handling crime news. Fairness cuts two ways. In the case of hardened criminals, known enemies of the public, the public is entitled to a fair shake in what is going on. Lack of publicity helps to hide, and protect, such criminals.

Crime has many causative roots. These should be thoroughly explored, examined, and made to serve the public's interest rather than that of the criminal. If that is what the President has in mind, we are for him—all the way.

Study Team Advises Against Rampart Dam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article on the Rampart Dam which just appeared in the Outdoor News Bulletin issued biweekly by the Wildlife Management Institute, a much-respected national conservation organization, which merits the careful reading of everyone interested in conservation of our natural resources, and in economy in Government:

STUDY TEAM ADVISES AGAINST RAMPART DAM

"Even today, it would appear to be cheaper to build a nuclear plant on the Pacific coast rather than to transmit Rampart power south, even writing off the cost of the Rampart project as a total loss," a prominent study team has advised the Natural Resources Council of America. In a report presented at the recent 31st North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference in Pittsburgh, Dr. Stephen H. Spurr, director of the study team, discussed the implications of the huge undertaking, which some persons have urged for construction on Alaska's Yukon River, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

Dr. Spurr is dean of the University of Michigan school of graduate studies. Members of his team were Ernest F. Brater and Justin W. Leonard, University of Michigan, Michael F. Brewer, George Washington University, A. Starker Leopold, University of California, and William A. Spurr, Stanford University. The 16-months study was undertaken at the request of the Natural Resources Council, an organization of nearly 40 of the country's foremost conservation groups and profesional and technical societies. NRC wanted an indepenednt appraisal of the probable impact of the huge project on Alaska's wildlife and fish resources as well as a review of and recommendations on the future electric power needs of the new State.

Rampart Dam, not including power transmission facilities, would cost $1.5 billion or more, depending on various estimates. Cost estimates are only guesses, because of the remoteness of the dam site, rigors of the subarctic weather, and the quarter century construction period. The reservoir would flood about 8 million acres and take 30 years to fill. It would be 80 miles at its widest point and 280 miles long, would flood 400 river miles of the main Yukon and 12,600 miles of tributaries. The reservoir would have a surface area of about 10,500 square miles, nearly 600 larger than Lake Erie.

In its 1964 adverse report on the proposed project, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service said "Nowhere in the history of water development in North America have the fish and wildlife losses anticipated to result from a single project been so overwhelming." The Spurr study team agreed with the Service's apprehensions, but termed them conservative.

The Spurr report is positive with regard to public investment in the development of Alaska. The team's approach to the analysis, in fact, was based on the assumption that a "favorable economic climate in Alask is in the public interest and that, as a consequence, public investment is justified to achieve this end." The team's recommendations were made from the standpoint of how public investment could best be made toward the development of Alaska.

Its first recommendation was that planning begin immediately for a Federal power transmission line linking Kenai Peninsula through Anchorage and Fairbanks. This section, called the Railbelt Area, is associated with the Alaska Railroad where 60 percent of the State's population resides. The line would pass through energy areas such as coal and natural gas fields where power-generating facilities could be constructed and existing units hooked in. Its purpose would be to make low-cost power available almost immediately to most Alaskans.

The team also recommended that engineering and other preliminary work begin immediately on a hydroelectric project to provide a large block of low-cost power at tidewater. Rampart would be far from tidewater in interior Alaska. The most suitable opportunity, the team advised, is the Taiya-Yukon diversion, which would take water from the upper Yukon River in Canada and deliver it to tidewater near Haines and Skagway, Alaska. It would have negligible effect on fish and wildlife.

Free Enterprise: The Greatest Story Ever Told

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the greatest nation in the world stands firmly in control of its own destiny and as the leader of the free world in our common cause against tyranny, injustice and fear. With the help of every patriotic citizen, we can and will preserve, protect and strengthen the United States of America for our children and for generations yet unborn.

In this vein, under unanimous consent, I include with my remarks an address by the Honorable Dan Moore, Governor of the Great State of North Carolina, in which he offers an undisputable argument for the merits of our free enterprise system. Governor Moore spoke at the second annual Governor's dinner, March 29, at Columbia, S.C., and I feel his remarks merit the attention of the Congress:

It is a great privilege for me to meet with you in Columbia tonight. Your invitation to me to address this meeting is a signal honor not only to me but to my State and to our 5 million people.

Only a few weeks ago, it was my pleasure, along with other good Democrats, to hear a distinguished South Carolinian speak at our Jefferson-Jackson dinner in Raleigh which is the North Carolina counterpart to this gathering. We are indebted to Representative WILLIAMS JENNINGS BRYAN DORN for a most inspiring message about the Democratic Party's role of leadership in the building of your great State and mine, and of this great Nation of ours.

As head of the Democratic Party in North Carolina, I am pleased to make this acknowledgment to him. I am delighted that you have let it fall to me, in a way, to return the favor of his visit on behalf of our party.

Close bonds and close communications between your State and mine are of long standing. Probably the most memorable of the instances that have survived in legend and history is a face-to-face meeting of your Governor Hammond with our Governor Morehead in the 1840's.

While there are several accounts of this famous incident, the accepted version handed down in the family of Gov. J. M. Morehead, who was Governor of North Carolina from 1841 to 1844, is as follows:

Governor Morehead and Gov. J. H. Hammond, of South Carolina, met on the State line below Charlotte, together with staff and advisers, to confer on the extradition of a political offender sought by the South Carolina authorities.

During the conference, Governor Hammond became excited and finally announced that unless North Carolina surrendered the fugitive to South Carolina forthwith that Hammond would send a military force into North Carolina to seize the fugitive.

"Now, sir," the South Carolina Governor shouted, crashing his fist upon the table, "what is your answer?"

"My reply, sir," answered the North Carolina Governor, with great deliberation, "is this: it's a damn long time between drinks."

This unexpected answer had the effect of relieving the tension so that the two Governors were able to talk calmly and eventually reached a settlement satisfactory to both States.

Now, it has not been necessary, at least so far, for Bob McNair or me to use any such conversational gambit in the conduct of business. This Governor of North Carolina has enjoyed the finest of relationships with the present Governor of South Carolina since we assumed office within a short time of each other last year.

I have enjoyed my association with Governor McNair and have found our rather frequent interchange of ideas of considerable benefit. He is a man of sound judgment, forward looking in his hopes for South Carolina, and anxious to pursue his task of leading his State and his people to even greater heights.

I believe your Governor McNair to be one of the outstanding young Governors in the United States. I am confident that he will do honor to the strong tradition of outstanding public servants which South Carolina boasts.

One of your Governor's finest assets is his young and charming wife, Josephine. Josephine and my wife, Jeanelle, are comparing ideas on separate projects which will make the Governor's mansions in South Carolina and North Carolina among the finest showplaces in this country.

My wife and I look forward to our continued association with Governor and Mrs. McNair. And, I personally look forward to the continued cooperation with Governor McNair toward the greater development of both our States.

Your State and mine will remain, I am sure, the spirited competitors in economic development they have been over the years. Our fierce rivalry for new business and industry has only helped both of us. Comparisons of our history, so often not completely complimentary to North Carolina, have served actually only to strengthen the healthful competition between us. Perhaps we shall never fully agree on Andrew Jackson except in two respects: he was a Carolinian, and it was he who gave the Democratic Party its vitality and character of action which still endure.

But both our States will continue to progress together, socially, economically, and culturally, as in the past. Both will continue contributing to the advancement of this Nation of which we are essential parts. We shall do these things in a spirit of common concern and cooperation.

This comes from the fact that our people share a great heritage based on democratic principles of freedom and free enterprise. Many years ago, they developed strong State Democratic Parties and they have given loyal and faithful support to their State parties. From the ranks of the Democratic Party has come outstanding leadership at the local and State levels, as well as outstanding representatives in Congress, in the U.S. Senate, and in the National Government. South Carolina and North Carolina have held steadfastly to the Democratic principles of good government and responsible leadership.

In recent years there has been considerable concern that we in America have tended to forget some of the fundamental principles on which our Nation was founded and through which it grew to world leadership.

I share in that concern, particularly as it relates to our free enterprise system. North Carolinians and South Carolinians alike have always believed in the principles of free enterprise. By whatever name, free enterprise, capitalism, or simply business, this system is the greatest of all the manmade miracles. It has fed more people, clothed more people, educated more people, given more happiness to more people than any other political or economic order in the history of man—and its potential scarcely has been tapped.

In view of this record, it might be expected that all Americans would appreciate the free enterprise system and understand what we must do to let it yield the even greater benefits it can bring to us. This is not the case, however. It is taken too much for granted, and the voices of support are seldom raised. The record of our free enterprise system has been called the greatest story never told.

I am proud to speak for free enterprise. I know from firsthand experience what it has done for our States and our Nation. It is up to us who do know its meaning and its potential to let all our people, especially our youth, know America's greatness and the free enterprise system go hand in hand.

The Democratic Party, a champion of free enterprise, has led the way in the development of our two States and our Nation. Time and again our people have turned to our party for the leadership they have needed. The American people have looked to our party to provide leadership for the free world and to maintain and promote the sound growth of our domestic economy. On both the State and National levels, the Democratic Party has always responded to the challenge.

The Democratic Party today remains the most effective organization by which the citizens of a free society can maintain and control the directions of their government on every level. Strong and active leadership from the precinct up is essential, however, if our party is to retain the confidence and active support of our people.

The great strength of the Democratic Party stems from its appeal to a wide range of opinion. There is room for many diverse elements. Our party gives a hearing to differing voices. It welcomes healthful debate from which can be developed the most appropriate courses to follow in promoting the best interest of our States and our Nation.

In this fast-moving day and age, many new, hard realities confront us in public office almost every day. The population explosion, a complex and expanding economy, the conflict in Vietnam, sea and space exploration are just a few examples of the immense and varied scope of problems and opportunities we find on every side. Things move at such a rapid pace at the local, State, National, and international levels that we are hard put just to stay informed of developments.

Changing State-Federal relationships are only one area where new realities challenge our best efforts. There is widespread concern that the National Government has become too large, and that the role of State government is being subordinated.

Such concern is natural, since the Federal Government for some years has moved into areas we formerly considered to be reserved to the States. Regardless of whether we approve or disapprove of the many Federal aid programs, the trend is well established and new State-Federal relationships are a matter of fact. We cannot turn back the clock or reverse the tide in the basic areas of governmental service. Federal funds collected from the States are now being used in a variety and profusion of programs touching almost every aspect of our life and economy. These Federal funds are increasingly important to the States and to the people.

I understand the concern of many people that the Federal Government is becoming too powerful, and that it is usurping State authority. I do not believe, however, that the important role of the States is diminishing, or that the effectiveness of State government is at a minimum. We all recognize that the best government is that which is closest to the people it serves. This point is proved clearly, I believe, by our own history.

There are encouraging signs of change in the trend and philosophy of the Federal Government toward the States. The Democratic administration has shown in recent sessions of Congress that it realizes the importance of State governments and their abilities and opportunities to serve their citizens. A case in point is the Appalachia program, in which South Carolina, North Carolina, and other States are working as partners with the Federal Government for the betterment of the people of this great region.

In this program, the Federal Government has accepted State governments as full partners in the planning, as well as the operation, of projects designed to develop human and natural resources. Through the unique Appalachian Regional Commission, State and Federal representatives work together as equals to stimulate local initiative and to resolve the problems of the region. This equality of partnership is an encouraging sign, and the Democratic Party is responsible for it.

Already we are beginning to move into other partnership programs with the Federal Government. Governor McNair and I are working with Gov. Mills Godwin of Virginia to establish a regional educational laboratory to serve the Midsouth.

The Midsouth Regional Education Laboratory represents an alliance between the major educational forces of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia to form a partnership with the Federal Government. We are together seeking to deal more effectively with some of the persisting educational problems of the area.

The prospectus describing an educational laboratory for this region was delivered in Washington this morning. We expect that representatives of the educational agencies of the three States will develop the blueprint for the educational laboratory during the summer months.

Governor McNair and I also are working together with Gov. Carl Sanders of Georgia on a cooperative program for developing our coastal regions.

The two Carolinas and Georgia are now exploring the establishment of a regional planning organization. This planning body would be financed in part by Federal funds and would be concerned with the economic development problems and opportunities in all counties in the three States below the fall line.

Such partnership programs as these allow us to use our finest resource—our people. We all love our States and our region. But, love is not enough any more. We must have faith in the abilities of our people. We must fully utilize their initiative in all levels of our government. And, we must stimulate the activity necessary to provide a better way of life for all of our people.

In our efforts to maintain equal partnership with the Federal Government, we must put our best foot forward. Men of knowledge, men with foresight, and men with the desire to serve our people must be utilized to the fullest.

Just last week I met in my office with a group of this type of individuals. There were North Carolinians, South Carolinians, and Georgians in the group. They were working together on the program to develop our coastal areas. I was impressed with this group of men and women. They were of the caliber necessary to insure equal partnership of our States with the Federal Government in this particular program.

To serve the needs of our people, the States must be equal partners with the Federal Government. Too frequently in the past, the States have been the junior—or silent—partner in State-Federal programs. The opposite approach is taken in the passage by Congress of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. This act provides for the principle of equal partnership.

This type of partnership offers, perhaps, the last chance for State governments to maintain initiative in their own affairs. If we fail, then the trend toward Washington can only continue. The complaints about government so far from home, about solutions devised by people who do not know or understand local problems, also will continue. But, unless we Democrats in South Carolina, North Carolina, and elsewhere do something constructive about it, the trend toward Washington can do little else but continue.

Our Democratic Party can offer the principles, the leadership, and the vision necessary to build this concept of equal partnership. Representing a broad vase of citizens, our party must meet its responsibility in stimulating free enterprise and individual initiative, and promoting programs to create a higher per capita income and a better life for all our people.

Cheers for U.S.S. "George C. Marshall" and Admiral Rickover on Successful Completion of First Sea Trials

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

APRIL 4, 1966.

Adm. H. G. RICKOVER,
Fleet Post Office,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR ADMIRAL RICKOVER: Thank you so much for your good letter from U.S.S. *George C. Marshall,* dated March 28, 1966. Hearty congratulations on the successful completion of the first sea trials of the 36th Polaris nuclear submarine U.S.S. *George C. Marshall.* We Americans are certainly proud of your wonderful record of service and success—keep it up.

As I believe your letter is historic, I am placing it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

With my personal regards and best wishes as usual,

Congressman JIM FULTON.

U.S.S. "GEORGE C. MARSHALL,"
At Sea, North Atlantic, March 28, 1966.

DEAR MR. FULTON: We have just successfully completed the first sea trials of our 36th Polaris nuclear submarine. The U.S.S. *George C. Marshall* was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va. We also have in operation 22 attack-type nuclear submarines, making a total of 58.

This ship is named for a distinguished soldier-statesman, General of the Army George C. Marshall (1880–1959). Born and reared in Uniontown, Pa., the son of an operator of coal and coke industries who had left Kentucky after the Civil War, Marshall grew up with an unusual understanding of northern and southern viewpoints. His family, of Scotch-Irish origin, were among the earliest settlers in Virginia. Moving to Kentucky around 1780 when this was still frontier country, they became prominent in local and State politics and as planters and professional men.

In his boyhood, Marshall got rather tired of hearing about his famous collateral relative, Chief Justice John Marshall, and felt it was about time someone else in the family made a name for himself. As it turned out, he took the first step in this direction when, after graduation from Virginia Military Institute, he applied for and received a commission as second lieutenant in the Army. His retirement to private life at 71 brought to an end a half century of public service which for sheer competence and devotion to duty has rarely been surpassed.

Yet outside the military he was known only during his last 12 years as a public servant. The early careers of nearly all great war commanders seem drab and in no way predictive of their wartime achievements. The reason, of course, is that a career officer normally, that is in peacetime, does not practice his profession but remains a student, eternally preparing himself for an eventuality that he and everyone else hopes will never occur. This peculiarity of the military profession accounts for the fact that the special competence of career officers tends to be undervalued by outsiders, yet without it no war is won. This competence can only be acquired by practical experience over a long career span. No layman has it, however brilliant he may be, for intellect alone, pure ratiocination alone will not produce it, just as it will not produce the surgeon's operating skill.

It was a measure of President Roosevelt's greatness as a war leader that he fully understood this. He was very much his own Commander in Chief, he ran the war, made the broad policy decisions, but in the execution of these policies, in matters of strategy, tactics and operations, he nearly always deferred to the professional judgment of his military top command, especially that of General Marshall.

Marshall's unusually long tenure as Army Chief of Staff contributed to his effectiveness, for able men grow abler when they see a task through from beginning to end. Heading the Military Establishment during the entire 6-year war period, he was responsible for the rapid and orderly expansion of the Nation's military forces from 175,000 men, 13,000 officers, and some 1,000 planes to over 8 million men, 764,000 officers and 69,000 planes. In an incredibly brief time, a peacetime army ranking 17th among the world's national armies, had become a vast, flexible, superbly equipped and trained force—"mobilized as if from nowhere," to quote Secretary of War Stimson—with which a difficult six-front war was won. Once the initiative was ours, there were "practically no serious setbacks." Marshall's "timetables of the successive operations" proved accurate.

To an astonishing extent, the war went "according to plan." His estimates of the number of combat divisions required for victory were "adequate and yet not excessive." No combat division was left in this country when Germany surrendered; all were overseas in the theaters of war. It took every man the Nation had mobilized, wrote Marshall in his Final War Report, "to do our part of the job in Europe and at the same time keep the Japanese enemy under control in the Pacific."

Marshall became Army Chief of Staff on the day Germany attacked Poland—"by a favor of Providence," as President Truman was later to remark. Not the least of his achievements was completion of a good part of the military buildup during the 27 months of peace that were granted us while Europe and the Far East were embroiled in war. The Army had grown to eight times its peacetime strength when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. We were much better prepared than we had been in 1917, and this despite widespread opposition to military preparations, reflecting in its emotional intensity the passionate determination of the American people not to become involved in this war.

Marshall worked hard to dispel the popular confusion of preparedness with warmongering, to awaken the public from the dangerous illusion that our unrealized power potential would deter an aggressor, our mere wish to avoid war secure us peace. He tried to make clear to the public that much time must elapse between deciding to arm and being armed and that we could not safely count on being granted this time if war were thrust upon us. He said once in a speech that "perhaps the most important task of the Army is to plan and scheme and work to the end that this time factor will be kept to a minimum." Our past experience worked against him. We had never yet had to pay the price of defeat for failure to prepare in time for war. Although the war was manifestly moving closer, the bill extending selective service passed by but a single vote—just 4 months before we were at war. It was an election year and public opinion had made itself heard.

World War II was a coalition war of global dimensions in which 93 million men and women were mobilized. For the Allies to win, it was as essential that they prosecute the war in the closest accord, as that they exert themselves to the utmost. Never before was a coalition war fought with such unity of purpose and effort by so disparate a group of allies; never had such prodigious exertions been required of each member state. Decisive for the success of the alliance was the fact that the two members who jointly accounted for the larger part of its total military and economic strength fought the war, from the start, under a unified high command. In Stimson's judgment there were two main reasons why the United States and Great Britain were able to use their land, sea, and air forces as if they were a single military unit: Roosevelt's and Churchill's determination to wage the war as a team, and General Marshall's organizing genius and diplomatic skill. He was the dominant member of the joint command organization—the combined chiefs of staff—of whom Churchill said that "there was never a more serviceable war machinery established among allies."

Upon his retirement from active military service at the end of the war, Marshall was summoned to important civilian posts: Ambassador to China (1945–46), Secretary of State (1947–49), and Secretary of Defense (1950–51). He was the first military leader ever to hold the two highest ranking Cabinet positions, the first to serve in one war as the military head of the Army and in another (Korea) as the civilian head of all our land, sea, and air forces. Momentous changes took place in American foreign policy while he was Secretary of State and in these he played an active part—rescue of Greece and Turkey from Communist conquest, rehabilitation of Europe through the Marshall Plan, initiation of discussions leading to establishment of NATO. For his contributions to the generous and imaginative aid program which bears his name, Marshall received the Nobel Peace Prize (1953), the first military man ever to have been so honored.

A reticent man who shunned publicity, Marshall once remarked, "I think I prize my privacy more than anything else." This, and the fact that the story could not be told honestly and completely without hurting the feelings of many people, decided him not to write his memoirs. Marshall resisted pressures from friends and lavish offers from publishers. The closest he came to an autobiographical record was his final war report, covering the years 1943–45.

This brief (153 pages), lucid and factual description of the buildup, the logistics, the strategy, the steps on the way to victory, was, as his biographer Robert Payne remarks, "a history of the war which could only be written at a time of triumph by the man most responsible for the triumph." Through it "there shines the peculiar quality of the man at his best: complex and unyielding, stripped like a runner for the race."

Those who most directly depended on Marshall are best qualified to add to our understanding of this man. When President Roosevelt could not make up his mind to appoint Marshall Chief Allied Commander in Europe—even though he was so obviously the logical choice that the appointment was taken for granted—he left the decision to the general.

The war was too big for personal feelings or desires to enter such a decision, replied Marshall, whereupon the President said, "I feel now that I will not be able to sleep at night with you out of the country," and kept him by his side. Marshall knew as well as the President that field commanders rather than chiefs of staff are remembered in history, but this counted for nothing with him.

As with all men who render great public service, his sense of duty always took precedence over personal concerns. Dean Acheson tells of an interview he had with him shortly after Marshall became Secretary of State.

In reply to Acheson's query as to what was expected of him as chief aid, Marshall said: "First, the most unvarnished truth, particularly about myself. I have no feelings except those which I reserve for Mrs. Marshall." Churchill called him "a magnificent organizer and builder of armies—the American Carnot"; Truman wrote that "to him, as much as to any individual, the United States owes its future"; but Robert Payne came perhaps closest to the essence of Marshall in this passage: "It can be said of him, as it can be said of few others, that he lived for an idea, and the idea was America."

Respectfully,

H. G. Rickover.

Put Teeth in Dog Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, my mail very definitely shows that people throughout our country are deeply disappointed in the bill (H.R. 13881) which has just been reported from the Committee on Agriculture, purportedly to regulate dealers of animals—dogs and cats—used in research. There is an alternative bill available which has overwhelming public support in every part of the country. This is the bill which I have introduced, H.R. 13346, which is identical to the one introduced by the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Helstoski] and seven other Members of the House. I hope we shall be able to substitute the text of this strong bill for the weak committee bill when the matter comes before us on the House floor.

As part of my remarks I include the following editorial from the Cleveland Press of March 30, 1966, entitled "Put Teeth in Dog Bill."

Put Teeth in Dog Bill

To the dismay of humanitarians who have been fighting for strong legislation to halt stolen-pet traffic, a dognaping bill without teeth has been given the stamp of approval by the House Agricultural Committee.

This weak bill would merely leave setting of standards for dealers and laboratories and presumably their enforcement, if any, in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. It would permit auction sale of animals, where abuses of animals occur.

Another—and much stronger—bill, H.R. 10743—can still come to the rescue of pets stolen by callous dealers, and their unhappy owners, often children.

This meausre requires detailed bookkeeping by the dealers, a 5-day delay in disposing of animals whose owners may be desperately searching for them, and banning of the auctions at which many pets disappear forever.

This was introduced by Congressman Henry Helstoski, Democrat, of New Jersey, and is cosponsored by Ohio's Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton and Congressman Robert E. Sweeney. Letters to these Legislators in care of House Office Building, Washington, would help.

Proposed Budget Reductions Inconsistent With U.S. Goals: Statement by Dr. Glenn H. Beck, Vice President for Agriculture, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHESTER L. MIZE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, few people in the United States have the background in agricultural research and extension work that Dr. Glenn Beck, vice president for agriculture at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans., has. I look to him as an authority and so do many of my colleagues. He has recently drafted a statement in opposition to the proposed cuts in funds to carry out agricultural research and extension programs, as well as the reduction in funds to the land-grant colleges.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I want to bring Dr. Beck's remarks to the attention of my colleagues, because he knows whereof he speaks, and I am sure his observations will be valuable in the resolving of present controversies over what is needed in the way of appropriations to sustain these programs.

The statement follows:

Proposed Budget Reductions Inconsistent With U.S. Goals

(By Glenn H. Beck, vice president for agriculture, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans.)

President Johnson's proposed budget reductions to research, education and extension are inconsistent in light of his announced campaign to alleviate poverty at home and hunger abroad. The President, until these proposed budget reductions, had stressed the importance of research and education in reaching those goals.

Proposed increases, rather than reductions, would much more logically support the Government's program.

The work-study programs under the Antipoverty Act authorize $55,700,000 to increase college enrollments of bright youth whose parents' incomes are below certain levels: the guaranteed student loan fund under the Higher Education Act encourages students to attend college on credit; through the National Defense Education Act Congress authorizes the Office of Education to guarantee upto $700 million in student loans; the Higher Education Act makes $70 million (in matching funds) available to college students as outright grants. Though some university administrators may question parts of programs used to attain the American ideal that any youth with the ability to attend college should not be deprived by lack of finances from doing so, I think they unanimously agree with the ideal.

The above programs calling for more teachers, more research, and more extension education automatically make the present proposals to reduce university appropriations self-contradictory.

College enrollments throughout the Nation have been increasing and at several land-grant universities, including Kansas State, the greatest percentage increases have been in the college of agriculture. Yet the proposed budget is to reduce instructional support to the 68 land-grant institutions of higher learning by $12 million. Either the programs to help swell enrollments or the proposal to reduce educational funds is a mockery.

The proposal to shift $10 million in support of cooperative extension programs from allocation by formula to allocation by Federal grant appears relatively innocuous on the surface; however, it has several potential defects. Its most apparent weakness, which persons desiring a strong centralized government will contend is a strength, is that it transfers decision-making from the States to Federal bureaus. History has shown bureaus to be less responsive to the people's will—and even to succeeding executive administrations—than are State governments. Also the wisest decisions often are made by persons closest to the problem or situation. Strong State extension programs demonstrate the validity of that principle.

Another principle that might be even more damaging would be quite possible, if not probable, under the proposed transfer of funds. It is that the most competent State extension services (those heavily committed to economic development and antipoverty programs) would be penalized, while the least competent would be rewarded. No organization or government can long endure under such a practice, but the transfer of $10 million from distribution by formula to grants would invite grantors wittingly or unwittingly to reward the incompetent with funds withheld from the competent.

For example, the proposed exchange would move $182,112 from the Kansas cooperative extension service to the grant fund, which Kansas theoretically could still receive, providing her work projects were approved.

Kansas' allocation of extension funds for work in community and resource development, mental health, the food stamp plan, antipoverty and other programs has increased from 1.9 percent in 1961 to 22.5 percent in 1965. Kansas has channeled considerable State money and even some county funds into those programs, which are exactly the kind that theoretically qualify for the proposed Federal grant funds. On the other hand, some State extension services have emphasized such areas much less. On the theory that those who have done the least need the most Federal grants, persons making grants could feel justified in approving most of the funds for such areas—never recognizing that by so doing, they were rewarding the incompetent at the expense of the competent.

The proposed $8,500,000 reduction in research funds for the agricultural experiment stations of the land-grant institutions ($117,000 to Kansas State University) comes immediately after our Government's decision to ship great quantities of grain to India to prevent mass starvation and recognition by the Government that agricultural products are needed in Vietnam, that agricultural scientists are needed to find ways to increase productivity of Vietnamese farms and to teach Vietnamese villagers how to achieve and sustain greater agricultural productivity. Members of Congress, the executive branch of the Federal Government, and university professors have been discussing and publicizing the extreme urgency to increase worldwide agricultural output while stemming rising populations.

It is quite well agreed that 2 billion of the earth's present 3 billion population is underfed or starving. Projecting recent population increases only 34 years (to A.D. 2000) gives a population of 6 billion. That would mean that with food production of the earth then doubled, we would have 2 billion persons well fed and 4 billion hungry and starving. The hungry and starving then would equal 133 percent of the present population of the earth.

Many Americans, and I'm certain most Congressmen are among them, think that relatively small islands of plenty could not exist in such seas of want.

The underproduction of food and the overproduction of people have given the have nations the gargantuan task of closing the incredibly huge gap between food supplies and undernourished human beings in have-not areas.

In view of the experience the Federal Government has had with grant programs and President Johnson's recent intervention with strong corrective suggestions, we are surprised that he still seems to favor grant programs over the long accepted formula distribution plan. The budget proposes an increase of $2,910,000 in grant and contract funds while proposing an $8,500,000 reduction in agricultural research funds distributed by formula.

I think most Congressmen are aware that formula distribution of funds has worked well and that America's food producing ability has become the envy of the earth, including Communst nations, under the Morrill and subsequent acts.

Goals of the Federal administration and the States are much more likely to be achieved with formula distribution of established funds for staffed, productive research, extension, and teaching programs.

That arrangement has produced the best fed nation of the world and an educational system considered by many to be America's greatest social invention. Land-grant colleges are not sacrosanct, but increased enrollments, increased populations, and increased commitments to Asia, Africa, and Latin America make the proposed reductions in funds to land-grant universities highly illogical—to put it mildly.

Connecticut Is Proud of Sir Winston Churchill's Ancestral Tie to Nutmeg State

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, later this week a magnificent statue of Sir Winston Churchill will be unveiled here in Washington. This statue, which stands in front of the British Embassy on Masschussetts Avenue, is a fitting tribute to this immortal Anglo-American citizen. Sir Winston will look upon this great city, which he often visited, with one foot resting on American soil and one foot on British soil.

It seems fitting to me to bring to the attention of the House a recent article that appeared in the magazine Yankee. Written by Marion D. Maronn, it tells of Sir Winston's great, great, great, great grandmother, Abigail Jerome Deming, who lies buried in the Downs Street Cemetery in Bristol, Conn.

SIR WINSTON'S CONNECTICUT ANCESTORS

(By Marion D. Maronn)

Millions of words have been written, and will continue to be written, about the "grand old man," Sir Winston Churchill. Here in Bristol, Conn., in a now obscure cemetery, proudly stands a simple gravestone, withstanding the generations of time to inform us that she, Abigail Jerome Deming, was the beginning of a long line of Jeromes. The Jerome family continued on and on through the years. Beautiful Jennie Jerome married Lord Randolph Church, of England, and with the premature birth of their son, Winston, on November 30, 1874, the Yankee blood of the Jeromes was to be carried on—to heights that no one could imagine at that time.

In tracing ancestors one can become so involved and spend more time than intended, so I will try to condense the facts for you. The very first Jerome in America was a Timothy Jerome who came from England in 1710 and settled in the Meriden area, known in those days as Wallingford. Timothy married Abigail and they had 10 children. This is the Abigail who is buried in the Downs Street Cemetery here in Bristol. Timothy died a wealthy man leaving a large estate of money and lands, including property in New Cambridge (Bristol).

Two of the Jerome sons built homes here; William and Zerubbabel Jerome founded the Bristol branch of the family. Another of the brothers (remember Abigail had 10 children), Samuel, received the family homestead in Wallingford upon the death of his father. Samuel moved in 1794 to Massachusetts; shortly after, he moved to Onondaga County in New York to settle there and raise his family; and they in turn settled there. Samuel had a son Aaron; he had a son Isaac; and he had a son, Leonard. Now the relationship is getting close enough to connect with Sir Winston. Leonard Jerome married and had three beautiful daughters; one was called Jennie, who was destined to become the mother of a great man.

Although Jennie's father came from humble farming stock, with a long line of Yankee ancestors (some of these Bristol Jeromes), he worked his way through Union College (Princeton), studied law in Albany, bought a Rochester newspaper, and made a million dollars in the stock market. He became the father of the American turf, founding many racetracks and organizing the American Jockey Club, with August Belmont, of New York City. This man made and lost fortunes at the drop of a hat; his family spent most of its time in England during this period. The three Jerome girls were international beauties, well known in the Royal set. Jennie met her husband-to-be—Lord Randolph Churchill—at a ball aboard a cruiser anchored in the English harbor of Cowes.

On his father's side, Sir Winston was descended from the first Duke of Marlborough. One popular Churchill biographer, G. Bocca, states, "It's probable that Winston's American blood and ancestry had a good deal to do with his distinguished career, there were very few Churchills with the strong spirit and perseverance that was evident in the Jerome strain." Another biographer, Robert Lewis Taylor, states that the "American ancestors never wasted time, were dedicated to toil and quick advancement. His keen sense and shrewdness as well as humor, came from the American forebears."

Abigail Jerome Deming was five generations removed from Sir Winston, but the Jeromes kept track of their illustrious relative closely. S. B. Jerome, son of Chauncey Jerome, well-known clockmaker of Bristol and New Haven, wrote in a paper called the Bristol Herald, dated January 18, 1900, a lengthy article on Churchill's escape from a Boer, Africa prison. He was a newspaper correspondent at the time. The article went into the ancestry, mentioning the little-known fact that Mr. Churchill had living relatives in Bristol during that time. Many other articles have appeared locally since then, tracing the genealogy of the Jeromes to the Churchills.

Perhaps all of this seems remote, but it does shed some light on the origin of that rugged spirit, humor, and other traits of Winston Churchill that started with Abigail Jerome, Timothy, and their 10 children.

Governor Leads Tribute to Crown

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, recently more than 500 persons in my congressional district gathered together to pay tribute to a State assemblyman who serves one of the districts in my area in the State legislature in Sacramento, Calif. This man, Assemblyman Robert W. Crown, who, in addition to being one of the most forceful and effective assemblymen from the 14th District of California, in its history, has also gained a statewide reputation as being one of the ablest and best chairmen of the assembly's ways and means committee.

One of the finest testimonials to Assemblyman Crown's greatness is the fact that Governor Brown personally came to Oakland, Calif., to pay tribute to him on this occasion. It is a pleasure to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an account of this dinner which appeared in the March 25 issue of the Alameda Times-Star.

GOVERNOR LEADS TRIBUTE TO CROWN

(By Win Currier)

Gov. Edmund G. Brown last night led a gathering of over 500 persons in paying tribute to Assemblyman Robert W. Crown, lauding in particular Crown's work as chairman of the assembly ways and means committee.

The Governor was featured speaker at the testimonial dinner held in Oakland honoring Crown, who is seeking reelection to the assembly from the 14th district, which is composed of San Leandro, Alameda, and parts of Oakland and San Lorenzo.

Governor Brown praised Crown as "one of our ablest and most effective legislators in what I believe to be the finest legislative bodies in the Nation."

He went on to say, "I believe in the investments California has been making in a better California. Bob Crown believes in them, and the great majority of Californians believe in them and are proud of the results."

He noted the magnitude of Crown's job as chairman of the ways and means committee since 1961 and said that Crown "as much as any single man is responsible for steering the budget through the legislature to enactment."

He said he was "sorry to disappoint some of my Republican friends who might wish we had increased taxes so they could decry them. But the record is open, clear, and unmistakable for thinking citizens to examine."

Pointing to the record he declared: "We have given this State seven consecutive balanced budgets. This year we will enact the eighth.

"We have had 6 consecutive years without a major revision in the State's tax system.

"The relative increase in State taxes per $100 of personal income in the last 7 years has been less than half as much as that in the nine other major industrial States."

He said "the record of this administration is one of fiscal responsibility and balanced budgets—balanced in dollars and cents and balanced in terms of the needs of the people."

The Governor said "the budget is much more than a mere exercise in bookkeeping. It is a comment representing thousands of individual choices on how best to meet the needs of the people of California.

"It reflects the policies and principles of this administration. Every line and every page reflect the determination of this administration to provide quality government services in everything we do."

Governor Brown emphasized that his views on the guest of honor were shared by Crown's colleagues in the legislature and others in government "and these words aren't just empty platitudes."

He cited the fact that Sacramento correspondents voted Crown one of the two hardest working assemblymen, one of the two most effective and one of the five all-around best assemblymen.

In a lighter vein, the Governor paid a salute to Mayors Jack Maltester of San Leandro and William Godfrey of Alameda for their "sound political judgement."

"I had begun to worry," he said, "because when I was in Los Angeles earlier this week my confidence in mayors wavered a little bit."

Commenting on the heavy entry into the races for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Brown said "when I read about them all I feel a lot like Custer. I just hope the troops from Fort Laramie arrive in time."

Crown, speaking in conclusion, extended his thanks to all assembled for their support and attendance, and singled out several of his relatives and several longtime friends who played key roles in incidents of his life. The assemblyman also paid, in turn, his tribute to the Governor noting, among other things, that "he is a man who cares and who is always accessible, not just to other officials in government, but to every citizen of the State."

Newt Elder was general chairman of the dinner, which was presided over by master of ceremonies Joseph A. Golobick. John B. Engberg led the pledge of allegiance and the Reverend Herbert Guice of Oakland pronounced the invocation.

Introductions of dignitaries at the head table and in the audience were performed by Assemblyman Nicholas C. Petris, and introduction of the Governor was by Oakland attorney Myron Anthony Martin.

Others seated at the head table included State Controller Alan Cranston, Real Estate Commissioner Milton Gordon, Alameda County Democratic Central Committee Chairman Dan Longacre, Supervisor Lee Sweeney, State Highway Commissioner Abe Kofman and Tony Polvorosa, cochairman of the Crown campaign.

Rhodesia May Be Moving Closer to South Africa in Its Policy on Color

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I would like to insert at this point an article which appeared in the March 11 issue of the Wall Street Journal, by Paul Lancaster, one of their staff reporters.

The article is datelined Salisbury, Rhodesia, and Mr. Lancaster writes of the developing racial movement in that country. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

NATION MAY BE MOVING CLOSER TO SOUTH AFRICA IN ITS POLICY ON COLOR—NEW STRESS ON SEGREGATION, TRIBES IS LIKE APARTHEID—HEIGHTENED TENSION SEEN—RIGHT OF ADMISSION RESERVED

(By Paul Lancaster)

SALISBURY, RHODESIA.—The signs reading "whites" and "nonwhites" that segregate the races in everything from telephone booths to public parks in South Africa are missing here. So are the police who sometimes walk on corners in South African cities to check the passes the Government requires blacks to carry so it can control their movements.

But in other ways there are indications that the racial attitudes of Rhodesia's 220,000 whites, which traditionally have diverged from those of white South Africans, now are drifting closer to the policies of their neighbors to the south. Such a development obviously holds far-reaching implications for Rhodesia's 4 million blacks, whose status is the central issue in the economic struggle Britain and its allies are waging against the breakaway regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith. Should the present trend persist and become more pronounced, it would almost certainly heighten tensions in this already troubled part of the world.

A visitor arriving here on a flight from Johannesburg still finds that the absence of rigid public segregation makes the athmosphere in Salisbury distinctly different from that in South Africa. But it soon becomes apparent that things are not as free and easy as they seem at first.

"EUROPEANS ONLY"

Beside the entrances to many restaurants are discreet little plaques that say "Right of Admission Reserved," which means no Africans. Some public restrooms are divided into two sections, one open to all races and the other marked "Europeans only." Moreover a visitor quickly learns that Rhodesians are not always pleased by the observation that the racial climate here differs from South Africa.

Says Jeremy Field, a tobacco farmer whose father, Winston Field, preceded Mr. Smith as Prime Minister, "I think South Africa may be closer to the right solution than we are. There is a basic difference between black and white, and any policy that doesn't accept this won't work." His wife, Heather, who is one of the many Rhodesians born in South Africa, suggests that life here would be pleasanter for all if more public facilities were openly segregated. "Signs would make it easier for Africans," she says. "They would know what they could do, and they wouldn't have to worry about it."

Most of land in Rhodesia is divided into white and nonwhite residential areas. Aside from that important exception, the country's stated racial policy is that it follows a nonracial course, and this is true, at least, in theory.

There is no official policy of segregation in public places. Businesses are free to discriminate if they wish, and many do.

* * * * *

VOTING RULES

In politics there are no racial qualifications for voters on either of the two voter rolls, one of which is made up of more highly qualified voters who elect 50 Members of Parliament and the other of which is made up of less qualified citizens who choose 15 members. Though in practice it works out so that the 50 "A roll" members represent whites, and the 15 "B roll" members represent blacks, the voter qualification rules require only that certain income and education standards be met.

Thus there is nothing to keep Africans who meet the requirements from voting on the dominant A roll; indeed, a few already do. Nor is there any legal barrier to Africans assuming a commanding role in the government eventually, should they take full advantage of their rights, something many have declined to do in the past because of a black nationalist campaign calling for nonparticipation in the present political setup.

All this is a far cry from South Africa, whose announced long-term goal is to separate the races as completely as possible. "South Africa has its policy, and we have ours," says Prime Minister Smith's Minister of Information, Jack Howman.

When Rhodesia issued its unilateral declaration of independence from Britain last November, South African Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd expressed friendship for Rhodesia. But he felt compelled to add that "with respect to color policies there is no similarity between the policy of separate development" of South Africa and the "policy of partnership as applied in Rhodesia."

DRAWING TOGETHER

All the same, since the Declaration of Independence, the rest of the world increasingly has tended to bracket South Africa and Rhodesia together as bastions of white supremacy is a largely black continent. And the signs that the two nations are in fact drawing closer together are numerous, even though at this point Rhodesia clearly is not receiving all the gasoline and other help it would like from South Africa to enable it to ride out the economic sanctions brought against it by Britian and others.

"There's definitely a drift toward South Africa on racial matters," says a man who was one of Rhodesia's leading political figures in the past but now has been forced out of public life. "South Africa's influence here is strong and growing. The radio here uses more and more South African programs. Some businesses that admitted Africans in the days of the federation are segregated now." (The reference is to the now-dissolved federation embracing Rhodesia and what are now Zambia and Malawi.)

Some observers blame the pressures brought to bear on Rhodesia by Britian and black-ruled African states for what they see as this nation's hardening racial position. They say that fears of being forced into hasty acceptance of rule by ill-prepared black politicians caused Rhodesia to depart from an essentially moderate racial course and brought to the fore white supremacist elements who promised to head off black domination.

"Maybe I was too optimistic, but I think things were moving in the right direction for the Africans here until recently," says one non-Rhodesian resident of Salisbury. "Now, however, the whites are being pushed in the direction of white supremacy, and as long as the pressure keeps up it's going to get worse."

But some critics of the solidly entrenched Rhodesian Front government are less charitable. One British-born Salisbury businessman argues that all the talk by government officials and their supporters about the need to "maintain standards" and avoid the "chaotic" conditions that exist to the north where black governments have taken over has always been a "smokescreen." Insists the businessman: "They're out to build apartheid here."

Discerning the Government's true position is not easy. Some Cabinet members seem to be unabashed white supremacists, but the views of other officials are more elusive. One of those whose views are particularly hard to pin down is the Prime Minister himself.

A LOOK AT SMITH'S VIEWS

During last spring's election campaign Mr. Smith was reported to have said that there would be "no black rule in my lifetime." He subsequently has insisted that what he really meant was that there would be no "black extremist government" in his lifetime; the only criterion for the achievement of political rights is whether or not a man is "civilized," not the color of his skin, he has asserted. Some observers are willing to take his words at face value and argue that Mr. Smith should not be classed as a white supremacist. "I'm sure that Smith in his own mind is prepared to accept majority rule and that the only question is timing," says one U.S. student of Rhodesian affairs.

Others are highly skeptical of this judgment, however. They note that in 1961, when constitutional changes designed to bring about wider African participation in government were being debated. Mr. Smith opposed them. This was true even though the provisions at issue, which are retained in the new constitution promulgated after the declaration of independence, incorporated precisely the sort of nonracial voting qualifications the Prime Minister now says he favors. The position Mr. Smith took in 1961 causes the skeptics to doubt his sincerity today when he insists he supports full political rights for all qualified citizens regardless of race.

"They just want a few of us to vote," maintains an African chauffeur from Salisbury. The chauffeur, an articulate 31-year-old, says he can't meet the standards for the franchise at present.

These standards do not appear particularly high; among the categories of citizens eligible for the B roll, for example, are those with an income of $739 a year, or those with an annual income of $370 coupled with 2 years' secondary education. But in a land where the majority of the Africans practice subsistence agriculture and have almost no cash income and where an African who goes to work for a white farmer earns about $125 a year plus food and housing, the income requirements appear hopelessly beyond reach for many. As for the education standards, while a steady increase in spending on African schooling by the white government means that almost all African children now start school, only 1 in 30 of these youngsters even begins the secondary level.

CLAMPDOWN ON SCHOOL INTEGRATION

A school administrator in Salisbury says that in his field he recently has seen several signs of what he regards as a tendency to bring Rhodesia's racial policies more in line with South Africa's. Among them: Agitation in Parliament to stop predominantly white private schools from enrolling Africans; the forced closing last December of an African secondary school located in a European section of Salisbury and staffed by European women on a volunteer basis, and an order to a white missionary outside Salisbury to stop sending his children to an African school.

Some government critics also see a movement in the direction of apartheid in the increasing stress being placed on African tribal groupings here. Preservation and strengthening of tribal life is an important aspect of South Africa's racial policy; the justification is that it gives Africans freedom to develop their own way of life to the full and reduces social frictions.

A committee of the Rhodesian Parliament recently advocated a similar effort to encourage tribal life here. It urged that Africans living in the black townships outside cities be grouped according to tribal affiliations and recommended that the powers of the traditional tribal chiefs be increased.

Opponents of such steps both here and in South Africa say the underlying motive is to divide the Africans and thereby make it easier to control them. Moreover, a young African who lives in a township outside Salisbury indicates that at least some blacks regard tribal affiliations as a heritage of their long years as second-class citizens and are not at all eager to cling to tribal ties. "We're all mixed up where I live," says this African. "There's no point in dividing us."

Adds a well-known white Rhodesian who opposes the emphasis on tribalism: "For 75 years we've been trying to reduce the power of the chiefs. Now the government is trying to build them up. It's just like South Africa."

The Inflationary Trend

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, several times in recent days I have expressed my concern about inflation and the necessity of cutting Federal spending to combat further increases in the cost of living.

I wish to include with my remarks an excellent editorial on the subject from the Alexandria Gazette as follows:

THE INFLATIONARY TREND

The upward spiral of prices, which pinches just about all of us, is making itself evident in the estimates of prices for new school construction facing the Fairfax County Board of Education. They report the upward trend indicates that costs will run as much as 50 percent ahead of cost estimates when the projects were planned as part of a 5-year building program for schools. No doubt the increased estimates are based on a fear of contractors that the upward spiral may continue and, if they are to make any new contracts, they must be protected against future boosts in labor and materials cost.

In view of this example of what inflation can do in the field of construction, it is a little difficult to relate President Johnson's recent tirade on inflation and his suggestion that it could be cured by wiser shopping by housewives. If the chief executive did his own marketing he would find that the solution is not that simple. It is apparent in every line of purchasing. Housewives may change the family diet from meat to fish or fowl. These are also going up. Trying to balance the household budget is just as difficult as balancing the national budget. The only difference is that the householder cannot engage in deficit financing forever. The grocer and the butcher will demand his due.

The President undoubtedly has a difficult task facing him. He can meet inflation through only two obvious methods—higher taxation or price controls. Either would be politically dangerous. Curbs on credit might help but even this action would be loaded with dangers.

The trouble seems to date to the Federal action in cutting taxes. Many troubles were solved thereby. Unemployment was reduced to a minimum. Plant expansions were undertaken. New construction reached into new high ground. Government wages were raised and the rolls expanded. The Great Society was instituted. The intensification of hostilities in Vietnam provided an intensifying factor. Speculative buying has followed.

In each case in the past the President has acted on the advice of economic advisers. They have evolved economic theories that might be compared to the "new math" of our schools, too novel for minds trained in earlier schools.

Perhaps what the President needs most is a new set of economic advisers.

Pharmaceutical Center Rises Near Chicago

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 23, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Chicago and its surrounding area is rapidly becoming the most exciting community in the country.

Great things are happening in Chicago.

The New York Times in a recent article carried an excellent story on how the Chicago area is becoming the pharmaceutical center of the Midwest.

This is only one example of how industry is moving into the Chicago area because of a fortuitous complex of factors. These include strong and competent political leadership on the local level; close cooperation within the entire industrial community; adequate water resources; excellent transportation facilities; and finally the finest labor-management climate in the entire United States.

The spectacular industrial growth of the entire Chicago area is a tribute to the fine leadership and spirit of cooperation between labor and management. It reflects upon the responsible attitude of both the leaders of industry and leaders of labor in the Chicago area.

With this combination we can confidentally predict that the Chicago area is well on its way to becoming the most exciting industrial complex in the entire world.

Mr. Speaker, because the New York Times fortifies my statement, I should like to call it to the attention of my colleagues by inserting it in the RECORD today.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 27, 1966]

PHARMACEUTICAL CENTER RISES—THREE COMPANIES ADD PLANTS IN NORTH

CHICAGO, March 26.—Three Chicago-area companies—Abbott Laboratories, G. D. Searle & Co., and Baxter Laboratories, Inc.—are devolping nearby Lake County into the pharmaceutical center of the Middle West.

Abbott Laboratories is in the midst of a 5-year expansion program at a 420-acre site 6 miles southwest of its present plant in north Chicago. The project, called Abbott Park, represents an initial investment of $25 to $30 million.

Searle, based in Chicago, has acquired more than 600 acres of land in Lake County just west of north Chicago and adjacent to the site owned by Abbott Laboratories. Searle has no more room left to expand at its present plant site in Skokie and will soon start building new facilities.

Baxter plans to move all its facilities from Morton Grove to a new 140-acre site in Lake County. The company is seeking to have the land rezoned for light manufacturing use.

William B. Graham, president of Baxter, noted that the company has no expansion room at its Morton Grove site. He said:

"Lake County has become the pharmaceutical center of the Middle West, with more acreage owned by pharmaceutical companies than in any county in the country.

"Therefore, it seemed very natural for us to plan for our expansion there."

By the end of 1967 Abbott expects to have its administrative, research, production, and warehouse units completed, with an estimated total of 600,000 square feet. This complex will be served by about 700 employees.

Between 1967 and 1975 additional facilities will be built in Abbott Park, increasing space to 1.5 million square feet and an additional 1,000 employees. Eventually, Abbott Park will have about 3,000 employees.

Abbott Laboratories is a worldwide enterprise that markets products in 154 countries. Sales have increased from $91.7 million in 1955 to $237 million in 1965.

Searle, which has made some improvements at its Lake County site, also markets its products overseas. Its sales have grown from $26 million in 1955 to $88.5 million last year.

Baxter's first facility on the new Lake County site will be a new headquarters building. Later it will build a complex of other buildings for manufacturing and warehousing.

The new Baxter site is bounded on the Illinois Tollway on the east, the county Line Road (which separates Cook and Lake County) on the south, and Saunders Road on the west.

Baxter operates 7 domestic plants and 10 foreign plants. Its sales have risen from $12 million in 1955 to $64.6 million in 1965.

Baxter and the Zenith Radio Corp. recently entered into an agreement to develop jointly and market medical electronic devices. Baxter will be responsible for the medical research and Zenith for electronic research, development, and production.

Hangs Head in Shame Over Rhodesia Boycott

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, my amazement and the temperament of my congressional district coincide with the feelings expressed by a constituent, Mrs. H. Watson, in San Diego, who has written a letter to the editor of the Evening Tribune of March 21 "Hangs Head in Shame Over Rhodesia Boycott."

Every Member of the House and Senate, and for that matter the President's Cabinet, too, should read this excellent letter that follows:

HANGS HEAD IN SHAME OVER RHODESIA BOYCOTT

EDITOR: I hang my head in shame when I realize what we are doing to Rhodesia. Recently U.S. officials announced that we would further tighten our boycott of this country. Just how will we ever be able to justify our actions? No matter how I twist, or straighten out the facts, these remain:

1. Rhodesia is the only British territory in Africa that has been self-governing for more than 40 years. Yet, Britain has given independence to 14 others. However, what is more to the point, this is an internal squabble and we have no business in a family fight.

2. Since Rhodesia could survive a British boycott, we were asked to help them. We unhesitantly said "Yes." We asked Britain to help us in Vietnam, and to please stop sending "goodies" to North Vietnam, at least, and they unhesitantly said "No."

3. However, Rhodesia's situation is not comparable to Vietnam. I understand that in Vietnam we are fighting aggressive communism, and Rhodesia has always been stanchly anticommunistic. We send troops around the world to "stop Communist aggression," but to this friendly country, we give them the economic sanction treatment.

4. We recently turned down their offer to send their troops to South Vietnam.

5. There seems to be no end to the uprisings and coups in Africa, but Rhodesia has had only one since 1923, and that was in 1963. This was between the two Nationalist leaders, Nkomo and Sithole. Upon their arrest, all terror stopped.

6. Hey, Rhodesia, you're not too original you know, we did the very same thing in 1776.

7. Where, oh where, are the peacenik protesters? They don't miss a single opportunity to cry, "U.S. interference," yet they are strangely silent.

MRS. H. WATSON.

The 50th Anniversary of the Rising of Easter Week, 1916

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDNA F. KELLY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, on this Easter week I greet the Irish people of America, and of the Irish homeland itself, and rejoice in celebrating what is, in effect, the 50th birthday of the Republic of Ireland. For though the people of Ireland never, through the centuries of foreign rule, entirely submitted or relinquished their aspirations for national independence, and though both sporadic national rebellions, and determined resistance by groups and individuals, took place through those centuries, Easter week marks the opening of a steady, resistless campaign for national independence.

Step by step, through treaties and compromises, from home rule, to Irish Free State, to fully independent Republic, Ireland has followed the path charted for her by the heroic dead whose memory we honor on this anniversary. We pay tribute today to the noble hearts that brought forth, and to the loyal hearts that have lived by, the aspirations they laid down for the nation:

> The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwomen. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Ireland, like America, claims as the foundation stone of its national existence the twin principles of liberty and equality: liberty both religious and civil, and equality both of rights and of opportunities. That the Easter week rising did not end with its forcible putting-down, and with the execution, imprisonment, and exile of its various leaders, is, I think, chiefly due to the large-souled generosity of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic, as well as to the steadfast courage of those who signed it and of their lieutenants.

The principles here proclaimed appeal to the best in man's nature, and contrast strikingly with the spiteful pettiness of the alien government, which had sought to rule Ireland by dividing her people against themselves, and by enabling one part of her population to profit by the misery and degradation of the other. Rightly the proclamation enshirines, and hightly the Republic of Ireland has carried out in action, the high ideal of national unity and equal treatment for all.

Members of Catholic, Protestant, Jewish faiths, even atheists, can be assured of full liberty of speech and action in Ireland; and the land is ruled as much for the benefit of inhabitants of Saxon or other foreign ancestry as for the indigenous Irish.

The Irish people, and the Irish Government, are alike committed to the high resolve expressed in the conclusion of Pardaic Pearse's statement from Kilmainham Prison:

> If you strike us down now we shall rise again and renew the fight, you cannot conquer Ireland, you cannot extinguish the Irish passion for freedom; if our deed has not been sufficient to win freedom then our children will win it by a better deed.

Housewife Also Fighting War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the Record an article entitled "Housewife Also Fighting War," which appeared in the April 1, 1966, issue of the Alhambra, Calif., Post Advocate.

The editorial discusses some of the results and the causes of inflation, and I believe its timely comments will be of interest to the Congress:

Food Prices Soaring: Housewife Also Fighting War

While the administration is engaged in lofty wars of words in Washington against inflation, the average housewife is fighting a much more practical one each payday.

She may not be concerned with the esoteric implications of credit tightening, braking the boom or cooling of the economy. She is aware, however, that each $20 bill she is spending for food these days is buying a disappointly small amount of groceries.

Statistics support her. A national poll taken about a week ago showed the average family of four is spending $18 a week more for family needs today than it did just a year ago.

The Wholesale Price Index, which reflects cost of 2,200 commodities, mostly food, has risen recently at an annual rate of 6 percent. It had been static from 1959 through 1964.

Here in California, the first crops picked with nonbracero labor last year cost the housewife up to 20 percent more for canned goods alone. Bacon and even the staple hamburger are being priced into the luxury class.

It would be easy, but entirely incorrect, to blame the grocer, the wholesaler or processor, or the farmer, for rising food prices. Their net incomes, however, have increased very little if at all.

The real responsibility for food price increases lies at the door of the Federal Government. Premature cancelation of the bracero program has raised farm wages, flooded the fields with inexperienced and unwilling help, and accounted for inflation on the grocery shelves.

Too often the farm price support program, which will cost $65 billion from inception through 1969, has artificially raised prices by interfering with the competitive marketplace.

Unrestrained Government social programs have added to inflation by flooding the Nation with money and increasing purchasing power while the capacity of plants is limited. Further, the increased taxes for social security and in other areas will add to the inflation because the Government, instead of the individual, will spend the money.

It puts the housewife into the ironic position of being taxed for the privilege of paying more for the things her family must have.

On the hopeful side, housewives have a habit of winning, as any husband can testify. While the administration wages its war of lipservice and semantics over inflation, she may have the last say at the ballot box in November.

ABS Plastic Pipe Answers Critics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, recently I was invited to attend a hearing in the office of the Federal Housing Administration concerning a defense against claims that a certain type of plastic pipe called acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene, abbreviated ABS, was not a suitable material for FHA approved housing. Because my prior business interest, though not directly involved, was in an industry which used vast amounts of this pipe, I was glad to have an opportunity to sit in on the conference along with two of my colleagues in the House. The results of this hearing are aptly described in the following statement written by one of the members of the ABS Council who was present. As we move ahead to new techniques and materials in this high-speed age it would certainly seem in order that all new materials and methods, particularly one as well tested as this, should be given ample opportunity to help us make these advances available to all.

I personally know many people in this industry and am willing to lend my support to help them tell the story about the ABS industry which has such a great future.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following statement in the Record for the information of Members of Congress:

FHA Exonerates ABS Drainage Plumbing

One of the miracle products now revolutionizing American industry and home life is acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene, abbreviated for simplicity as ABS. Your telephone is made of this material, which is tougher than some metals and less costly to use. Another use is drain, waste and vent plumbing pipe, referred to again for simplicity as DWV.

This newcomer came into being as a DWV material only 7 years ago and was accepted for use in FHA-insured construction in 1961 after extensive evaluation of the data. FHA Use of Materials Bulletin No. 33 incorporates a quality control program and a 5-year installation warranty. Last year, according to homebuilder statistics, 100,000 homes used ABS DWV pipe in the United States, at a saving of approximately $100 per home—an overall saving of $10 million. P. N. Brownstein, Assistant Secretary-Commissioner of FHA, reported as of March 23, 1966: "We have recently surveyed all of our field offices to learn if there had been any complaints from owners of homes with ABS drain, waste and vent piping. The results show that not a single complaint had been received."

A competing industry has responded to this competition by making disparaging claims against ABS DWV pipe in the press. Last October a statement appeared in the Congressional Record in which the FHA was aksed to ban or at least limit the use of ABS DWV in home construction until charges against the product were answered.

Recently the ABS Council, representing companies that manufacture ABS raw material and pipe and fittings, made an impressive report to the FHA, comprised of new technical data provided by independent scientific laboratories and impartial experts of national reputation in their fields.

Witnesses emphasized to the FHA officials that ABS drainage systems do not increase the hazard in a residential fire. They testified that the material resists attack by strong acid and alkaline cleaners and household wastes.

Demonstrations were given of ABS DWV plastic pipe's physical toughness and durability, its unique chemically welded, leakproof joints, and its long-use life as proven by actual case histories.

Said John G. Dagenkolb, independent fire prevention consultant and former battalion chief of the Los Angeles Fire Department, after reviewing fire tests conducted by Prof. George Earl Troxell of the University of California, a nationally recognized authority:

"In nonfire construction, ABS DWV does not contribute to the spread of fire or increase the fire hazards in such buildings."

Richard S. DeBell, senior project engineer of the internationally known DeBell & Richardson Laboratory, Hazardville, Conn., reported his evaluation of ABS material in the presence of various chemicals as follows:

"ABS DWV has prolonged resistance to concentrations of all organic and inorganic chemicals normally found in the home."

The allegation that burning ABS produces lethal quantities of hydrogen cyanide gas was disproved. It was established that victims of a house fire would long since have been killed by heat, asphyxiation from lack of oxygen, or carbon monoxide poisoning before they could inhale the insignificant quantity of hydrogen cyanide produced by the combustion of ABS. In fact, it was demonstrated by laboratory data that the quantity of hydrogen cyanide produced by burning ABS is minute when compared to that produced by other material in the home, such as wood in the structure, home furnishings and clothing.

In a subsequent technical presentation to the FHA staff, a leading national authority on hydrogen cyanide, Dr. Stephen Carson of Food and Drug Research Laboratories, Inc., Maspeth, N.Y., stated that no new dimension of hazard was added by the presence of an ABS drainage system in a burning building.

In fact, Dr. Carson, referring to the FHA conference room stated: "If this room were burning, more hydrogen cyanide would be given off by the rug on the floor than the ABS in a complete DWV system."

Most dramatic demonstration of the superiority of ABS DWV pipe over competing materials was an impact test. A 20-pound weight dropped 4 feet and shattered cast iron and flattened copper pipe in one blow. Under identical test conditions, the weight bounced harmlessly off the length of ABS DWV pipe.

Commissioner Brownstein said further in his March 23 communication: "Our review of the material presented at the February 10, 1966, meeting in my office has been completed and in addition we have the results of an independent laboratory test. On the basis of the findings we have no basis for changing the conclusion reached in 1961 when Materials Bulletin No. 33 was issued."

Public acceptance is the final test of the worth of a product. Seventy-two plants in 27 States now produce ABS material, pipe or fittings. Virtually the entire mobile home industry has converted to ABS DWV pipe for drainage plumbing.

Besides FHA acceptance, standards covering ABS DWV pipe have been issued by the following accredited agencies: American Standards Association, American Society for Testing Materials, General Services Administration-Federal Supply Service, Building Officials Conference of America, U.S. Department of Commerce-National Bureau of Standards, National Sanitation Foundation, and Western Plumbing Officials Association.

The use of ABS drainage plumbing contributes to the national goal of providing decent housing at reasonable cost. It deserves a key role in urban renewal.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy's Speech on Community Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 2, 1966, I sponsored with New York University a Community Leadership Conference on Neighborhood Development and Preservation. I am very pleased to report that there were nearly 1,000 people there of the more than 113 community organizations participating. The conference was a nonpartisan effort designed to help develop an awareness of community problems and of the resources which are needed to resolve them. We tried also to demonstrate the interrelationship between the various levels of Government and private citizens.

The people attending heard from such distinguished officials as my colleague from New York [Mr. SCHEUER], New York Deputy Mayor Costello, New York City Police Commissioner Leary, New York City Parks Commissioner Hoving, and former New York Buildings Commissioner Gribetz, as well as leaders from nongovernmental ranks, including President Hester of New York University.

The most significant contribution made to the work of the conference was the keynote speech of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. The Senator's speech reflected imagination and a keen perception of the need to marshal the resources of the community at the grassroots level. For this purpose, he suggested a local coordinator to make sure there is adequate utilization of Federal programs.

I commend Senator KENNEDY's speech to my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ADDRESS OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION AND RENEWAL CONFERENCE, APRIL 2, 1966, UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS CAMPUS, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY

"Chance," said Louis Pasteur, "favors the mind that is prepared." Your gathering here today—under the sponsorship of Congressman BINGHAM and New York University—is a most constructive act, for it will favor the Bronx for the workings of chance—chance in the sense of the process of change here in your community.

We live in a time of change—of unparalleled, immense, dizzying change. The State of New York will grow by 12 million people—by 67 percent—by the year 2000. In that time we will have to build as many homes and hospitals and schools we have built in the last 200 years. For us change is chance. And if we are not prepared to master change rather than be mastered by it, the result will be disaster for us—and for our children.

That is why I, for one, am so pleased that Congressman BINGHAM has led the way to the holding of today's conference.

What must we do to master change here in the Bronx?

The elements of action are not difficult to delineate. Their names are commitment and imagination, planning and perseverance, cooperation within the community and with government at all levels—city, State, and Federal.

Application of these concepts is, of course, another matter. This morning I would emphasize just one facet of your day-to-day effort at community development—your relations as a community with the Federal Government.

The first aspect of that relationship is a question of money—a question of whether you utilize adequately the Federal financial aid which is available to you. And that depends on you—on community leadership. The Federal Government can provide millions, billions, of dollars, but these funds will only be applied where local citizens think of what they could do with the money and then take the initiative to ask for it.

The challenges are as broad as the vast and sometimes bewildering array of available Federal program.

Will you as a community use nonprofit corporations to take advantage of the wide variety of Federal aid that is available to such entities? Nonprofit agencies in your community can qualify for everything from low interest rate FHA mortgages and rent supplement assistance to Public Health Service aid for community mental retardation facilities, from HEW aid for juvenile delinquency prevention projects to neighborhood youth corps projects under the auspices of the Department of Labor. Whether they do so is up to you.

Will you as a community generate sufficient plans and pressure to clean up the shores of the Harlem River and restore them to their original beauty and their original use as a playground for the people of the Bronx? There are many possibilities for aid—the open space land program and the urban beautification program of HUD, and the outdoor recreation program of the Interior Department. Whether these programs are put to use in the Bronx is in your hands.

And the challenges go on and on—in education and employment, in housing and health, in parks and poverty—in short, in all of the areas which make up the subject of neighborhood preservation and renewal about which you confer today. And in all of these areas, the question whether you receive Federal aid of any magnitude depends in the last analysis on your initiative and ingenuity.

I would put one challenge to you in more detail.

Section 703 of last year's Housing Act created a new neighborhood facilities grant program, administered by the Department of HUD. The program provides two-thirds Federal financing of neighborhood centers, particularly for low and moderate income areas. The centers can be community centers—providing a full range of social services—or centers for a particular purpose—like health or recreation. They can be for the residents of the area generally, or for youth or the old in particular.

Now you and I know there are dozens of places in the Bronx where such centers are needed—in the south Bronx in particular, perhaps in connection with the recently approved Bronx Park South urban renewal project, and elsewhere.

Whether your community generates an application for Federal financing for a neighborhood center is up to you. You would have to get a public agency to apply to Washington, and you would have to find one-third of the money somewhere. But then a nonprofit organization here in the community could contract to operate the center. The law permits that.

HUD has $12 million for this fiscal year and will have about $25 million for next year for this program. These are modest amounts. But they have not been used up as yet. And HUD has received no application under this program from New York City or any community in the metropolitan area. In fact, it has received only two applications from the entire Northeast part of the United States.

But the problem is not only one of identifying and seeking the available Federal aid. It is also one of putting it together to obtain unified neighborhood development. For every program relates to every other—no neighborhood will develop properly unless its housing is sound, its parks adequate, its schools of a high quality, its citizens employed.

If you are to know all the Federal programs and put them together properly, you will need help and guidance. Congressman BINGHAM and I can and will help you with these problems to the utmost of our ability.

But you will also need careful organization at the local level. I would suggest that the 23d District—or, perhaps more appropriately, the Bronx as a borough—choose a coordinator for its efforts at utilizing Federal programs.

Consider the fact that the Federal Government offers over 200 programs relating to education alone, over a dozen relating to mental retardation. A formalized coordinator for use of these programs is really a must for your rational development as a community.

In finding a coordinator or a coordinating committee, you have a special asset which you must utilize. Besides New York University—which has cosponsored this conference—you have four other universities in the 23rd District, and one more adjoining.

You are fortunate in having these resources. These institutions can be the focal point of your effort at identifying and making full use of all Federal programs. With their help the first aspect of your relationship as a community with the Federal Government—the question of money and whether and how it will be used—can be adequately developed.

But your relationship with the Federal Government is not just a question of money. You have a broader responsibility to complement the Government's commitment of money with a commitment of personal effort.

In education, for example, it is a responsibility to know what our schools are doing, to devote individual and political efforts to improving them, to developing new practices for the education of our children when the old ones do not work.

In housing, it is a responsibility to realize that programs for low-income housing will not accomplish all they can unless you take the leadership in site dispersal—unless you lead the community to accept the idea that low-income families should be able to live outside the ghetto, the old slum if they want to do so.

In the fight against narcotics addiction, it is a responsibility to realize that all the treatment facilities that money can buy do no good unless the addict can be convinced that there is reason for him to try and rehabilitate himself—reason for him to want to rejoin a society that he thinks has no use for him.

In large part, these responsibilities of personal effort are responsibilities to the poor.

We know our rights. We know when those rights are abridged. And we know how to redress our grievances. But the poor often do not have the tools to protect their interests in a complex world.

The poor are often cheated in the education they receive, in the housing they live in, in the job opportunities available to them.

Just look at the disparities within the Bronx itself. Here in the 23d Congressional District, in 1960, the median income was $6,400. The average adult had completed 10.4 years of school, the unemployment rate was 4.2 percent and 9 out of 10 housing units were sound. In the 22d District just next door in the South Bronx, the median income was $4,800, the average adult had completed 8.8 years of school, 7.2 percent of the labor force was unemployed, and 1 out of 4 housing units was unsound.

So if we are to succeed in the process of neighborhood development for the future, we must help to develop neighborhoods not *just for ourselves, but also for those who* cannot speak for themselves, who do not know what claims to present.

We must insist not only on high standards of education for our own children, but also for those who no not know how to assure their children the education they need.

We must build better housing not only for our own families, but also for those who live in the ghetto. And if those who live in the ghetto are ever to achieve full participation in our society, we must be prepared to take steps to give them a free choice of where they want to live. We must pass and enforce fair housing laws for those who can afford to live outside the ghetto. And, since the vast majority of those who live in the ghetto cannot afford to live elsewhere, we must be ready to engage in true metropolitan planning of low-rent housing, in building new towns with sections devoted to low-rent housing, in short, in a commitment to true desegregation throughout our metropolitan area.

This is the broadest aspect of your relationship with the Federal Government. For all of the programs to improve the lives of Americans will never achieve their goal without the day-to-day commitment and participation of people like yourselves.

But the very fact of your conference today—and your willingness to discuss frankly the problems and programs on which the future of the Bronx depends—shows that you do understand Pasteur's observation, that you are prepared for the workings of chance, for the challenge of the future. Chance does favor those who are prepared. I think you will be prepared.

Horton Supports Benefits for Postal and Retired Federal Employees—Cites Adherence to Guideposts

SPEECH
OF
HON. FRANK HORTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor of H.R. 14122, the Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966. While I have gone on record in support of a pay increase for Federal employees beyond the 2.9 percent level provided for in this bill, I nevertheless concur in the judgment of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service as to the desirable level of a pay increase at this juncture in our economy. The decision of the committee to stay within the wage guideposts established by the administration is a wise one, considering the rapid expansion and careful measurement that is presently going on in the U.S. economy.

While an increase of 2.9 percent in postal and other Federal salaries is not optimum in respect of the goal of comparability between service in Government and in private industry, the bill before us holds many benefits for Federal employees. In addition to regular salary rate increases, there is provision for more liberal uniform allowances, increased Government health benefit contributions, wider coverage of overtime pay provisions for postal supervisors, increased allowances for reimbursement *of special delivery messengers, salary* protection for postal employees with seniority, and other important fringe benefits.

Also included in this bill are important benefits for retired Federal employees and their beneficiaries. Most important among these is a provision for recomputation of retirement benefits for persons who retired between April 1948 and October 1962 and who elected to provide surviving spouse benefits by taking reduced annuity payments. Although *no retroactive increases will* result from this section, many retired persons in this category will start receiving higher annuity payments as recomputed under the 1962 formula.

Mr. Speaker, I support this measure not only because of the benefits it contains for present and retired Federal employees, but also as an example to the Nation of the workability and the desirability of controlling the rate of increase in pay scales, and additionally, price scales in an effort to hold down inflationary pressures in the economy.

Isotopes and Their Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the Atomic Energy Commission approved an addition to the Isotope Development Laboratory at the Savannah River plant in Aiken County. This will be a great step forward in expanding and utilizing the peacetime aspects of atomic energy. This is a development of major significance.

The following editorial recently appeared in the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, that outstanding newspaper serving this area:

ISOTOPES AND THEIR FUTURE

Strong and authoritative support for expanding current research into means by which the atom can be utilized to greater advantage in peacetime pursuits is being provided by members of the American Nuclear Society, who honor Augusta by their presence here.

While few laymen will understand the technical aspects of the Society's local meeting, to which some of most distinguished scientists in the world are discussing developments in the field of radioisotopes, none should fail to appreciate the significance of what these men have to say as it may apply to the future of the Savannah River plant.

In light of recent Atomic Energy Commission approval of a proposed $2 million addition to the Isotope Development Laboratory at the Savannah River plant, we think they will find highly encouraging statements made by Joseph Masurek of the AEC's Division of Isotope Development, and by W. P. Overbeck, director of the Savannah River Laboratory.

The former said as the climax to a speech Monday, that the SRP Laboratory was a "major national resource that we can put to work to contribute to the development of the isotope and radiation industry."

Mr. Overbeck pointed out that only the big reactors at Hanford, Wash., and Savannah River can *provide radioisotopes* in the quantities needed. What he did not have to tell his colleagues, but which the general public may not know, is even though SRP now has the reactors necessary to turn our radioisotopes, the irradiated products they produce must go through further chemical separation processes before being utilized by industry, agriculture, medicine, and in the myriad other ways foreseen for them in the future by atomic scientists.

Construction of the laboratory additions at SRP, in the judgment of the AEC facilitate this work and will enable U.S. scientists to probe deeper into the mysteries of the atom *and to expand its peacetime uses. It also is* expected to permit production of present isotopes in greater volume and at lower costs.

Three steps, so we are told, are necessary to enlarging the scope of this work now underway at Savannah River.

The first, approval by the AEC—given in its 1967 budget request of Congress—has been taken.

The second must be the authorization by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

The third step, once authorized by the Joint Committee, is appropriation of the funds for the construction.

In that Georgia's Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL is a member of both the Joint Committee and the Appropriations Committee, it is to be hoped that he will look with favor on the proposal of the AEC for this addition. We like to think he will.

Residents of this area should be grateful to members of the American Nuclear Society for enabling them to better understand the purposes of radioisotopes and their limitless potential in the area of peacetime progress.

Freedom Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH J. GRAY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, we are very much concerned about the war in Vietnam. Beatniks and draft card burners seem to be getting the spotlight by our press.

As a veteran who served overseas during World War II for 2 years, I am sure I speak for millions of Americans when I say these people are a disgrace to our country. They are doing nothing but aiding and abetting the enemy.

Thank God we have citizens in this country who are willing to give consideration and support to the need of defending America against communism wherever it is found, whether in Vietnam or any place else.

One of my good friends and constituents, Mr. Otto C. Biggs, who runs a small grocery story in Benton, Ill., is such an American. Mr. Biggs is a veteran of World War II and his oldest son fought in the Korean war, and he has a younger son who will soon be finished dental school, then enter the service.

With regard to our Vietnam policy, Mr. Biggs has written the following poem entitled, "Freedom Today."

Mr. Speaker, under the privilege previously granted me, I hereby insert Mr. Biggs' poem into the RECORD. I believe this layman's views truly represent the majority opinion of Americans in this country:

FREEDOM TODAY

(Written to support our President's Vietnam policy and in rebuttal of peace groups action, by Otto C. Biggs, Benton, Ill.)

What are you doing for your freedom today?
Much as the youngster so innocent and small!
Who, while trying to escape a Communist life
Was willing for liberty; to give up all.
Living without freedom, he would no longer stay
Under a dictator's rule that came his way.
He knew not of pleasures nor of fun,
Only most dreadful acts the Communists had done.
His desire to escape was far too great
To let threats of death make him wait.
To leave the horrors of his life behind
Was forced to escape without kindred or kind.
One day he ran 'til out of breath
Then by Communist guns was shot to death.
What are you doing for your freedom today?
When it is little or nothing at all,
Would you be willing to replace this lad
Who was trying to cross the Berlin Wall.
Diligently learn well from this lesson at hand
And you'll willingly make sacrifices that freedoms demand.

What are you doing for your freedom today?
Much as a curly haired young Cuban lad!
Who lost all the liberties he once knew;
Also was robbed of a mother and dad.
To escape despotic rule of a bearded gloat;
Left his country in a leaky old boat,
He no longer enjoyed freedom in Cuba today.
From a communistic system tried to slip away.
He drifted and prayed on an ocean blue;
Trying to reach freedom and start life anew.
With freedom gone, rather than sit idly by
He would find it again or valiantly die.
While drowning he had one thought in mind
To give up all or freedom to find.
What are you doing for your freedom today?
When, "I am not doing anything," you say,
Remember this Cuban lad's plight; which could be
Yours too soon; was not too far away.
You could live someday; with tyranny at home!
If you support others' freedom, as your own.
What are you doing for your freedom today?
Much as our brave boys in South Vietnam,
Who are fighting the Cong's forays; and trying,
To stop a Communist tide, while they can.
A sergeant crawled through the muck and mire
And pulled wounded buddies from a sniper's fire.
After a medic was wounded in the head:
Tended the wounded; tried to revive the dead.
Another lad threw himself on a deadly grenade.
By men like these, our freedom is saved.
Many other examples of valor can be told,
Of others sacrificing for the freedom you hold.
We hate all wars, but this is one,
That's being fought for sake of human freedom.
What are you doing for your freedom today?
If deeds show it's little as you can
Don't degrade the morale of brave lads who,
Hold up their country's stature in South Vietnam.
If of our Vietnam policy your criticism remains,
You could be trading freedom for prisoner's chains.

What are you giving for your freedom today?
Give all to save our country so dear
From the throes of a dreaded Communist tide,
That will try, every way, to grow nearer.
Instead of stupid shouting in a silly parade
Reverence the lad who died on a grenade.
In place of draft card burners you admire,
Honor the sergeant who braved machinegun fire.
Don't disagree with our policy in Vietnam; instead,
Praise a medic, who's wounded in the head.
Remember, when your desire for freedom is small,
A lad lost his behind a Berlin wall.
When you think our capitalistic government is bad,
Recall the plight of a small Cuban lad.
Today, do for freedom what must be done
Even if it's fighting under a Vietnamese sun.
If for freedom you don't give a damn,
Beginning of its end could be in Vietnam.
Now, with bowed head and changed heart
Pray for our policy, then do your part.

Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, we are living in a unique period in American history when our military personnel are engaged in a very serious struggle against the forces of Communist aggression but, at the same time, we at home are subjected to the confusion of divisive elements who seek to criticize the policies which motivate the actions of our Armed Forces on the foreign battlefield. I have said unique period in history, not because other wars did not have the same criticism offered by dissenting groups but, because, in the current era, we have the widest possible exposure for this criticism, through a communications system second to none, through public information sources such as TV, radio, and newspapers unexcelled any place in the world.

Of course, the basic reason for maintaining this struggle in Vietnam is to preserve the right of all Americans to speak their minds freely. In this particular struggle, in which we are engaged, it seems as though a vast amount of publicity has been given to those who dissent. However, I am proud to take the opportunity to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, an editorial written by Mr. W. J. Baird, editor of Signal magazine, the Journal of the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association, which was published in the March 1966 issue. Mr. Baird is also the general manager of the association. I believe he has captured the essence of why we are in Vietnam and why we must win the struggle against the forces of aggression there.

The editorial follows:

VIETNAM

(By W. J. Baird)

Our country, which has been involved in a struggle for the ideals of freedom and justice since its inception, at times finds itself pushed against the wall and into a conflict that makes the headlines and forces us to reassess ourselves and our national goals.

The current situation in Vietnam is just such a confrontation. And, moreover, it is only one of a continuing series of encounters in which any country with a positive ideology, such as democracy, will find itself. Unfortunately, this sort of encounter is most serious because, unlike the constant struggle against injustice and oppression within our own country, we cannot come to grips with the enemy on our own terms or in our own way.

When faced with the aggression that has been demonstrated by Communist forces in southeast Asia, a nation has no choice but to make decisions now, to commit itself to a course of action—undesirable as it may be. Unfortunately, too, such a situation forces upon our Nation the necessity of taking the limelight, of being scrutinized, of being open to criticism and calumny from both well-intentioned—and in some cases, not-so-well-intentioned—onlookers.

But Americans must bear in mind that while the war in Vietnam is a messy and most unpleasant affair it is not the first time nor the last time that we will find ourselves committed to an expenditure of national resources and manpower which seems so utterly unrewarding. War is an unrewarding task. At best the outcome is the opportunity for men and women to rebuild their lives, to live in peace and work for a continuation of that highly elusive state.

Far too many Americans are experiencing this conflict as a rude awakening. They seem not to have realized that their freedoms and privileges have always been in a tenuous state and always will be. Right must be constantly reasserted, freedoms exercised and privileges earned—often at painful expense. Sometimes, our freedoms and privileges are inextricably linked with those of others; although this may be difficult to realize when those people are halfway around the world from us.

Our Nation and our leaders are neither omniscient nor infallible. Their thinking and reasons are often unclear to us. As President Johnson has pointed out, "Political uncertainties often obscure our underlying purpose. Our own failures as men—politicians and generals, diplomats, and reporters—cause us to question the wisdom of our course."

Yet wisdom does not lie in refusing to choose, even when all the alternatives are unpleasant.

Our leaders have made a choice to dedicate our Nation to making a stand at a particular time and place when they feel it is imperative. At some plant in a relationship between a people and its leaders, faith must come in. To question the wisdom of a course of action and to suggest alternatives is one thing. To work completely at cross-purposes cannot be excused by naivete alone. How much easier it is to argue with your countryman than with someone who shares little concern for your way of life. And that confrontation can come soon enough, so easily.

Our Nation has committed itself to certain ideals which at times lead us into situations we would not have chosen. Nonetheless, commitments honorably made must be carried out. Awareness of the risks of delaying to make a stand in order to preserve a precarious peace, forces us to act.

At such a time in our Nation's history, Americans must have faith not only in their leaders but in themselves—as a people vitally concerned with freedom and justice for themselves and for others.

Faith, however, does not imply a blind loyalty. It does require loyalty based on the confidence of the honorable intentions of a Nation long dedicated to freedom. It does not rule out a constant reexamination and reevaluation. A path that is not clear today will be more so tomorrow only if an effort is made to clarify and to seek solutions. This is the task in which every American is involved.

Those of us who are a part of the military-industry team concerned with providing the communications-electronics support to our civilian and military leaders are perhaps more aware of our duties and responsibilities at such a time than is the average American. Aside from our occupational concern, however, we are citizens who must demonstrate to our fellow Americans the vitality of our dedication. I have faith that the members of this team are fully displaying the brand of loyalty that constantly inquires and examines but remains strong in support of ideals and of the leaders we have chosen to serve.

The Driver Education Myth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the current hearings on automotive safety underway in the other body have happily awakened the American public to the great tragedy of death and injury carried out on our highways every year. Those hearings have gone far in pointing out the irresponsible attitude of our automobile manufacturers in stressing styling and speed over safety in auto design.

In the upcoming April 20 issue of the Nation magazine Mr. Edward Tenney reveals another of the unfortunate hoaxes perpetrated on the citizens of this country. Under the title "The Driver Education Myth" Mr. Tenney notes that driver education courses in our high schools have not accomplished the objective which the sponsors claim. Beyond that he contends that the automobile industry's callous desire for advertising and promotion are the true motivating factors in its support of these education courses.

To all those truly interested in reducing the senseless slaughter of thousands of Americans each year through automobile accidents I recommend this article:

DETROIT'S MICKEY MOUSE: THE DRIVER EDUCATION MYTH

(By Edward A. Tenney)

For the past 25 years, the auto industry has declared its love for mankind by urging the school system of every State to put a stop to "the senseless slaughter on our highways." The means to this end is driver education, and millions of dollars are spent annually on its promotion. Despite the lack of any real statistics, the industry, which includes organized tourism and auto insurance, sturdily proclaims that among graduates of driver ed, accidents, injuries, and death on the roads are reduced by 50 percent and more.

Our children will become good, safe motorists, the theory goes, by taking this course at 13 in States which issue the adult license at 14. In other States, the course is given the year before the children become eligible for licenses. And it instills in its students such excellent vehicular manners that parents, relatives, and friends learn safety by example. The child driver soon converts father and mother from their driving sins, and thus traffic prudence will spread until our whole society becomes immune to preventable accidents.

For the gist of the driver ed doctrine is that accidents do not happen; they are caused. Good people are rewarded by being safe; bad people are punished by suffering accidents which crush, kill, mutilate, paralyze and, on occasion, leave the evildoer idiotic for the remainder of his days. Those who die are memorialized in a pamphlet entitled: *"The Dishonor Roll,"* published by an insurance company.

Teachers and students alike recognize that this pseudo-religious talk and teaching is silly. There are various nicknames for driver education. It is called the "Mickey Mouse Course" because the safety movies show Mickey Mouse sprites tempting drivers to do good or evil things. It is sometimes called a "gut" course because it makes few demands upon intelligence, and a "frill" because it is said to be an ornament dangling from the regular curriculum.

But whether Mickey Mouse, gut, or frill, driver ed commands the respect neither of the faculty which teaches it nor the children who are taught. No responsible scientist in our out of high school or college, no important figure in any part of the country, no leader of integrity or eminence, asserts that the course as presently taught from one end of the country to the other has any ascertainable effect upon the death rate, or upon the accident rate, or upon the violations rate or upon the character for good or evil of the children who take the course. According to Dr. Leon J. Goldstein of the Division of Accident Prevention in the U.S. Public Health Service: "No conclusions can be drawn as to whether driver education is or is not effective."

The endlessly repeated statement that it reduces accidents and injuries by 50 percent is patently false, as the statistics clearly show. Although many millions of our children have now been "immunized" against preventable accidents, and although these millions now saturate the driving population in the 15-to-24 age group, the record of this group shows no substantial improvement. In the decade 1952–62, according to figures of the National Safety Council, the 15-to-24 group increased the number of us which it kills per 100,000 from 38.5 to 39.7. In the 25-to-44 age group the rate declined from 24.8 in 1952 to 22.5 in 1962. In other words, the group which had less exposure to driver ed improved more. The teenagers became deadlier by the year. In 1958, they (7.2 percent of U.S. drivers) had 12.5 percent of all auto accidents; in 1962 they (7.1 percent of the whole) had 14.7 percent of these accidents. Nationally, 6 percent more of us were killed in 1962 than in 1961, and again 6 percent more in 1963 than in 1962. We boosted the number of dead by motor accidents from 38,091 in 1961 to 43,400 in 1963. In a period when driver ed should have been pushing the number of deaths steadily down, they were going up steadily.

The most startling illustration of this tendency is to be seen in Michigan. The State has long boasted of its semicompulsory driver ed law which issues adult licenses at 16 to children who have taken the course. Children not so taught cannot obtain licenses until they are 18. Each year the State receives a medal and citation because it enrolls 100 percent of its potential child enrollment. Michigan once boasted of its intention to have the best traffic record in the Nation: "The State which is first in autos should also be first in safety." In the years 1962–63 motorized deaths in Michigan rose from 1,529 to 1,857. The national rate rose 14 percent in that time; Michigan's rose 20 percent.

Among a good many close observers of safety the impression grows that the Mickey Mouse course may actually be one cause of the increase in traffic deaths. The American Legion Magazine has published a substantial study of teenage death and accident rates which compared States with much driver ed against States which had little or none. The latter had lower rates. A report by the Texas Board of Insurance shows that, of the insured group studied, those who had been exposed to driver ed had 12 percent more accidents than those who had not.

Why, in the face of such evidence, do the propaganda drums continue to boom for driver ed? Why does the old myth that traffic deaths and injuries are reduced by 50 percent continue to appear in the press? Why is it that when a school board calls a special meeting to consider dropping Mickey Mouse, the room is jammed with his ardent admirers, armed with charts and pamphlets to show how large are the cash savings to everyone, how wonderful is the decline in juvenile delinquency?

Actually there is no mystery. Those in the safety business know that driver ed is a branch of consumer ed; and that though the value of driver ed may be unproved, that of consumer ed is beyond question. The motor car needs to be made into a status symbol at the earliest possible age. Every leader in auto insurance, in auto making, in auto selling, in trucking, in tires, and in dozens of associated businesses, including the National Safety Council, the American Automobile Association, the National Education Association now knows, or ought to know, that the propaganda for driver ed goes on, not because it has any detectable power to save lives, but because it is the cheapest kind of advertising. It pays off by getting adult licenses into the hands of children.

Twenty-five years ago the leadership of this massive industry may have believed that a genuine scientific discovery had been made and that it really might give as much as 50 percent immunity against traffic accidents. Perhaps these industrialists really felt that money spent on this alleged discovery was genuine philanthropy. Time would tell—meanwhile they were certain that they would be tapping a great new market.

Driver education really put the children on the road by giving them licenses, by dispelling the fears of their parents, by making the auto a teenage status symbol. Thus as driver ed expanded so did the sale of cars, gas, oil, tires, insurance, motel rooms, and accessories.

But now that time has shown that children are not immunized to any discernible degree, one might suppose that the leadership in this industry would acknowledge the fact and act accordingly. Quite aside from injury and death, it is common knowledge that access to cars harms children intellectually by diverting their attention from their studies, morally by exposing them to the unchaperoned temptations of liquor and love, socially by developing superiority complexes, economically by keeping them in debt, physically by depriving them of exercise. If General Motors, Ford, Chrysler would now stop sending fleets of new cars into the schools each fall by way of their dealers, school boards might send the old cars to the junkyards and stop exploiting the children.

But only an old-fashioned American idealist would really expect any such responsible leadership from the automobile industry. Having, perhaps, unwittingly, sold a bill of goods in the name of safety and having persisted in selling it for the profit, having thus established a reputation as a lover of safety and a protector of youth, the industry is in a tight spot. If the facts became known, Detroit might be accused of callous disregard for the welfare of American boys and girls—and that, to put it mildly, would be bad public relations.

General Motors appears to recognize the spot on which it so gingerly sits. It has undertaken an immense advertising campaign on the theme, General Motors Is People. This almost idiotic slogan appears inspired by the desire to make people believe that a warm heart beats deep in the corporate bosom, that GM is really concerned with the general welfare.

Many safety-minded people remember how smug General Motors was when in 1956 it outsold Ford. That was the year when Ford emphasized safety and GM dazzled the public with chrome and charm. As GM boasted later, "Ford sold safety, but we sold cars." Some observers hold GM primarily responsible for the failure of American auto makers to produce a safe car, one designed to "package the occupant." Such a car, we are told, can be built and really might reduce deaths and injuries by 50 percent in 10 years' time if its principles were universally adopted. But such a car exists only on the drawing boards of the safety engineers.

Instead of joining with Ford in 1956 in an intense competition to see which corporation could produce the stronger, safer car, GM sold charm, speed, and danger, and shortly thereafter put on an advertising campaign for Driver Ed with the slogan: "The Cars Are Safer. The Roads Are Safer. The Rest Is U, to You."

We are told that the removal of driver ed from the schools would drastically reduce the number of drivers and produce a recession so intense as to frizzle your hair. Children, it is true, are great consumers of secondhand cars, and assist greatly in the process of dynamic obsolescence—i.e., they drive them into the ground or smash them into scrap. But the removal of driver ed from the schools would produce no recession provided the auto industry awakened to its own responsibility. This responsibility is, first, to put on the market a full range of models designed primarily for the safety of the occupant. And, second, the responsibility is to educate the people to use them. If the leadership accepted this obligation, the National Safety Council, the National Education Association, the American Automobile Association would fall in line and a real safety movement would get underway.

Kangaroo and Horsemeat Imported

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, some years ago I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article entitled "Are You Jumpy These Days?"

That article indicated that kangaroo meat had been imported and sold in considerable quantities as ground beef. Also, Mr. Speaker, I pointed out some time ago that horsemeat had been imported and sold as hamburger. Many skeptics at the time found it difficult to believe that such could happen in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, we must protect the people of this country from unfair importation of food and fiber. The jobs and health of our people are being jeopardized and undermined by imports from low-wage countries.

The following article appeared in the Washington Post, March 25.

SEVEN MEN ARE INDICTED IN HORSEMEAT SALES

PITTSBURGH.—A Federal grand jury indicted seven men on the grounds they imported, relabeled, and sold 10 million pounds of horsemeat as boneless beef in Baltimore and other cities. Agriculture Department officials estimated that the operation netted a million dollar profit.

A U.S. attorney's office spokesman said the meat was imported from Mexico, relabeled at a processing plant at Large, Pa., and then sold to 'processors. He said substantial amounts of the meat were recovered in Cincinnati and Philadelphia as well as in Baltimore.

The Ky Legend

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, while others have written many foolish columns about the crisis in Vietnam, a few columnists like James Wechsler of the New York Post, have consistently made good sense.

One of Wechsler's most sensible columns appeared in yesterday's New York Post. Wechsler points out that superpatriotism and face saving have produced deluded press reports and foolish policies.

James Wechsler's column of April 5 follows:

THE KY LEGEND

(By James A. Wechsler)

In the aftermath of February's Honolulu conference, columnist Joseph Alsop wrote that "all sorts of signs indicate that this is a war that can be won—perhaps a lot sooner than most people imagine" if "the President is willing to wage war in earnest." Roscoe Drummond cheerfully reported that the Vietcong were being badly beaten in the field.

Premier Ky appeared on Time's cover of February 18; he had "showed himself eloquent and honest, astute and independent, and above all a man who cared passionately about the defense and welfare of his nation." The magazine observed that "in the year since President Johnson promised to defend South Vietnam with the full weight of U.S. arms, morale has improved measurably." Under Ky, "largely silenced were the quarrels between Catholics and Buddhists, the demonstrations of students, the simmering discontent in sections of the armed forces." So said Time, repeating an ofttold tale.

Now it is less than 2 months later, and the euphoria of the Honolulu renedezvous is replaced by the bleak descriptions of South Vietnamese internal strife and Ky's desperate countermeasures. For the moment the war with the Vietcong is virtually forgotten; Ky is at war with his own forces and there is an atmosphere of paralysis and confusion in Washington.

One Washington correspondent who is a faithful exponent of the doctrine of Johnsonian infallibility wrote yesterday: "The need for knowledge about Asia, not only Vietnam, is tremendous." This may be the understatement of the year.

The haunting question is how the administration could have been persuaded to identify its fortunes so totally and uncritically with the Ky regime in the face of so many warning signals.

At Honolulu, Ky stubbornly refused to accept the administration's stated position of "unconditional negotiations." There, and on other occasions, he proclaimed his refusal to sit at a conference table with the Vietcong. Whe one asked a high administration official about Ky's apparent conflict with the U.S. stand, he answer was that his rhetoric should not be taken seriously; it was merely proof of his exuberant spirit. Those who voiced fear that he suffered from fantasies of "total victory" were branded perfectionists or defeatists.

So extravagant was the buildup of Ky that many Americans could hardly be blamed if they assumed that the superman savior of southeast Asia had at last appeared. Johnson himself was reported to have likened the young aviator to Rexford Guy Tugwell in the early years of the New Deal upsurge, and Vice President HUMPHREY seemed to see him as a reincarnation of a young mayor of Minneapolis.

Now suddenly the mask is off; the liberator speaks the ancient language of an Asian strong-arm man—but his repressive truculence merely underlines his weakness.

For many months a certain species of American superpatriot has been decrying the peace demonstrations in our streets as a form of aid and comfort to the enemy. Not all of those protests have been relevant; but the young vigilants who have attacked such processions must now be peculiarly frustrated figures. For there is nothing they can do about the dissidents in vietnam whose street marchers may herald General Ky's doom.

Young Americans are dying at this moment on that distant front, and all our voices are muted to a certain degree by the agony of the national predicament. Even Senators who have been most skeptical of our preoccupation with military measures are reluctant to say anything that might sound like exploitation of a dark hour.

Yet there cannot be total, submissive silence.

Military voices continue to boast of successes in the field. They reminded someone the other day of Mendes France's remark that the French "never lost a battle in Algeria." I am informed our bombings of North Vietnam are now twice as intense as they were before the pause; what do they avail us in the political crisis of the South?

Reliable Asian diplomats say a primary result of the Honolulu meeting was to reduce internal conflicts among the Vietcong, Hanoi, and Peking; it nourished the cry that Vietnam had become "an American war"—and we are hearing the echoes now.

We have clung to the delusion that only North Vietnamese infiltration sustained the Vietcong. Yet those who have heard Defense Secretary McNamara's testimony say no analysis of his arithmetic of Vietcong strength justifies this bland conclusion.

The answer to our troubles will not be found in the back of any book. The best, slim hope may be the emergence of a "neutralist"—(oh, horrid, word)—Saigon government that can negotiate with the Vietcong. In the judgment of knowledgeable men, such elements do exist. But whether our military and diplomatic establishments are prepared to pursue this alternative remains in deep doubt.

Much may hinge now on the willingness of a proud President to concede that he has been the victim of faulty, simple minded counsel and self-delusion and to acknowledge that not all of those who questioned his decisions were wrong.

The Koreans: Our True Friends

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last year I had the good fortune to be named as a representative of the United States to go to Korea to attend the celebration of the Korean Armed Forces Day. At that time the Korean Government was in the process of sending over 20,000 troops to assist the Vietnamese in their fight against Communist aggression in South Vietnam. Last week I had the pleasure of meeting with Gen. Kim Yong Bae, Korean Army chief of staff, who was visiting here in Washington. He told me that Korea will soon double her commitment to further emphasize their determination that South Vietnam has the right to remain a free nation. This is the type of friendship that Americans understand and appreciate.

Countless instances of valor in action by Korean soldiers attest to their pride, professionalism, and devotion to duty. A close comradeship, beginning in the Korean war, still exists between American and Korean servicemen in Vietnam. This factor alone has enabled the combined arms of the Americans and Koreans to aggressively seek out and destroy their common enemy. The famous Korean Tiger Division and the Blue Dragon Marine Brigade have successfully conducted many separate operations which clearly illustrate the ability of the ROK Army to decisively defeat the enemy on independent missions.

American veterans of Operations Masher, Jefferson, and Van Buren, in which American, South Vietnamese, and Korean troops combined their forces and dealt overwhelming defeats to their Communist enemies, continue to praise their allies as completely dependable, loyal and extremely versatile.

Except for the United States, the Republic of Korea is providing the largest free world force in assistance of the South Vietnamese. I want to make available to all Members of Congress what our true friends from Korea are accomplishing in Vietnam. Mr. Chesly Manly of the Chicago Tribune Press Service, in a story written from Qui Nhon, Vietnam, on March 12, 1966, has given us an eloquent picture of the Koreans in action. I insert his story in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

KOREAN TIGERS ROAR DEFIANCE OF VIETCONG

(By Chesly Manly)

QUI NHON, VIETNAM, March 12.—The United States has a right to be proud of the Korean Tiger Division, which unquestionably is the best fighting unit in Vietnam for this kind of warfare.

The Korean division is a product of American inspiration, training, and support. Its troops wear American uniforms, use American arms and equipment, and eat American rations, supplemented by Vietnamese rice. Almost all of its officers above company grade have had advance courses at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Benning, or other American military schools. Its tactical doctrine is basically American.

But it has added unique Korean tactical concepts and skills, including tae kwon do, a combination of Japanese karate and judo, which make the Communist Vietcong fear the Koreans more than they fear the Australians or the toughest American troops.

DISCLOSED IN DOCUMENTS

This fear has been disclosed in documents captured from the enemy. The kill ratio—more than 15 Vietcong for every dead Korean—tells the reason why.

The Tiger division justifies not only pride in America's achievement in Korea but confidence in its ability to equal that achievement in Vietnam. Veterans of the Korean war remember what Americans said about the Koreans. They were incompetent; they would not fight; corruption was rampant; their government was rotten, their cause hopeless. Many Americans now say all of this about the Vietnamese.

There were valid grounds for contempt and derision of the Koreans in the early 1950's, but not for lack of faith in their potential, and the same is now true of the Vietnamese today.

The Koreans had been exploited by Japanese imperialism and the Vietnamese had been exploited by French imperialism too long to withstand Communist aggression without American help.

EXPECT 40,000 BY JULY

Now the Koreans are proudly helping the Americans help the Vietnamese. They have 20,000 troops here and another division soon will be on its way. By July the total Korean strength in Vietnam is expected to be 40,000.

Americans hope the second division will be as good as the first. It should be. The Korean force here now includes one Dragon division, based at Cam Ranh Bay, and they are just as good as the two regiments of Tigers.

The hackneyed term "elite" would not be adequate for the Korean units; they can only be described as unique. This judgment in no way detracts from the excellence of the U.S. Marines, the 1st Infantry Division, and other American units in Vietnam.

The 1st Air Cavalry Division has been overglamorized by romantic press service correspondents, whose early accounts said its troops were all jungle-trained pros. Actually its troops were too green to be sent into battle and they have made mistakes, but they are learning fast, as Americans always do.

One American infantry officer here remarked that there is nothing wrong with any of our units that could not soon be corrected by a few Korean advisers. A 1st Division sergeant, driving this reporter from Saigon to An Khe, identified troops in a long line of passing trucks as ROK (Republic of Korea) engineers, and said, "The ROK's are the only people we trust." A U.S. marine officer, when asked about Koreans, said simply, "They're as good as we are." No marine ever said that about any American Army unit.

The Tiger division arrived here a little more than 4 months ago and set up its headquarters northwest of Qui Nhon in an area long controlled by the Vietcong. Since then it has expanded its tactical area of responsibility to 1,200 square kilometers (480 square miles), extending westward to the area of the 1st Cavalry Division, based at An Khe. Highway 19 is secure from Qui Nhon to An Khe and on west to Pleiku, headquarters of the Vietnamese IV Corps area.

In 4 months the Koreans have killed 1,155 Vietcong by body count (the estimated total is 1,273), captured 466, and detained 2,085 suspects, of whom 20 percent turn out after investigation to be Vietcong. Korean casualties in the same period were 74 killed, 234 wounded, and 1 missing.

Since the Koreans arrived 14,000 Vietnamese villagers who had fled from the Vietcong terror to Government refugee camps have returned to their villages in the area. The estimated population of the area is 400,000 of whom 300,000 live in secure and 100,000 in contested areas.

ROAD IS SERENE

This reporter rode in a jeep from Qui Nhon to the headquarters of the 3d Battalion, 1st Regiment, 30 miles north of Qui Nhon on Highway 1. The road had just been opened and secured by the single ROK battalion as part of a combined operation called White Wing, so that supplies could be moved by trucks from Qui Nhon to troops of the 1st Cavalry Division in the Bong Son area.

The countryside along this road, which had been controlled by the Vietcong only 3 weeks before, was serene.

Men, women, and children were strolling or riding bicycles along the road. Near the battalion headquarters a new hamlet had sprung up, with dozens of shops offering ice, beer, laundry, and barber service to the Koreans.

The battalion killed 210 Vietcong, captured 32, and detained 131 suspects in the road security operation, its part of White Wing. The whole 1st Cavalry Division was credited with only 1,235 killed, 286 captured, and 1,580 suspects retained, and this included all those killed by artillery fire and 1,064 air sorties, the highest number thus far flown in a Vietnam operation.

AGREES ON NEED

Maj. Gen. Myung Shin Chae, 39, the Korean division's commander, agreed with the contention of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the American commander in chief, whom he admires, that many more troops, both American and Korean, are needed. Their presence is required to destroy the enemy's main force and pacify the country sufficiently for the Vietnamese Regular Army and regional and popular forces to assume the burden of maintaining security. Yet he was not contemptuous of the Vietnamese. They are getting better every day, he said.

General Chae said that his estimate of the need for more troops is based on the continued flow of enemy reinforcements and supplies from North Vietnam. When asked whether a force should be put in Laos across the Ho Chi Minh trail, over which supplies and reinforcements are pouring in from North Vietnam, he hesitated about making specific recommendations. But he said there are many ways to stop them, including destruction of the enemy's warmaking facilities in the Hanoi-Haiphong privileged sanctuary by bombing.

CITES THEIR ADVANTAGE

"If we let them come in, it will be very difficult to conclude this war," General Chae said. "Our failure to stop them prolongs the war. The Communists are using big weapons—75 millimeter recoilless rifles and 81 millimeter mortars. These weapons use heavy ammunition. We have captured much ammunition, clothing, food and medical service, and showing that the enemy's supply is not bad at all. This will be a long war if we don't stop those supplies."

General Chae said that the Koreans, being orientals with many of the customs and traditions of the Vietnamese, have special advantages in this war. It is easier for the Koreans than for the Americans to become friends of the Vietnamese and get information on the enemy from them, he said.

The general and other officers with whom this reporter talked told how the Koreans help the Vietnamese build schools and houses, give them food and medical service, and teach Tae Kwon Do in the high schools. All of this delights the Vietnamese and results in accurate information about the enemy.

Accurate intelligence is one reason for the extraordinary success of the Koreans. Another reason is that the Koreans, like the Vietcong, rest in the daytime and do their fighting at night. Most Vietnamese units look for the Vietcong in the daytime, before and after the midday siesta. Korean reconnaissance squads are out getting information from Vietnamese peasants during the day, at night the troops go out to set up ambushes for the Vietcong.

TELL THEIR TACTICS

A major difference in Korean and American tactics is that the Koreans, when they first receive enemy fire, immediately attack from two or more directions, before the enemy has a chance to escape. When Americans receive enemy fire they fall back and call for artillery support or air strikes. Usually, when they finally attack, the enemy has gone.

Twice, during their recent road security operation, troops of the 3d battalion set up night ambushes for Vietcong elements that had been shooting at American helicopters supplying the Koreans. Each time the charging Koreans made all the noise they could with drums, bugles, and their shouted battle cry, Mang Ho (brave tiger), to frighten the Vietcong.

In the darkness, some Koreans disarmed enemy soldiers and killed them with Tae Kwon Do assaults. One Communist, killed in a fight without weapons, had a broken skull and a fractured pelvic bone. The Koreans can break a man's back or neck with the Tae Kwon Do assaults, using their hands, knees, and feet. They killed 37 Vietcong in one of these platoon-sized ambushes and 41 in the others.

The Tiger division is deployed on a widely dispersed company base plan, and each company base is a self-contained unit, designed to withstand an attack by a whole regiment for at least 48 hours. Not one company base has been attacked, and captured enemy documents explain why. The Vietcong admit that their losses would be too great.

The morale of the Koreans is incredibly high. There is strict discipline but mutual respect and comradeship between officers and enlisted men. Compared with the orderly and well-policed military aspect of Korean headquarters areas, Vietnamese army camps resemble slum neighborhoods with a few soldiers in uniform who are home on leave.

It is a thrilling experience to be awakened by the Korean bugler sounding reveille, hear the troops at morning formation lustily singing their national anthem, and watch them work out at Tae Kwon Do drill for 30 minutes before breakfast. All officers and men are in superb physical condition. The sight of them must frighten the scrawny Vietcong out of their wits.

The division's original mission was to defend Seoul, the capital, and officially it is the capital division. To the Koreans, however, it is the Tiger Division. Their emblem is a tiger and they make a ritual of shouting Mang Ho. When an officer passes, a Korean guard salutes by presenting arms and roaring like a tiger.

In 4 months the division has assembled the most impressive booty room in Vietnam. There are truck loads of clothing, digging and cooking utensils, American condensed milk, American antibiotic drugs, booby traps, mines, and eight-pointed steel spikes, two points of which are always up when they are dropped on the ground.

There are hundreds of rifles of French, German, Czech, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, and American manufacture. The French rifles were captured from the French by the Vietnamese. The American drugs and condensed milk were captured from the South Vietnamese. The gun collection includes a brand new American M-16, taken by the Vietcong from an American soldier and later captured by the Koreans.

All Proud of Canton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, all of us are concerned, I am certain, about the effect that anti-war demonstrations must have upon the morale of our fighting men in South Vietnam, and I think that the following letter from a Canton, Ohio, marine may be of interest to those who read the RECORD:

ALL PROUD OF CANTON

I am just one of many Americans here in Vietnam. I am stationed with the 1st Hospital Company at Chu Lai.

When the Marines first landed at Chu Lai they made quite a fight for this land. Many of America's young men gave their lives in the fight for what we believe is right and just. I believe it's right, and I am proud to be here.

I am sure no American fighting man wants to be here fighting. None of us want to die, especially at so young an age and so far away from home. But, like myself, I am sure all of us would be willing to give our lives to protect our loved ones. Who knows, if Americans pulled out of Vietnam, the next time Communist aggression strikes it could be on our own soil.

This would result in one thing—the loss of many innocent lives. War is bad enough, but on our own American ground it would be even worse.

The thing that gets most of the men down over here is the lack of support from back home. We don't ask much, just a little support to know the people back home are behind us. It gets rough sometimes eating C-rations, not getting a shower, smoking stale cigarettes. But that's not half as bad as hearing about a group of college jerks walking around with signs protesting U.S. movements in Vietnam.

I am proud to say I am a resident of Canton. My friends over here from Canton must feel the same way. In Canton when a serviceman is home on leave he is at least treated decently. There aren't all types of demonstrations going on to make us feel we're fighting a lost cause.

I can't write to every citizen of our wonderful city, but I can say this: I and every other man from Canton over here thank you from the bottoms of our hearts.

FRANK C. HAUGH, 696-79-53,
1st Hospital Co., FPO San Francisco 96602.

No Inflation in Durable Goods

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal of discussion in Washington and around the country on the whole subject of inflation. I believe inflation is a serious matter and deserves the widest discussion. But I also believe that we Americans have a knack for talking ourselves into problems.

The President has quite properly called attention to the dangers of inflation and I fully support his orders to his subordinates that Federal expenditures be reduced by $1 billion in the next 90 days.

Reducing the cost of Government is one of the more effective ways to deal with inflation and I congratulate the President for this action.

However, I am concerned that in this broad discussion on the dangers of inflation, we Americans do not talk ourselves into a recession.

This is the danger in blanketly asking people to curtail their own expenses.

Mr. Sal Polk, America's biggest retailer in home appliances, makes this point in a full page add which he has placed in the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Polk quite properly points out that there is no inflation in durable goods such as home appliances and TV sets.

Actually, durable goods have lagged behind the general composite index for all goods and services; so it would be a mistake for us to implore Americans not to purchase durable goods as their contribution toward the halt of inflation.

On the contrary, to suggest that Americans stop buying durable goods could lead to a serious disruption of our economy.

I am including in the RECORD today an excellent article which Mr. Polk used to support his contention that there is no inflation in durable goods.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Tribune, Apr. 5, 1966]

THEY NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD

(By Earl Lifshey)

"Despite a large drop in the price of some foods," a news story from Washington the other day reports. "The Consumer Price Index, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, rose in September to reach a new record high again."

But what the story failed to say is that while the Consumer Price Index (which includes all consumer goods) continues its seemingly enexorable upward climb, month after month, to new high marks, that bureau's price indexes for home appliances, radios and television sets continue their seemingly endless downward trend.

As the accompanying chart shows, this astonishing development has been going on consistently since 1952 (in some cases for a much longer period). And if ever there was tremendously powerful and convincing evidence with which to prove to consumers what great value these products now offer, this is unquestionably it.

Remember, this isn't something that one of the industry associations or some industry committee cooked up. These are official Government figures, and just look at the story they tell. Study the chart a minute and let its significance sink in.

What it all amounts to, of course, is simply that the wonderfully improved modern home electronics and appliances provide consumers with the very best "bargains" in history, bargains that, literally, become better with each passing year. To some extent, no doubt, this consistent downward trend reflects the highly competitive conditions that exist in the marketplace for these products. To some extent, too, it doubtless reflects the vastly improved manufacturing know-how and technology in these industries.

But the "why" of it doesn't concern us nearly as much as the "what." The fact that the price index keeps going down, that is the big all important thing. And that too is what should be shouted from the rooftops in the marketplace so that all consumers will be keenly conscious of it.

Right now I doubt if one person in a hundred or even a thousand has any idea of what's been happening in this connection. And yet if these facts, this chart, were to be widely publicized—hung in every retail store window, in showrooms, included where possible in national ads, everywhere—it would go far to help educate consumers and create a very favorable "climate" in which to develop and promote business.

This represents a great selling story. But it hasn't been told. No one knows about it. Let's tell the story, again and again—and yet again. When it comes to real value in home electronics and appliances, the American consumer never had it so good.

Tell it. Sell it. Now.

American Legion Views on Nursing Care

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 30, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in the 88th Congress a special subcommittee, composed of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVERETT], as chairman; the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROBERTS]; the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SECREST]; the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr SCHADEBERG], and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ELLSWORTH], held many hearings which resulted in the enactment of Public Law 88–450 and provided for urgently needed nursing home care both without and within the Veterans' Administration, but, of course, under the control of that agency.

I have reconstituted that subcommittee and have named to the vacancy the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN]. The present subcommittee is currently engaged in a review of the implementation of this public law. The Veterans' Administration has presented a wealth of information in its appearance on the first day of the hearings when the new Chief Medical Director, Dr. H. Martin Engle, distinguished himself by a particularly lucid presentation.

The American Legion testified this week on this law, and because of the pertinence of its testimony, and because of the long experience that the Legion representative, Mr. John J. Corcoran, the able director of the National Rehabilitation Commission, has had in this field, I am inserting the complete text of his remarks giving the Legion's view on this landmark legislation:

STATEMENT BY JOHN J. CORCORAN, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL REHABILITATION COMMISSION, THE AMERICAN LEGION, BEFORE THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERMEDIATE CARE, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 5, 1966

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, the American Legion appreciates this opportunity to express the views of our organization on the administration and operation of the Veterans' Administration's nursing home care program.

For many years, Mr. Chairman, the legion urged the executive branch of our Government to accept the responsibility for providing nursing home care to eligible veterans. Although the absence of that care seemed to us to be an illogical gap in an otherwise comprehensive medical program, our proposals were not readily accepted. Then, on August 12, 1963, the late President Kennedy authorized the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to activate nursing home care beds, thereby recognizing and accepting as a Federal responsibility the need to provide specialized nursing facilities.

Simultaneously, in that same month in 1963, this subcommittee under the chairmanship, then as now, of Mr. EVERETT, was proceeding on H.R. 8009, the bill to provide "urgently needed nursing home care." As you know, of course, this subcommittee and the full House Committee on Veterans' Affairs favorably reported H.R. 8009, and it became, in due course, Public Law 88–450.

Mr. Chairman, the American Legion regards Public Law 88–450 as landmark legislation. It represents a fundamental turning point in the history of veterans' affairs in this country. It constitutes an impressive attack upon a major problem facing a substantial segment of our veteran population, particularly our older men. It must give this subcommittee a great deal of inner satisfaction to reflect upon the many thousands of aged and infirm who, but for you, would have received substandard care, or no care at all.

I would like to make another comment about Public Law 88–450. Not only does the law mirror your compassion and concern for our veterans, but the scope and newness of its provisions are characteristic of the efforts of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. While you decided that the Federal Government does have the obligation to provide nursing care, you perceived that the problem was big enough and the burden was heavy enough to require a sharing. And, thus, you devised a multipronged approach, some elements of which were completely novel. We are very grateful to you, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, for your efforts and your accomplishments.

Public Law 88–450 was approved in August of 1964, about 20 months ago. The program authorized by the law moved slowly at first. There were some funding problems. The Bureau of the Budget greeted the enactment of the legislation with its usual degree of enthusiasm. One would not expect the Bureau to facilitate the implementation of a proposal it had vigorously opposed—and the Bureau didn't. In addition, the very newness, complexity, and comprehensiveness of the act presented the Veterans' Administration with difficult administrative problems. As a result, in the beginning, many of us were impatient for greater progress.

I have reviewed the testimony and data presented to this subcommittee on March 22, 1966, by the Chief Medical Director. It seems to me to be an excellent document. It seems to me, also, it demonstrates that as of this point in time, generally, the law is working well and the VA has done a good job of administering its provisions.

Because Public Law 88–450 is not yet 2 years old, and because the greatest amount of progress has come recently, the American Legion has no resolution directing us to seek at this time any changes in the law. However, our staff has attempted to observe the development of the nursing home care program and we would like to share with you some of our observations.

The first relates to community nursing-home care. As you know, Public Law 88–450 authorizes the VA to provide, under certain conditions, care in public or private nursing homes but only after transfer from a hospital under the direct and exclusive jurisdiction of the Administrator. This restrictive clause works to the disadvantage of veterans in several types of situations. For example, VA has no hospital under its direct and exclusive jurisdiction in Alaska or Hawaii. In those States, or in others where a VA hospital is not reasonably available, the VA is authorized in certain circumstances to place the veteran in a non-VA hospital under a contract arrangement.

Should the veteran subsequently need nursing-home care, the present wording of Public Law 88-450 prevents the VA from transferring him to a private or public institution for that care, even though he had been hospitalized under VA auspices, as a VA patient, and even though, in all likelihood, he would have been placed in a VA hospital in the first place had one been available.

In addition to this factual situation, the transfer requirement of Public Law 88-450 obviously forbids the direct admission of a veteran into a private or public nursing-home care institution. Nor does the VA admit veterans, who need nursing-home care, directly into one of its own units. We urge the subcommittee to consider amending the law to authorize the Administrator to provide nursing-home care to these veterans who need the care but who, because of accidents of time or place, are barred by the present provisions of the statute.

We have watched very closely VA's implementation of section 2 of Public Law 88-450, the authorization to place certain veterans in private nursing homes. I think I can understand why not so many patients have been transferred to those homes as some people feel should have been. The reasons are several: There have been some funding, or fund distribution, problems. Many homes cannot meet VA standards. In some areas, the per diem rate authorized by Public Law 88-450 is not high enough to cover the costs charged by homes. VA has encountered some local problems which make some homes unwilling or unable to enter contracts of agreement with VA.

Perhaps most important, only certain patients should be transferred to private nursing homes. As was stated in your report on H.R. 8009, one of the principal purposes of the transfer authority was "to aid the veteran and his family in making the transition from a hospital to his eventual place in the community." Therefore, the veteran must be able to make the transition within 6 months. There must be some acceptable place for him to go after the nursing home. He must have sufficient resources to sustain himself and his family. The VA has a deep moral obligation to these men and I, for one, would rather see the agency implement this provision cautiously and considerately than to plunge ahead too rapidly in an unwise zeal to free hospital beds.

With reference to section 7 of Public Law 88-450, the extension of the CBOC program, I was disappointed to see the following remark in the Chief Medical Director's testimony, at page 153: "Inclusion of disease groups apparently has had a limiting effect on the program." The legislative history of the law establishes that it was the intent of your subcommittee to liberalize, not limit, the program. Your report on H.R. 8009 said that Public Law 88-450 would remove, in the six disease categories listed, the 1-year time limit that had been imposed administratively.

You extended the CBOC program so that: "Care should be given so long as medical judgment dictated such action." Perhaps the VA has construed congressional action extending the program as to the six categories as precluding administrative extension as to any others.

I doubt that that was the intent of this subcommittee. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that, if the subcommittee agrees with my conclusions here, you will take the necessary action, formally or informally, to clarify the matter.

I have confined my remarks this morning mainly to the substantive aspects of Public Law 88-450. In the VA's implementation of the law, a number of administrative problems arose that came to our attention. For example, in some hospitals the exit interview given before a patient was transferred to a private nursing home was inadequate. Also, in a number of areas we concluded that the reports submitted to VA by private nursing homes were too brief to enable the agency to evaluate the patient's progress. When we have discovered situations of this nature, we have brought them promptly to the VA for consideration. I know of nothing of this nature that requires the attention of this subcommittee at this time.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, thank you again for the great part you played in the establishment of the nursing home care program. We, of the American Legion, will continue to do everything we can, in partnership with you and the Veterans' Administration, to make sure that this very worthwhile and humanitarian program is conducted in an effective and efficient manner.

Year 1965: A Year of New Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of this body a recent article by the well-known Jesuit theorist and writer on civil liberties and education, the Reverend Virgil C. Blum, S.J.

Father Blum, a professor of political science at Marquette University, Milwaukee, believes that 1965 was a year of new freedoms for thousands of Americans, including Negro schoolchildren, low-income home dwellers, colored citizens and workers, and Christian and Jewish schoolchildren.

He developed this idea in an article entitled "1965—A Year of New Freedoms," which appeared in the February 19, 1966, issue of Ave Maria magazine.

In the belief that the views expressed by Father Blum are worthy of careful consideration, I include his article in the RECORD at this point and urge my colleagues to peruse it:

YEAR 1965: A YEAR OF NEW FREEDOMS

(By Virgil C. Blum, S.J.)

The year 1965 was a year of new freedoms for thousands of Americans. The Negro child, the low-income-home dweller, the colored citizen and worker, the Christian and Jewish schoolchild—all enjoy a new freedom, a new dignity, a new acceptance as equal citizens in our democratic society.

Pricked by moral conscience, Americans in 1965 took stock of their domestic problems in terms of the human persons involved and in doing so, they saw them, perhaps for the first time, as possessed of dignity and worth, as children of a common Father, ordained for a life of spiritual, social, economic, and political fulfillment. Some citizens, they saw, were not treated as equals. They did not have equal opportunities for personal development. They did not—many of them—have the freedom to make choices without penalty.

In 1965, in coming to grips with the problem of extending full freedom and equality to all citizens regardless of color or religious beliefs, the Federal Government began vigorously to implement the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Congress took another big step to ensure freedom and equality for the Negro by enacting the Civil Rights Act of 1965. On the State level, States like Wisconsin, Indiana, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Ohio enacted fair-housing laws which ensure the right of the Negro to purchase or rent housing on an equal basis with his white neighbor. And to give disadvantaged families some freedom of choice in deciding whether they want to live in massive public-housing projects, Congress authorized direct rent subsidies for low-income families in the Omnibus Housing Act of 1965.

Here I shall limit myself to a brief discussion of freedom and equality for Christian and Jewish private schoolchildren.

During the past summer, the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 began to be carried out without regard to religious beliefs. Under this antipoverty program, all poverty children were treated alike regardless of the school they attend. No child was denied the benefits of the Headstart program because he was attending a Christian or Jewish school.

A Negro child attending an innercore-area Catholic school in Washington, D.C., enjoyed the same benefits in the antipoverty program as a Negro child attending an innercore-area public school. He was not compelled to travel long distances to participate in the program; he could share equally and freely in a neighborhood church-related school because it, like the public schools, could participate in the Federal opportunities program.

The antipoverty program recognizes the rights and dignity of the disadvantaged child. The program is child-centered. It aims to meet the child's needs, while giving his parents freedom of choice. It does not disqualify the Jewish or Christian child because he is in an education program staffed and run by a church organization. The antipoverty program asks only, what are the child's needs? It does not ask, what are the child's religious beliefs?

During the many years Congress failed in efforts to pass legislation to aid education, it consistently ran afoul of the doctrine of separation of church and state. It could not overcome this difficulty because it always focused the education debate on a false issue; namely, aid to schools. It was not until President Lyndon B. Johnson assumed the legislative leadership that Congress began to debate the education issue in terms of the educational needs of children. Congress then for the first time asked the right questions: (1) What are the child's educational needs? (2) What are the Nation's needs? These are the decisive questions. The individual child's best mental development is of the greatest importance both to his own future as a citizen and to the economic, social, political, and scientific development of the Nation.

What are the child's religious beliefs? Do his parents believe in man-centered or God-centered education? These questions are totally irrelevant. In fact, to raise them is a violation of civil rights, a religious test that aims to penalize a child for learning secular subjects, in which the Government has a profound interest, in a Christian or Jewish school rather than in a public school.

Having asked the right questions, Congress, with the overwhelming approval of the American people, enacted the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. It there insured every American child education benefits on the basis of need; it categorically rejected the child's religious beliefs as a basis for his exclusion from the benefits of the law. Religion, no more than color or nationality, excludes children from benefits.

Referring to this fact, President Johnson said the American people had faced the "major challenge of our day" by recognizing "that all children living in this Nation have the right to share in the abundance and hope of America." Not just some children, but all children, whatever their race, color, or creed. Freedom of choice in education—essential to a pluralistic democratic society—is the underlying principle of the act. The surrender of religious liberty is not demanded as the price of equality of treatment.

Consequently, schoolchildren can, without invidious distinctions, share in a large variety of education benefits provided by Johnson's education program. Most of these benefits are provided in three titles of the Education Act which authorizes the expenditure of $1.2 billion. The purpose of these titles is to: (1) strengthen elementary and secondary school programs for educationally deprived children in low-income areas; (2) provide additional school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials; and (3) finance supplementary educational centers and services.

Disadvantaged children (whose family income is $2,000 or less) can share in the special services and educational programs provided under title I without being subjected to a religious test. Children attending Jewish or Christian schools can, like children attending State schools, share in the benefits of the Education Act on the basis of need.

All disadvantaged children have a right to share in the Federal-aid program. The law declares that the local educational agency "shall provide" mobile educational services and equipment for deprived children in nonpublic schools. It should be noted, moreover, that these services and equipment are to be provided for nonpublic school children in the schools they regularly attend. However, as the Office of Education points out, "administrative supervision and control of the programs—and title to any property constructed or purchased—would rest with a public agency."

There are many different kinds of programs in which disadvantaged children who attend Christian and Jewish schools can participate. Some of the mobile educational services and equipment which can be provided for these children are: special classes for handicapped, disturbed and maladjusted children; teacher aids; special audiovisuals; guidance services; language, science and reading laboratories; health, psychiatric and psychological services; television and radio facilities; classical music and literary recordings; mobile art exhibits and libraries; and dual enrollment.

These are only a few of the educational services in which deprived church-related schoolchildren have a right to share. The extent to which they will in fact share in these benefits depends almost entirely on the initiative and ingenuity of Christian and Jewish educators working in close cooperation with local public educational agencies.

The several States must provide these education benefits to church-related schoolchildren even though their own constitutions contain nativist ["native American" or anti-immigrant] amendments which prohibit the use of public funds for denominational schools. The Federal imperative that all children in all schools have a right to share in the benefits of the Education Act will force the States to reexamine the meaning of their nativist amendments. Attorney General Louis L. Lefkowitz of New York State, for example, ruled that since "the Federal act does not require the use of State money or money of local educational agencies" church-related schoolchildren can share in the benefits of the Federal program. And New York has a very restrictive nativist amendment.

This ruling, said Dr. Charles A. Brind, chief counsel of the New York Education Department, is based on the doctrine "that if money from the Federal Government continues to be identified as Federal money, then its use does not come under the provisions of the State constitution." Hence, said Dr. Brind, Federal money could be used to rent property, retain teachers and purchase supplies. "The teachers thus employed," he pointed out, "could be assigned to teach anywhere in the school district, including sectarian schools."

All children, regardless of religious beliefs, are eligible to share in the education benefits provided under title II of the Education Act. The act provides for school library books, textbooks, and other instructional materials. Such materials could include periodicals, documents, magnetic tapes, phonograph records, and other printed and published matter.

Although all these books and materials would belong to a public agency, all children in all schools have a right to share equally in their use. In other words, the Government provides for the individual child's needs—where he is—in the school of his parents' choice.

If a State claims that, because of its nativist amendment, it cannot cooperate in a program that provides books and educational materials to church-related school children, the U.S. Commissioner of Education will make available to these schoolchildren the same materials as are provided for public schoolchildren under title II. That is, if a State applies a religious test in the distribution of welfare benefits, the Federal Government will take care of the needs of church-related schoolchildren directly, as it does in the milk and hot lunch programs.

Finally, all children, including those in Christian and Jewish schools, have a right to share in the supplementary educational centers and services provided under title III of the act. What kinds of centers and services will be established in any particular area will be determined by the local educational agency in cooperation with persons broadly representative of the cultural and educational resources of the area. If church-related educators take the initiative in this cooperative undertaking, they will have a voice in deciding the kinds of centers and services that the children of the community will share in.

Depending on local determinations, church-related schoolchildren will share in such supplementary educational services and activities as guidance and counseling, remedial instruction, school health services, vocational guidance, adult education, dual-enrollment programs, and specialized instruction in advanced science, foreign languages, and other academic subjects not taught in the local schools.

Also, children who attend Christian and Jewish schools might have the opportunity of seeing artists and hearing musicians who are made available to their school on a temporary basis. And, they might have classes in which their teacher uses books, films, slides, graphics, and demonstration materials loaned to them by a materials center.

For the better education of all children in all schools, facilities might be leased or constructed under the act, and necessary equipment might be acquired. Mobile libraries, mobile science and language laboratories, home-study courses, radio, TV, or visiting teacher programs can be made available.

In taking this giant step to provide these education benefits to children, without religious distinction, President Johnson and the Congress received the applause of a grateful nation, Rabbi Morris Sherer, executive vice president of Agudath Israel, for example, declared: "The education aid law is a historic milestone in providing quality and equality for the educational needs of all school children, without discrimination as to the type of school attended."

Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, addressing the 1965 national convention of Citizens for Educational Freedom, said the education law "recognizes that every American child deserves the best education that human skills can provide—in public schools if he chooses, in nonpublic schools if he wishes. * * * It is a breakthrough—because we have come to grips with the issue of aiding all our children in elementary and secondary schools. For whether they study in public or nonpublic institutions, their training and their knowledge will determine the success or failure of our Nation."

In extending freedom and equality to all children in all schools, Congress was not deterred by the incidental benefits which may accrue to religion as the byproduct of the education program. Congress was primarily interested in helping children—all of them—and considered incidental benefits to religion as irrelevant to its secular purpose.

In pursuing this policy, Congress applied the doctrine of the primacy of secular effects. According to this doctrine, if the legislative purpose and the primary effect of a law are secular, incidental benefits which may accrue to religion do not violate separation of Church and State. Congress has employed this doctrine in virtually all welfare and higher education legislation. Whether legislating for the needy aged, dependent children, the unemployed, or higher education, such enactments, while their purposes and primary effects are secular, do incidentally benefit religion.

In thus applying the doctrine of the primacy of secular effects, Congress is not establishing new constitutional principles. It is following the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court has stated and restated this doctrine in disposing of cases in which laws were challenged as violating separation of church and state.

The struggle for freedom and equality for Christian and Jewish private school children has been even more difficult on the State level than on the Federal level. In State legislation, education and welfare benefits have been denied to church-related school children in the name of nativist amendments that were added to State constitutions in the heat of intense religious passion. Lawmakers and judges, in some areas, continue to justify their denial of equal benefits to private school children by an inflexible interpretation of these amendments which are but the remnants of decades of bitterly anti-Catholic hostilities that culminated, in the 1840's, in the avowedly anti-Catholic, anti-Irish nativist movement, and, in the next decades, in the secret antipopery society called the Know-Nothings.

But during the last several years, as the American people rejected the hostile spirit of know-nothingism, State legislatures began to reflect a greater sensitivity to the rights and liberties of children who attend God-centered schools.

In the long struggle for freedom and equality for all children, the most dramatic achievements were made in 1965 in the highly volatile issue of bus rides for Christian and Jewish children in church-related schools. For decades the parents of nonpublic school children in a dozen or more States have been urging the adoption of legislation that would give their children the same safety from dangerous highway traffic, the same protection from cold and inclement weather, the same helping hand in fulfilling the burdens of the compulsory school attendance laws enjoyed by American children who attend public schools.

In their campaign to get bus rides for their children, parents were able in a number of States to get legislators to ask the right questions. What are the needs of the child? And what is to the welfare of the community? The Supreme Court in the Everson bus ride case of 1947 helped to focus the questions on the child's needs. In holding bus rides legal, the Court said that in giving this benefit to church-related schoolchildren "the State contributes no money to the schools. It does not support them. Its legislation, as applied, does no more than provide a general program to help parents get their children, regardless of their religion, safely and expeditiously to and from accredited schools."

With the Supreme Court thus underscoring the fact that the primary effect of bus ride legislation is the health, safety, welfare and convenience of children—and not aid to schools—parents in four States were able in 1965 to prevail upon their legislators to extend these benefits to Christian and Jewish private school children. While the ecumenical spirit of 1965 undoubtedly made their task less difficult, parents achieved overwhelming majorities favoring freedom and equality in bus-ride legislation in the Legislatures of Minnesota, Ohio, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

In Michigan, another milestone in the quest for full freedom and equality for Christian and Jewish church-related schoolchildren was passed in 1965. Two years earlier, the State legislature, responding to the demands of parents, had decided to treat all children alike in giving them bus rides to the schools they legally attend. Now it decided, with hardly a dissenting vote, to treat all schoolchildren exactly alike in the distribution of health and auxiliary services.

In New York the trend toward freedom and equality continued in 1965. There Christian and Jewish private school children have been riding tax-supported buses for almost 20 years. During the last session of the legislature, moreover, the lawmakers passed legislation to provide textbooks, on a loan basis, to all schoolchildren in grades 7 through 12, and, significantly, they provided for the equal treatment of Christian and Jewish children in nonpublic schools.

On the college level, too, freedom and equality have been extended to the student. In the Higher Education Act of 1965, Congress provided for interest-free loans for college students, but, more importantly, it provided for 140,000 opportunity grants of up to $1,000 a year to qualified students regardless of the school they attend. Although the Education Act does not establish a new Federal principle of aid, it does apply for the first time the principle of freedom and equality to the granting of direct subsidies to undergraduate students.

There can be little doubt that the enjoyment of freedom and equality tends to spread when ardently promoted. Following the precedent established by New York, the State of Wisconsin enacted a tuition-grant program in 1965 which provides grants of up to $500 a year to resident college students who pay tuition in excess of $400. Students electing to attend Wisconsin private colleges and universities receive checks from the State government drawn in their own names.

Honor students in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana were also given greater freedom of choice in 1965. The legislatures of these States passed scholarship bills which provide awards of up to $800 a year to college freshmen, on the basis of merit and need, attending public and independent colleges located in these States.

The winning of new freedoms for Christian and Jewish schoolchildren in 1965 is an important achievement for American democracy. For the first time since the first quarter of the 19th century, church-related school children were treated with an equal and impartial hand by government in the distribution of education benefits.

The Economic Opportunity Act and the Education Act, and in some States welfare legislation, represent breakthroughs of the greatest importance for freedom and democracy. As the American people become more sensitive to the rights and liberties of the individual citizens, regardless of race or religious beliefs, we must, in the pursuit of full freedom and equality, take the measures necessary to insure that all children in all schools will enjoy, in President Johnson's words, "the right to share in the abundance and hope of America."

To achieve the fulfillment of this "right" is the obligation primarily of parents, as the Vatican Council emphasized. And if parents choose to send their children to nonpublic schools, they have an obligation to them and to our society to work through the democratic processes to win for them fair education and welfare benefits. They cannot rightly ask others, including the President and Congressmen, to assume the burdens of democracy in their behalf, while they remain passive onlookers.

Moreover, parents have the right and duty to concern themselves with how an education law is put into effect. The Education Act, for example, cannot possibly be equitably put into effect and its defects amended without the active support of Christian and Jewish parents. This is only to say that since we have an interest-group democracy, parents must represent the interests of their children through the democratic processes. Such involvement works to the best interest of all our children and therefore to the best interest of our American society.

Interest in Transportation Stirring

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL J. RONAN
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. RONAN. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's proposal for a new Department of Transportation is creating favorable comment all across the land. A recent editorial in the Chicago American explains why "the transportation problem is daily complicating our lives."

The editorial notes, and it hopes the interest is aroused enough to bring action on the President's proposal. All of us who are equally concerned over ever-increasing transportation snarls share these hopes, and under leave to extend my remarks I commend this editorial which follows to my colleagues and the readership of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Chicago (Ill.) American, Mar. 6, 1966]

ATTACK ON TRANSPORT SNARLS

If President Johnson's transportation plan does nothing else but encourage public interest in this topic, it will have served a good purpose. The transportation problem is daily complicating our lives, with urban centers choking on the congestion brought by automobiles and expressways while most mass transit systems creak along in antiquated fashion.

The President's proposal to consolidate a dozen Federal agencies into a new Department of Transportation already has stirred controversy. Opponents view it as another tentacle the Federal octopus is growing. Some advocates don't think the Johnson transportation message goes far enough; they particularly object to a provision giving automobile makers 2 years to introduce safety improvements voluntarily before action is taken to force compliance. Lobbyists for airline, railroad, trucking and bus interests are also reported to be dubious about having all these industries under the jurisdiction of one department.

One of the reasons cities are threatened by stagnation and strangulation is that States and municipalities scrambled to get their share of Federal highway funds while mass transit was ignored.

But improvement of mass transportation systems can no longer be ignored. The alternative is leveling even more acreage for parking lots and expressways, further shrinking a city's tax base.

A 3-day transportation seminar at the University of Chicago has heard suggestions for issuing special licenses to motorists to enter the downtown area during peak traffic hours, or hiking parking rates and levying expressway tolls to discourage cars from coming into the city at such times.

A far better approach, in our view, is to modernize mass transit systems to the extent that people won't feel compelled to drive all the time. We hope enough interest is aroused over the President's transportation plan to pave the way for a start in this direction.

What Is This Inflation Stuff?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, the editorial columns of weekly and daily newspapers across the country are reflecting the rising concern which many American families feel about inflation. Mr. William Krause, editor of the Peabody, Kans., Gazette-Herald, has written an enlightening and candid column on inflation which was published in the weekly issue of March 31, 1966. The column is worthy of the attention of my colleagues in the Congress. Under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, Mr. Krause's column follows:

WHAT IS THIS INFLATION STUFF?

We hear a lot of talk about inflation lately. So just what is it and what causes it. Now there is a simple question—but the answer is so complex that even if we were smart enough to figure it out, we couldn't set it all down in this column.

Inflation is prices going up. It's salary raises all around. It's the price of good farm land going from $100 per acre to $250 in not too many years. It's those periodic "10 percent upward price adjustments" that wholesalers are forever putting in your price book to keep it current.

Inflation is school expenditures trebling and then some since World War II, and salaries zooming upwards. Inflation is the price of cigarettes and bread going upward, and the cost of a good steak dinner moving from the area of $3 to closer to $5 in good steakhouses over the past 10 or 15 years.

Inflation is your taxes going up (although economists disagree). It's the price of a penny postcard now being four cents, while postal officials struggle desperately to maintain—not improve, but merely maintain—service levels of 30 years ago. Inflation is the luxury tax going back on telephone calls and "hidden taxes" being upped every time a congress or legislature gets in session.

What causes it? Government spending for guns, butter, and pork barrels. Payments in the billions for things and to people that do not in turn return an equal amount of goods or service to the economy. Inflation is helped by "phony wealth" of installment purchases; by trying to keep up with the Jones family, by so many things from excessive labor demands to paid coffee breaks.

Inflation in small doses is "prosperity" and in big doses is panic. It's something the Government is promising to watch out for—but which is already here. It's also going to be a campaign issue this fall.

Dispelling Economic Myths

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, one of the great contributions made by Prof. Walter W. Heller, during his distingushed service as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, was the way in which he was able to dispel some long held myths about the operation of our economic system. Under both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, his influence on our economic thinking has been a key factor in producing our 61 month period of economic advance.

Professor Heller, now back at his post at the University of Minnesota, outlined his concept of his role as presidential adviser, in a recent Godkin lecture at Harvard University. Under leave to extend my remarks I include an abstract of that lecture, as published in the Washington Post of March 27, 1966, at this point in the RECORD.

ROLE OF A PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER

(By Walter W. Heller)

The grip of economic myth and false fears has been loosened, if not broken. We at last accepted that in law 20 years ago (in the Employment Act of 1946), namely, that the Federal Government has an overarching responsibility for the Nation's economic stability and growth. And we have at last unleashed fiscal and monetary policy for aggressive pursuit of those objectives. These are profound changes. What they have wrought is not the creation of a new economics, but the completion of the Keynesian revolution—30 years after Keynes fired the opening salvo.

Out of these changes has grown a new, more responsible—and more exposed—role for the political economist as presidential adviser and consensus-seeker.

Perhaps the most potent force in the economist's rise to influence is the growing conviction of Presidents that effective economic policy is essential to their success as modern statesmen and political leaders.

PROSPERITY ESSENTIAL

As a statesman, a President has a vital, not to say vested, interest in prosperity and rapid growth on behalf of the Nation. They put at his disposal, as nothing else can, the resources needed to achieve the Great Society at home and grand designs abroad.

On the domestic front, policies that enable an economy to grow and prosper give substance to Presidential pledges to "get the country moving again" or to move toward a great and good society.

That the chill of recession may have tipped the presidential election in 1960, and that the bloom of prosperity boosted the margin of victory in 1964, is widely acknowledged, especially by the defeated candidates.

KEYNESIAN PRESIDENTS

At last month's 20th anniversary symposium on the Employment Act of 1946 there was much talk of the gradual evolution of economic policy under the terms of that act. But evolution turned to revolution the moment we had a President (and we have now had two) with the Keynesian perception to welcome his responsibilities under the act, to use its mandate and the weapons of political economy to generate prosperity and the presidential power that goes with it.

One uses the word "power" with some hesitation, for the growth of Federal or presidential power is often identified with the decline of someone else's power and freedom. But a moment's reflection will show that this is simply not so.

Given the uses of political economy as a source of effective presidential power; given the compatibility in this context, of power with freedom; and given the statutory responsibility for maintaining prosperity in an economy which, by its nature, cannot be self-regulating, one finds it hard to imagine a future President spurning professional economic advice and playing a passive economic role. The words and deeds of today's leading Republican candidates and Democratic heirs apparent lend substance to this conclusion. In political economics, the day of the Neanderthal man—indeed, the day of pre-Keynesian man—is past.

For the reasons I have reviewed, then, I believe that the political economist is now a fixture in the high councils of government. Not that his position, even apart from personalities, will ever be entirely secure or settled. But I doubt that a new Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers will ever again be asked, as I was late in 1960: "Will you handle this from Minnesota, or will you have to go to Washington?" And never again will a member of the Council call his position, as one did in the 1950's, the "highest paid fellowship in the profession."

The detached, Olympian, take-it-or-leave-it approach to presidential economic advice—the dream of the logical positivist—simply does not accord with the demands of relevance, realism, and the requirements of the Employment Act.

President Kennedy, early in January 1961, urged me "to use the White House as a pulpit for public education in economics," especially on the desirable effects of a Federal deficit in a recession. He plainly recognized, even if his own economic thinking was still in its formative stage—that the major barrier to getting the country moving again, domestically, lay in the economic ignorance and stereotypes that prevailed in the land. The copybook maxims of private finance misapplied to Federal finance threatened to strangle expansionary policy.

In 1961, with over 5 million unemployed, and a production gap of nearly $50 billion, the problem of the economic adviser was not what to say, but to get people to listen. Even the President could not adopt modern ecomonic advice, however golden, as long as the Congress and the public "knew" that it was only fool's gold.

KENNEDY HAD DOUBTS

As I reflect on the early months of the Kennedy administration, I must agree with those who feel that when judged in terms of policies actually proposed and adopted, modern economics established a beachhead on the New Frontier, but not much more than that, in 1961. And one should probably accept the judgment of authorities like Seymour Harris that Kennedy "at first seemed allergic to modern economics." How much of that allergy was inbred, however, and how much of it was a political sensitivity to the sting of Republican charges of fiscal irresponsibility and a consciousness that tax cuts did not fit his call for sacrifice, one cannot say.

President Kennedy's occasional doubts and concessions to prevailing economic sentiment stand out only as detours on his road to modernism. What was pleasing to his economic advisers and fortunate for the country, was his responsiveness to

Analysis, the force of economic logic and fact;

Analogy, the demonstrated success of Keynesian policies abroad;

Anomaly, the continued sacrifice of human and material resources on the altar of false concepts of "sound finance."

President Johnson, like his predecessor, had been conditioned to fiscal caution, if not conservatism. But he also shared with Kennedy both a growing impatience with the performance of the economy and a willingness to explore the potential of new economic ideas. Yet, actual performance, the hard evidence of results flowing from policy action, played a larger role in the advance of his economic thinking. And by the time he became President, some of the results were flowing from the 1962 fiscal actions and related stimulants. The tax cut, which made good on both its economic and its budgetary promises, was to bring him firmly into the fold.

RESPONSE TO TAX CUT

Fortunately, after President Johnson drove the tax cut through to enactment early in 1964, the economy responded almost exactly in accord with the economic analysis and projections on which it was founded. The slow yeast of change which had been working to raise public understanding of new economic ideas now gave way, under the impact of the tax cut, to rapid changes in public thinking and acceptance of active fiscal policy.

And in the process, President Johnson (who had once described his economics to me as "old fashioned") turned quickly, smoothly, and effectively to the uses of modern economics.

In the search for consensus of responsible use of fiscal and monetary powers to achieve growth and stability, both Presidents recognized that it was necessary to make concessions to popular, even if misguided, economic ideology and precepts. Their responsibilities as national leaders did not permit them to wait until the economic intelligence gap had been closed. So they drew on what Nathan Long calls "The great psychological assets of sailing under the familiar colors." They would agree with him that "Successful communication of the program depends on its translation into familiar ideas and patterns."

How great is the danger that this approach will fail to develop the longer run understanding of, and ideological support for, aggressive economic policies? If acceptance of a huge tax cut is gained in part by claiming (a) that it is the best way to a balanced budget in a balanced economy, (b) that the debt will still drop as a proportion of gross national product, (c) that rigid frugality will be practiced in the public budget, my academic instinct is to say that the hostages thus given to the old deficit, debt, and spending phobias, and the homage thus paid to balanced budgets, will rise to haunt us in later efforts.

NEW IDEAS STRONG

But the 1964 tax cut and its impact on the tenor of fiscal debate lead me to hope that my instinctive answer is wrong. Why? First, because although the arguments for the tax cut were poured in old molds, its success cracked, perhaps even shattered, those molds of ideology and error. Second, because the arguments themselves were new.

One need only recall the wave of fear and ridicule touched off by the tax cut idea in 1962 and 1963, in contrast with the calm acceptance of the excise tax cuts in 1965, to conclude that in this case expediency may have been the mother of principle.

Nothing succeeds like success. The tax cut had opened minds and let new ideas in. It has led to a growing consensus—at a higher level of understanding—on the active use of Government economic tools to manage prosperity.

A skilled interplay of results and ideas can be one of the highest expressions of true Presidential leadership.

From this review of the vital role of education in the policymaking process, it should be apparent that Presidential economic advisers cannot wrap themselves in their professional cocoons and hope to be effective.

ACCESS TO PRESIDENT

Access not just to the person but to the mind of the President is crucial. The Council's major instrument of access to a modern President is the development of economic concepts and policies that fit his philosophy and further his high purposes—indeed, sometimes give concrete shape to those purposes, as did the concepts of economic potential, the GNP gap, and the full-employment surplus. The memorandum, the general policy session with the President, Cabinet meetings, direct or indirect responsibility for Presidential messages and pronouncements all afford the economic adviser important opportunities to influence administration economic policy.

One of our major tasks was to establish constructive relationships with the men around the President to help insure that the Council's voice would be heard before final decisions were made, even if it had not been drawn into the early stages of the policymaking process. The corridors to power in domestic affairs ran through the offices of people like Sorenson, O'Donnell, Dungan, and O'Brien. Their confidence and their conviction that the Council had something important or even unique to offer to Presidential decisionmaking was essential.

ROLE OF CEA

Only as the network of relations within the Executive Office of the President, with White House assistants, and with Cabinet and sub-Cabinet members was gradually built could the Council feel that its position in the economic policy process was reasonably secure.

As an alumnus of the Council, I can only hope that enough of a tradition is developing so that the process of reconstructing this network in another administration someday will come rather more easily than it did to us. But tradition or no, the role of the Council will surely change from one administration to the next, and its levers of power will have to be renewed and rebuilt each time there is a change of scene and a new cast of characters.

One subsidiary change in machinery may be desirable if a large flow of business develops under the wage-price guideposts, namely, to set up a separate wage-price unit independent in, but not of, the CEA. Guidepost questions and cases could be referred to this unit rather than to the Council itself, thus bringing potential gains on two counts:

The Council might thereby sidestep a role which appears to be political, no matter how economically objective it may be in fact.

As Gerhard Colm has suggested, it might give the Council a little relief from its fire-brigade pressures, a little more time for needed work on longrun problems.

You may think that I have been preoccupied with questions of power in this lecture—with the power of ideas, the power of Presidents, the power of economic advisers. And I have. But I make no apology. For I have been talking about instrumental, not ultimate, power, about the instruments through which the capabilities of modern economics—to be consistent, I should say the power of positive economics—can be turned to the common good.

School Lunch and Milk Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the following concurrent resolution was unanimously adopted by the House and Senate of the State of South Carolina:

CALENDAR NO. S. 665

Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to not reduce the appropriations for the Federal school lunch program and the Federal special milk program as recommended by the administration's budget proposals for 1966–67

Whereas through no fault of their own there are many public school age children whose parents do not have economic means sufficient to provide for them an adequate and well-balanced diet; and

Whereas it is vital to the well-being of all citizens that the youth of our country grow into health and properly developed adults; and

Whereas an adequate Federal school lunch program and a Federal special milk program are essential in significantly improving the nutrition of these economically handicapped future citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That Congress be memorialized to not reduce the appropriations for the Federal school lunch program and the Federal special milk program as recommended by the administration's budget proposals for 1966–67. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to each U.S. Senator from South Carolina, each Member of the House of Representatives of Congress from South Carolina, the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolution Urging Embargo on Rhodesia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 21, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, by its initial declaration in support of Great Britain and its first steps to carry it out, our Government recognized the gravity of the Rhodesian rebellion.

We believe those first steps were more symbolic than definitive. We believe further, that the time is here for the imposition of any sanction within our power, short of intervention by the Armed Forces of the United States.

We urge an embargo on all trade with the rebel group which has seized the Government of Rhodesia, including products and raw materials of every description. We urge specifically the shutting off of oil shipments and the enlistment in this project of the full cooperation of all companies and nations now engaged in the furnishing of oil to Rhodesia.

We believe, further, that there is precedent in both our past practice and in our national traditions and policies for lending assistance to nations which may feel impelled to launch military moves against the Rhodesian regime.

The whole world knows that the Rhodesian rebellion against Great Britain is based, without pretense or apology, upon the perpetuation of naked racism. The Rhodesian white minority of approximately 5 percent of the population has not only excluded the black 95 percent from any voice in government today, but has declared its intention to deny the black Rhodesians any voice "in our lifetime."

This deprivation, based openly and unilaterally on race, could precipitate a race war, whose consequences, if not its actual conflicts, would penetrate and poison every area of the world.

The black and brown peoples of the world have provided too much evidence of the falseness of the inflammatory doctrine of white supremacy to sit idly by while it is used as a spur to racist demagogs across the world and as a vehicle to oppressive power. Even under the handicaps inherited from a colonial system, the progress of the new African nations has already refuted the assumptions of Rhodesian racism.

Our country, the United States of America, can have no part in abetting the ugly business of racism. We must sever all economic as well as diplomatic relations with a regime of rebels—one dedicated not to the attainment of freedom from oppression, but to the imposition of the most rigid control, based upon the meanest and most fearful of grounds: the color of a man's skin.

Making the Most of Wyoming Timber

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has a long and productive record in the service of the United States—we in Wyoming were particularly honored, last March 17, when he appeared in Casper to address the Wyoming Forest Industry Conference.

Dr. Cliff's speech not only provides food for thought for all who are interested in the beautification of America and the development of America's potential, but it also charts a visionary course for us to follow toward this noble goal.

Dr. Cliff remands us of "the beauty that flows from the orderly use and renewal of our forests." He further warns that we "are on the threshold of greatly increased timber demands."

He points out the hazards and pitfalls along the road that we must follow, and he underscores the need for additional road construction if we are to make full use of our potential—and without making full use of our potential we can never attain our true greatness as a nation.

Because it is worthy reading for any one who has an interest in the use of our forest lands, I am most happy to insert a copy of Dr. Cliff's speech for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

MAKING THE MOST OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN TIMBER

(Speech by Edward P. Cliff, Chief, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, at the Wyoming Forest Industry Conference, Casper, Wyo., March 17, 1966)

It is always good to return to the Mountain States. This is my home country—the land where I was born and raised. And it is good to be back in Casper. I have been here many times, mostly when I was Assistant Regional Forester working out of Ogden, and later when I was Regional Forester of the Rocky Mountain Region working out of Denver. My last visit here was in 1961 when I spoke at the 58th Annual Convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association in tribute to one of Wyoming's great men—J. Byron Wilson.

Whenever I am in this part of the country I am impressed again by the diversity of the natural resources that are so abundant here. Although we are speaking primarily of timber resources today, I am sure that we do this with a full awareness of the other resources which underlie the development and growth of this region.

Our Forest Service role, for example, goes far beyond responsibilities concerning timber and water or recreation and livestock. One of the things that interests us most is helping local people find ways and means to better utilize rural resources. For example, we are proud of our success in promptly making available 2,500 acres of land needed for industrial development near Atlantic City and South Pass. This was the land exchange with the Columbia-Geneva Steel Division of United States Steel that broke all records for speed—3 weeks after we received the offer from the company, we had reviewed and approved the exchange. Perhaps this was a small thing but it resulted in development of a large new mining venture in Wyoming, and led to a major turning point in the development of Provo, Utah. It illustrates our willingness to "go all out" in promoting rural area development wherever possible.

First, I would like to talk about the forests of Wyoming as illustrative of the region; then I will review with you the timber situation and outlook in general and suggest some of the things that need to be done.

Only half of the total forest area in Wyoming—some 4.9 million acres—is classified as commercial. These are areas that can produce sawlogs and other timber products as well as provide protected watersheds, wildlife habitat, outdoor recreation, and, of course, livestock forage. The other half is noncommercial. It includes 2.6 million acres of productive timberland reserved from cutting in national parks, wilderness, and primitive areas, or otherwise.

As you know, a high proportion of Wyoming's commercial timber is overmature. Three out of every five timbered acres support a sawtimber stand. However, there is very little timber of large size—say 21 inches in diameter or larger. In fact, many timber stands become mature before they reach sawtimber size. The familiar dense lodgepole pine stands that come in after fires are typical of this condition. Intense competition and lack of growing space make it impossible for these forests to reflect the true productive capacity of the land. Wyoming's forests do not now exhibit anywhere near their full potential as a source of timber.

Our 1962 forest survey data indicate a total sawtimber volume of some 22.6 billion board feet—roughly one-third Engelmann spruce, one-fourth lodgepole pine, one-fourth Douglas fir and ponderosa pine, and the rest in minor species. About 90 percent of this sawtimber inventory is in public ownership—principally in the national forests. The average net volume in sawtimber stands is about 7,300 board feet per acre—average for the Mountain States.

One of the most critical forestry problems in Wyoming is to provide adequate protection from insects and disease. Two-thirds of the annual mortality—some 33 million cubic feet—stems from these causes. This is equivalent in volume to more than half again as much as the annual timber harvest. We have no good measure of the growth impact—the loss of increment due to insects and disease—but it may exceed even these huge mortality losses. Dwarfmistletoe, beetles, budworms, moths, etc., are the destructive agents. Our attempts to control them would be a long story in itself, and the job is far from done.

There are other basic forestry needs. Many acres need to be thinned—these are the overstocked stands still young and vigorous enough to respond to an opening up operation. Many thousands of acres would benefit from a thinning—but until a pulpwood market is established there can be little or no opportunity to accomplish this on a widespread basis. An exception, of course, is the intensive forest management that has been practiced for some time in the ponderosa pine stands in the Black Hills area.

Reforestation is another major need. This includes conversion of unproductive areas such as poorly stocked aspen stands, or sparse areas of lodgepole pine that are heavily infested with dwarf mistletoe. Establishing trees on nonstocked areas not likely to regenerate naturally is another big part of the job.

Road development is probably the most urgent need of all. And it is one of the most effective means to stimulate development and use of this region's forest resources. This fundamental need, when met, will almost automatically speed insect and disease control, commercial thinning, intensified management, and so forth.

I know very well that lack of an adequate transportation system on the national forests is quite literally a "roadblock" that is frustrating forest resource development throughout this region. I wish that I could bring to you an optimistic outlook regarding our prospects for accelerating road construction with appropriated funds. However, the budget situation we now face includes a strong push to put our program dollars—including road building funds—where they will be most productive. For example, the wisdom of making national forest timber sales where the costs of development and administration are greater than returns to Government in stumpage values is being seriously questioned. Generally speaking, the Rocky Mountain region has been regarded as a high cost-low margin area for timber operation.

Because of the squeeze on program dollars, one of our most important jobs these days is to adequately express the noneconomic factors which are also so important in justifying sound resource management. Our timber sale program, road building plans, reforestation, cultural work, and similar activities are based on the multiple uses and benefits of the forest. We all need to make sure that others appreciate the fact that many of the values involved cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

Here, perhaps more than in any other part of the country, timber production must be coordinated skillfully with other forest uses. The Rockies contain much of the legendary hunting and fishing areas for which North America is famous. This is the rooftop of the Nation where some of America's greatest rivers are born. The water that flows from these watersheds is of vital importance to our Nation. High ranges supply the summer forage needed by livestock numbered in the hundreds of thousands. And, the fast-growing outdoor recreation and tourist business finds its roots in the magnificent scenery of these mountains.

All of these, together with coal and minerals and power development and all the rest, add up to a tremendous potential. Senator McGEE has characterized Wyoming as "a sleeping giant just awakening." This is the case throughout much of the Rockies. It is within this framework of expanding uses of natural resources that you must weave the growth of the wood-using industries—a growth that is sure to come. With skill and hard work this can be done. But the first step is to recognize and capture every opportunity to coordinate the various uses of forest land—to apply the principle of multiple use as a routine method of operation.

This subject of multiple use is one that we could pursue for hours—and it would be time well spent. But let me give just one example. There is a real need now more than ever before to demonstrate that it is possible to manage and use the forests without destroying their beauty. Clearcutting to harvest overmature stands of lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce timber, such as you do in this region, is being criticized on esthetic grounds. The nationwide emphasis on natural beauty stemming from the White House Conference last May is a fine thing—a more beautiful America is a goal that we can each take as our own. But our special job is to point out the beauty that flows from the orderly use and renewal of the forest. We need to plan and execute logging operations to minimize the impact of the temporary loss of esthetic values.

With tourism one of the most important industries in the Mountain States, and certainly one of the fastest growing, it would be shortsighted—perhaps even suicidal—for wood-using industries to ignore the increasing importance being placed on esthetic values. Some of the most spectacular wilderness and primitive areas in the Nation attract people to this region. Outstanding skiing, hunting, fishing, and other recreation opportunities add to the attraction. Many visitors are especially interested in and appreciative of esthetic values—and they look critically upon any activity that may detract from natural beauty and enjoyment of scenery.

Multiple use forestry can enhance natural beauty as well as produce sawlogs and all of the other benefits. It is our job to demonstrate that fact again and again—and make sure that people get the message.

We will need to have public support for logging in this region because we are going to be cutting more and more timber in the Rocky Mountains according to our Timber Trends analysis.[1] It is just a matter of time before the abundance of wood fiber available here attracts a viable pulp and paper industry.

There is also a growing interest in plywood manufacturing in this part of the country. This industry is making strong advances in the northern Rockies and is beginning to "crack the ice" in the southern end of the region. With national demand for softwood plywood and veneer projected to increase about 2½ times by the end of the century, it seems likely that this trend will continue. Before too many years pass I think that we will see much more spruce, lodgepole pine, and other species being converted into veneer and plywood in this region.

Secondary manufacturing plants are also part of the key to making better use of Rocky Mountain timber. A few weeks ago I noticed the article inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Congressman RONCALIO about the Lutz Cabinet Co. of Laramie. This is an inspiring example of what can be done. I am glad to note that the Wyoming Natural Resources Board is alert in publicizing this remarkable story.

The 1962 forecast of increased sawtimber cut is already on the way toward reality. For example, in Colorado we note a 96-percent increase, from 1964 to 1965, in milling capacity of plants cutting 5 million feet or more. The comparable figure for Wyoming is a 39-percent increase according to estimates by Dave Nordwall's regional office staff at Denver. Quite a bit of this stems from excellent new stud mills—such as those at South Fork, Colo. and Sheridan, Wyo.

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[1] The Rocky Mountain region as recognized in the Timber Trends report includes: Idaho, Montana, South Dakota (west), Wyoming and Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico.

The main point in all of this is that we seem to be on the threshold of greatly increased timber demands. As demands for wood and wood products rise, as transportation systems improve, as technological advances are made, as population growth brings new local markets, and as the old-growth forests to the west receive more and more pressures—as all of these things happen, there is bound to be a good chance for more adequate use of the timber in this region.

If this is the case, and I don't think there is much reason to doubt this forecast, we face some important challenges right now.

In the lumber and sawmill field we need to improve the mills and the products they produce. Efficient plants that will convert logs and bolts rapidly into high-quality products are essential. Better acceptance of local woods in local markets should be an especially important goal. It doesn't make much sense to ship large quantities of west coast lumber into the Mountain States when local timber can fill most needs just as well. For example, we estimate that roughly three-fourths of the lumber consumed in Wyoming is imported from other western States. Is this really necessary?

Rocky Mountain timber is good timber if properly manufactured and merchandised. It has suffered too long from a reputation smirched by poor sawing, improper seasoning, inadequate grading, and poor merchandising efforts will be needed if you are to correcting this situation, but a "black eye" takes time to overcome—especially among local concerns. In addition to the trend toward more efficient mills, greater merchandising efforts will be needed if you are to capture your rightful share of local and national markets.

In the pulp and paper field there are signs thta an increasing share of the surging national demand for pulpwood will be met in this region. Well documented studies, such as the work on Wyoming resources by the Pacific Power & Light Co., our forest survey publications including the timber trends report, and our 1964 report entitled "Green River Pulpmill Opportunities," have laid the groundwork. I don't know where new mills will spring up—at Green River or somewhere else—but they will come. They will come because the national demand for pulpwood is expected to almost triple by the year 2000.

Today, we are being asked to supply increasing harvests of pulpwood from the Black Hills National Forest for shipment to Wisconsin. Although I am glad to see this opportunity to make some much-needed thinnings and improve the forest, I see no real future in the long run in shipping pulpwood or chips out of this State or out of this region.

We already have a thriving pulp industry in the Northern Rockies. If you were to go to Snowflake, Ariz., you would see a modern pulpmill in the desert without a timber tree in sight. The timber is there all right back on the higher ground in the national forests. This is a dramatic demonstration that successful pulpmills can be operated in this region.

I can assure you that our Forest Service activities in this region will continue to be aimed at helping to make better use of the natural resources of the Rockies.

With two-thirds of the 66 million acres of commercial forest land in national forests, that part of our responsibility is obviously very large in the Rockies. Most of you also know quite a bit about our cooperative forestry programs. Working with Carl Johnson here in Wyoming, and the other State foresters, we are making headway in protecting the private forests from insects, disease, and wildfire. We can provide some of the technical assistance needed to stimulate improved processing and marketing of wood products. We are deeply interested in helping the people and communities of this region benefit from better use of their timber resources. We know that converting each million board feet of standing timber into dry finished lumber can yield up to 7 man-years of gainful employment. We know that commercial timber production is compatible with tourism and recreation and we can help to coordinate these and other uses.

Similarly, our research program is providing much of the information needed to make better use of Rocky Mountain forests. Data ranging from resource statistics needed to support a pulpmill feasibility study to the latest facts on regeneration, watershed protection, or wood products, flow from our studies.

In concluding my remarks here today I would like to make a few recommendations for you to consider as you work to make better use of Rocky Mountain timber:

1. Build public acceptance of even-age management in those forest types where clearcutting in strips or patches is the only feasible method of timber harvest.
2. Find more efficient ways to log, manufacture, and transport timber products. We must work to overcome the obstacles of rough topography, inadequate access, low volume of timber per acre, and other factors that make timber-based operations a marginal enterprise in so many cases.
3. Coordinate timber production with other forest uses and values. In other words perfect and apply the multiple-use principle.
4. Diversify the wood-using industry. Push hard to get improved sawmills, pulpmills and plywood mills operating within the region—and promote secondary processing on local sites, such as the furniture plant at Laramie.
5. Spare no effort in speeding up construction of needed access roads.
6. Work toward uniformly high standards in lumber manufacture to build both a local and national reputation for quality products.
7. Help strengthen the resource itself by supporting fire and pest control, research, reforestation, thinning, stand improvement, and similar activities.

The list could go on and on—but if all of us, working together, would pursue these seven types of action vigorously in the months and years ahead, our efforts would pay off handsomely.

I hope that the years to come will record many successes as you respond to the challenges so apparent in the forests of the Mountain States. I know that you will be in the front ranks as the sleeping giant awakens.

Consensus Born of a Shared Purpose the Mystery of Our Success

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD the remarks of the president of Yale University, Kingman Brewster, Jr., on Alumni Day, February 19, 1966.

The mystery of Yale's success may also be that of America's success—consensus not of agreement to conform but born of a shared purpose makes disagreement a source of greater zest and greater confidence. And the mutual confidence on which all else rests can be maintained only by an open mind and a brave reliance upon free discussion.

THE MYSTERY OF OUR SUCCESS

(Remarks of President Kingman Brewster, Jr., at alumni day, February 19, 1966)

(NOTE.—The purposes of the alumni board of Yale University are to uphold the influence and serve the interests of Yale University, to maintain mutual understanding between the university and its graduates, to bring to Yale alumni and others full knowledge of the university and its various activities, and to reflect the sentiment of Yale men throughout the country on matters affecting the university, by encouraging and assisting alumni organizations and gatherings, by informing the alumni through publications and otherwise, by fostering material, moral, and spiritual support of Yale, and by other appropriate means. [From the bylaws.])

Mr. Chairman, alumni, friends, honored guests of Yale, I have just returned from a brief, hectic, and gastronomically disastrous trip to London and Paris, where I was wined and dined by a standard of which Yale can be proud (and ought to be somewhat fearful). I now realize the great truth of my predecessor's remark that "one of the problems of being the president of Yale is that your shadow, the presidency, always follows you." I now realize, after being in Hong Kong and Tokyo last fall, and London and Paris last week, that this is because the sun never sets on the Yale empire.

Naturally this exposure reminds us of the fact of Yale's origin and Yale's aspiration—Yale's origin deep in the roots of its immediate community, who founded the institution for the purpose of training its own leaders in religious and civil life; and its very close relationship with its region, southern New England, for which it trained far more than its statistical share of leadership in the 18th and 19th centuries; and then, of course, its tremendous role in the staffing of the public and private leadership of the Nation in the 19th and 20th centuries. And now, if we are to hold true to our promise in a world which grows in interrelationship as it shrinks in space, we must continue to become, in the 20th and 21st centuries, one of the few genuinely world institutions.

I suppose that along with the development of the natural sciences, which my predecessor launched with the support of the alumni through the program for the arts and sciences, one of the most striking factors of the last 5 years, which he was responsible for designing has been the internationalization of Yale studies, Yale students, Yale programs. Just as the scientists have been said to be concerned with smaller and smaller particles studied with larger and larger machines, so the humanists and social scientists seem to be concerned with remoter and remoter cultures, calling on more and more esoteric studies, languages, and libraries.

Now our students and staff from abroad each year total more than a thousand of our population. In Yale College the international interest of students is encouraged and rewarded while they are here; rewarded by special summer programs; rewarded by the Yale man abroad program; rewarded by experimental programs for an interim year abroad. They have been encouraged by and have responded to a responsibility which will be theirs in the year 2000, to try to make this a world that doesn't fall apart.

You can't travel around outside this country or inside this country without realizing that apart from programs, apart from where we send and whence we draw our students, Yale's function—national or international—is also a function of leadership and of spokesmanship. I can assure you that the most tremendous impact upon anyone who steps into the chair in which I now sit, is the sudden realization of the responsibility of that leadership and the responsibility of that spokesmanship.

HIGH EXPECTATIONS

I was in Tokyo last fall and in Paris this week in connection with Yale's membership in the International Association of Universities, which had its general meeting in Tokyo. Its executive committee met in Paris just this week and I happened to be the North American member. You can't travel among your colleagues and counterparts, rectors, vice-chancellors and presidents from universities all over the world without realizing that Yale is held to an awfully high expectation; and, naturally, having to shoulder symbolically and personally part of that expectation, I ask myself—what are the roots of it? We take it for granted, but what are its bases?

First, of course, most visible, most current, most tangible, is the prestige and distinction of Yale's living alumni. There is no doubt at all, whether it's in Hong Kong or Tokyo or Hiroshima or Los Angeles or Cincinnati, Washington, D.C., Boston, London, or Paris, that the most visible presence of Yale's distinction is the distinction of those who are Yale men.

Secondly, of course, one reason the expectation is high is because of our demonstrable financial and physical resources. Don't misunderstand me for a minute. I am quite aware of the obligation of my office to convince you that we are at once both excellent and insolvent! Indeed the share of total expense met by the endowment in Yale's economy is less today than it was twenty years ago even though the endowment is itself infinitely greater today than it was twenty years ago. But still, the privilege of our endowment, the privilege of our physical resources are themselves a tangible reason why the world's expectation of us is high. And thirdly, of course, our very age, our continuity and the traditions that have evolved from it are elements of that high expectation.

EDUCATION NOT INDOCTRINATION

But I would submit that ultimately our ability to live up to this expectation depends more than anything else upon the quality of the people we attract to make their life here or to study here: the quality of the faculty, the quality of the students. And what then allows us to attract some of the most exciting and some of the most distinguished people in the world to Yale's faculties?

I think, first of all, it is the widespread in understanding that at Yale we are engaged in education, not indictrination; that the faculty is invited to engage in discovery of truth as well as its retailing; and of course not unimportantly, the fact that the faculty is expected to enjoy, in fact has a responsibility to pursue, the dictates of its own intellect in a broad area of personal freedom and self-determination; this means not only self-determinatian of personal work but also self-determination of academic programs through the deliberation of colleagues, not from the dictates of some higher authority.

And what allows us to attract some of the most talented and potentially significant members of each oncoming generation as students in the college, as students in the graduate and professional schools? Again, I submit, in the first and most important and fundamental part it is because those who come here know they are being invited to an exercise of exploration rather than conformity to some prescription. They are being invited here to question, not conform. Most of all they are being invited here on the understanding that we expect the development of self-direction, not the obsequious acquiescence in paternalism.

Now, of course, there are many times when I and my fellow officers, but I particularly, I guess, can envy the business corporation executive or the chief of a government bureau. But it is the essence of a university that it has no production division whose head can hire and fire people in accordance with personal executive preference, always sensitive to the counsel of the public relations officer.

There are times too when all of us officers, staff, alumni leaders, the development board and the alumni fund, when all of us who put our backs and minds and hearts into the inherently distasteful job of asking people for money are bound to look enviously upon the industrial sales division of a business corporation which is expected to hawk the product and often get it redesigned to suit the likes and dislikes of important customers. But it is the essence of the trusteeship of a charitable enterprise that its trustees shall first and last seek to define and nurture the trust they inherit and if possible pass it on with increased strength to those who follow, for theirs is a perpetual trust. The trust cannot be compromised in the effort to seek support.

This, of course, is an especially awesome charge when the trust is an institution among those very few which can, I hope without smugness, claim to be the concern not just of the here-and-now, but of anyone, anywhere, any time who cares about the continuity of a civilization which would practice as well as preach freedom.

A SHARED PURPOSE

Now no one knows better than I that there is plenty of room for honest and pungent disagreement and open dispute of judgment among those who serve this trust, be they officers, be they faculty, be they alumni or alumni leaders; plenty of room for dispute in judgment—freedom is not for the faculty and students alone. Faculty, students, alumni are indispensable to each other, just as their sense of Yale as a shared purpose is essential to Yale's survival. A voluntary sense of this shared purpose—not control of one group by the other—is, I submit, the mystery of our success.

I would say that the only limitation on differences of judgment and opinion within and among all three—students, faculty, alumni—is mutual regard, decency and consideration for the common enterprise among faculty, students and alumni alike. Nothing is more heartening to a person in my position than the realization year after year, day after day, and particularly on occasions like this, that we do have here not a consensus of agreement to conform but a consensus born of a shared purpose which makes disagreement a source of greater zest and greater confidence.

In spite of the crises which seem to flower whenever I leave the shores of the country, no one could be more heartened than I, to realize that the foundations are not shaken; and I for one think that tribute, particularly in these days, is owed most especially to alumni volunteers—whether it's the alumni board, Mr. Chairman, whether it's in the alumni fund, Mr. Castles, whether it's in the development board, Mr. Williams. This satisfaction of realizing that the faith is solid in all those on whom we depend is of course what keeps the officers out of the hands of the university psychiatrists.

Of course we would be naive to suppose that there are not any—there are some—I happen to think very few—who do not share the faith, who would prefer indoctrination in what they believe to be "proper" thought to the risks of exploration and debate. And of course there are a few—again, I think very few—who would prefer a hierarchy of university government from a plenipotentiary power on down—would prefer that to the sharing of the responsibility with the faculty, and would prefer a disciplined paternalism to wide license for student self-direction.

TO CARRY THE BURDEN

Now since there are bound to be some—even alumni of Yale—who do not share the faith upon which our inheritance has been built, the faith which has called forth the enormous energy of the alumni board, the alumni fund, the delevolpment board as well as the faculty, the students and the officers; since there are some such it's only fair to say that they cannot be expected to help Yale in its support or in the assurance of its future. And since they cannot be expected to carry the burden (although a surprising number of them do) the burden of those who do keep the faith is made even heavier. But I would submit, Mr. Chairman, that the only unbearable burden would be a trust betrayed.

When, almost 2 years ago, I accepted the symbols of my office in Woolsey Hall, I certainly did not realize how quickly my words were going to come home to roost. The notorious traveler of that year had a shoe on a different foot—that was Professor Barghoorn. With him in mind, in part, I noted—if I may indulge the unpardonable taste of quoting myself (my favorite author of course) I noted that "popular and official displeasure have long been the risk of free inquiry. The more so today when science joins religion in the pacifist cause; and when the dream of world law has become survival's necessity.

"Our Soviet friends are quite correct. Free inquiry is very dangerous. To a society built on coercion free inquiry by the foreigner is almost indistinguishable from espionage, as Yale has special reason to recall. To the society built upon coercion free inquiry by the citizen risks the charge of treason.

"If we would forgo coercion as the organizing principle of human destiny, if we would take the risk of persuasion as our arbiter, then the free scholar may be our stanchest hope.

"In some countries all universities are instruments of political power. But it is touching (as it was just recently in Paris) that even for them the compulsion of self-respect urges obeisance to the international republic of science and letters. It may be more form than fact, but pride in the observance of form is not without its educative power.

"The world needs a credible spokesmanship for the human purposes which transcend nations. That spokesmanship can easily be lost in the trumpeting of lesser and more immediate interests. Even the pressure to serve the state must not lead the university to forfeit that credibility which belongs alone to those who answer only to the dictates of a conscientious intellect."

As I say, I expressed those thoughts at my own inauguration almost 2 years ago. I must say that the outer limits of that faith now seem to be tested by actions which do seem to me—as I have said in public—naive and misguided. In my opinion, these actions themselves do a disservice to the cause of both peace and freedom. However, in spite of my personal opinions and feelings, I do not believe they warrant a retraction of our basic purpose.

So I can only reaffirm, Mr. Chairman, that: "For the sake of learning, for the sake of the quality of our Nation, and for the hope of men everywhere * * * we shall (still) try to deserve this trust."

And I may say that the devoted loyalty of those we honor today and those who sit with us at this high table certainly renews your officers' dedication to Yale's ancient conviction that the risk of freedom's abuse does not warrant its suppression.

Canners and the Fair Labor Standards Proposed Amendments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to speak on a section of the wage and hour bill (H.R. 13712) which was recently reported by the House Education and Labor Committee. This bill in its present form would seriously curtail the overtime exemptions for the canning industry—a matter of grave concern to all who are acquainted with the problems which this gives rise to.

Over the years, Congress has recognized the dependence of the canning industry upon natural, seasonal factors which make wholly inequitable and inappropriate the payment of penalty overtime by canners. These factors also justify the two 14-week exemptions given the canners under the existing wage and hour law. The very limited exemption of only one 14-week period in the recently reported wage and hour bill is just not sufficient. It would virtually eliminate the canning overtime exemptions and add to the cost of packaging canned fruits and vegetables.

The reason that has been given for taking away the canning exemptions is that it would tend to spread employment. This reasoning is without basis. We have the lowest unemployment rate since 1953. During the packing season canners employ all available labor to work in their plants, because of the necessity to operate at peak capacity in order to pack perishable crops without waste or loss of quality. In the offseason, the plants are either closed down entirely because there is not work, or kept open on a limited basis to pack nonperishable items. I must emphasize, Mr. Speaker, that the exemptions in H.R. 13712 are not adequate.

Further, Mr. Speaker, as in the case of Big Horn Canning Co., of Cowley, Wyo.—where the canning company is not located in or near a population center—the simple truth is that there is no person in the area who is not working fulltime either in the fields or in the plant during "canning season." The effect of making the Fair Labor Standards Act apply in this area where it was never intended to apply would be to place such a company at a competitive disadvantage.

Fruit and vegetable processing is inherently seasonal in nature and most of the seasonal pack is accounted for by highly perishable commodities. Efforts by processors to reduce the seasonality of employment have been substantially unsuccessful. Effective methods are not now available for delaying the processing of fruits and vegetables for long periods of time after harvest. Some people suggested that canners should either hold in cold storage or bulk freeze the raw product so that the processing operation could be extended and evened out over the year. This just is not possible. We are not talking about a durable raw product such as iron or steel which will not spoil or lose its quality if stored for an extended period of time.

In answer to those who claim that the processing of fruits and vegetables can be delayed for a long period of time after harvest, I would like to quote from one of several letters written by acknowledged experts in the horticulture departments of leading universities.

Prof. R. E. Larson, dean of the College of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State University said:

> Most fruits and vegetables do not adapt to storage conditions, and so the peak of high quality can be maintained for only short periods of time. The quality of products such as peas, corn, beans, asparagus, tomatoes, spinach, and the small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, cherries, etc., cannot be maintained longer than a few hours by any methods available.
>
> In view of the extreme perishability of fruits and vegetables and the lack of effective methods of controlling perishability of most of these products, the curtailing of the canning industry overtime exemption, which is presently provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, would result in substantial cost increases which would undoubtedly be passed on to the consumers.

I insert at this point in the RECORD the excerpts from several letters dealing with this subject, Mr. Speaker, and I hope that my colleagues who have not had an opportunity to review this problem will find time to consider this material and support the effort to retain the two 14-week exemptions that the canning industry presently has and needs.

Wyoming has but one cannery—that is all. Without the two 14-week exemptions its very existence is jeopardized.

The letters follow:

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., March 30, 1966.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RONCALIO: This letter is to dispel a rumor circulating in the House of Representatives to the effect that the Dent wage-hour bill (H.R. 13712) is acceptable to the canning industry.

The bill would drastically curtail the seasonal exemptions from penalty overtime in the Fair Labor Standards Act. The effect of the proposed new limitations would be virtually to eliminate the present exemptions in the law. In this regard the legislation would have extremely serious consequences for canners and freezers of perishable or seasonal fruits and vegetables.

The bill does not represent in any way a compromise between administration recommendations, labor union demands, and the position of the fruit and vegetable processing industry.

The two 14-week exemption periods now available to canners and freezers of perishable or seasonal fruits and vegetables are necessary. U.S. Department of Labor studies and the evidence of disinterested university professors of horticulture verify this statement. The exemptions do not apply to the canning or processing of nonseasonal products such as soups, spaghetti, or pork and beans. The industry seeks no exemption for such products.

The Dent bill would allow canners and freezers of perishable or seasonal fruits and vegetables one 14-week exemption only for highly perishable products for 48 hours a week and for 10 hours a day. The cutback to 14 weeks would penalize multiproduct fruit and vegetable canners and discourage efforts to introduce new perishable processing crops that extend the canning season.

The term highly perishable could be interpreted to eliminate from the exemption all perishable and seasonal products. And the additional limitation of 10 hours a day and 48 hours a week would make it impossible for small canners to put up their annual production without such severe economic penalties as to threaten their ability to continue in business.

The bill does not reflect the needs of the industry. We urge the House, therefore, to reinstate the present overtime exemptions when the Dent bill is considered.

Sincerely,

MILAN D. SMITH.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION,
Geneva, N.Y., July 8, 1965.

DR. CHARLES H. MAHONEY,
Director, Raw Products Research Bureau, National Canners Association, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. MAHONEY:

* * * * *

If we look at specific commodities, the most important fruits in New York State are apples, cherries, and grapes. Of these, only apples can be stored successfully prior to processing. The established practice in the industry is to use controlled atmospheric storage for fresh fruit, cold storage for frozen apple slices, and common storage for sauces and canned slices. In this last case, it is necessary to process ahead of the winter freeze which serves to restrict the latitude of the processor in operating his plant.

With respect to vegetables, potatoes, and the root crops, beets, carrots, and onions, can all be stored for periods of months. Cabbage can be stored for a few weeks. However, the other vegetable crops, peas, snap beans, corn, and tomatoes, cannot be stored under practical conditions and they must be processed as soon as possible after harvest.

* * * * *

Sincerely yours,

DON W. BARTON, *Director.*

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,
College Park, June 25, 1965.

DR. CHARLES H. MAHONEY,
National Canners Association,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. MAHONEY:

* * * * *

The practice with tomatoes is to harvest at a point of maximum color development which coincides with the stage of full ripeness. Such fully ripe tomatoes cannot be held even in cold storage for more than a few days. It is possible to harvest the tomatoes at the "turning stage," and hold them in storage at 40° to 50° F. for possibly as long as 1 month. It should be noted, however, that this is a very low cost item—averaging less than 2 cents a pound so that such storage handling could add 50 to 100 percent to the cost of the raw material. Again, as with asparagus and the beans, holding in storage affects both quality and yield adversely. Before using, the portion of such unripe stored tomatoes that may have survived the storage period would require "ripening," that is holding at 70° to 85° F. for at least several days before color will develop sufficiently so that they may be used for processing. During this ripening period further substantial losses from spoilage will ensue, and flavor will not develop to the same extent as in tomatoes harvested fully ripe.

All these products have within recent years begun to be mechanically harvested, the major incentive for this trend being unavailability of labor. Mechanical harvesting however, invariably damages the harvested product so that it subsequently spoils at a faster rate during the interval between harvest and processing than handpicked material.

* * * * *

At 0° F. these crops can be held for months, perhaps even a year or two with no serious deterioration in quality, as compared to the same product immediately after freezing. There are a number of procedures, blanching among them, which must necessarily be done prior to freezing in order to inactivate the enzymes in these living plant materials so that off flavor and off color will not occur.

The end result therefore, is an acceptable frozen product which has a market as such. Cost of freezing this product and holding it in frozen storage is ordinarily higher than cost of canning the same freshly harvested product without these freezing and storage costs. If these freshly harvested and frozen products are to be canned therefore, they must be thawed and reprocessed as a canned product at an additional cost which would automatically raise the cost of the canned product well above that of the frozen, thereby eliminating it from the market. Furthermore, such a frozen and canned product would not be of equal quality to a product canned immediately after harvesting, since irreparable damage will have been done by the freezing operation particularly to the textural quality of the end product. In other words, frozen, thawed, canned asparagus would in all probability have a thoroughly disintegrated head, green and waxed beans would contain large numbers of sloughed skins, peas and similar products would be mushy and wrinkled, and tomatoes would fall apart altogether. In fact I am prepared to state that raw vegetables which are frozen prior to processing, have no chance whatsoever, of being marketed, with the possible exception that they be provided to the canner at no cost.

Sincerely yours,

Amihud Kramer,
Professor.

The Pennsylvania State University,
University Park, Pa., July 6, 1965.

Dr. Charles H. Mahoney,
National Canners Association,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Charlie: Thank you for the background information on canning overtime exemptions under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and for advising me relative to the proposed changes in the administration's 1965 labor bill. It is apparent that the proponents of this legislation have a misconception of the perishability of most fruits and vegetables and of the methods presently available for controlling perishability.

* * * * *

Deterioration in quality of fruits and vegetables begins immediately after harvest. Postharvest quality degradation occurs as a result of a number of factors: by decay caused by bacteria and molds normally present on the products; from metabolic malfunctions which occur in many products during the postharvest period; and most important, from normal respiration processes which cause undesirable changes in flavor, color, and texture of the product.

* * * * *

Unfortunately the long storage periods possible with a few products are exceptions. Most fruits and vegetables do not adapt to storage conditions, and so the peak of high quality can be maintained for only short periods of time. The quality of products such as peas, corn, beans, asparagus, tomatoes, spinach, and the small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, cherries, et cetera, cannot be maintained longer than a few hours by any methods now available. The natural postharvest respiratory processes in most fruits and vegetables take place very rapidly and their respiration cannot be effectively controlled. These respiratory reactions result in changes such as transformation of sugars to starches and enzymatic degradation of the pectic materials which give the products their characteristic texture. Flavor, color, and texture of most fruits and vegetables deteriorate rapidly as a result of product respiration.

The fact that none of our present methods of controlling perishability is effective for most of the fruits and vegetables grown for the processor is the critical point. Research on new methods of controlling perishability shows considerable promise in some areas. Inhibition of product respiration by chemicals and by exposure of the product to ionizing radiations both have been used experimentally with some success. However, commerical application of any such methods is not indicated in the near future.

In view of the extreme perishability of fruits and vegetables and the lack of effective methods of controlling perishability of most of these products, the curtailing of the canning industry overtime exemption, which is presently provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, would result in substantial cost increases which would undoubtedly be passed to the consumer.

Best regards.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Larson, *Dean.*

History as Literature—Address by the Honorable Dean Acheson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, many of us believe that history, far from being dusty and dull, is a vital component of American literature. This faith has been served with distinction for 26 years by the Society of American Historians, a society founded and fostered to encourage and recognize the writing of American history which is significant in both substance and style. Established by Allan Nevins, Carl Carmer, Henry F. Pringle, and Carl Van Doren, the society was led for 23 years by Dr. Nevins, and has been guided since 1962 by its present president, Dr. Eric F. Goldman, special consultant to the president and professor of history at Princeton.

In accord with its broad concept of humanistic endeavor, the society extends membership and participation in its programs to all individuals—historians and nonhistorians, academicians and laymen—who share its interest in the artistic and literate writing of history. Through its activities and annual awards, the society has helped to defeat the notion that scholarship must be stodgy, and has encouraged the injection of intelligence, vitality, and wit into the writing of our history.

On March 31, I was privileged to attend the second annual dinner of the society, held in Flag Hall of the Smithsonian Institution. At this dinner, the philosophy of the society was expressed in the awarding of three prizes. The Francis Parkman Prize of 1965, for the book published during the past year which "best combined scholarship and literary excellence," awarded to Professor Daniel Boorstin of the University of Chicago. The Allan Nevins Prize, for the Ph. D. dissertation best meeting the same criteria, was awarded to Dr. Robert Beisner of American University. A special Francis Parkman Prize was presented to Dr. Allan Nevins in recognition of his exceptional contributions to the arts of American history.

The major address at this magnificent dinner was given by the Honorable Dean Acheson, whose own eloquent and graceful writing cannot be too highly praised. This address suggests heightened perspectives for our perception of the American past, and I would like to bring it to the attention of the Congress.

HISTORY AS LITERATURE

(An address delivered by the Honorable Dean Acheson, at the Society of American Historians dinner, Flag Hall, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., March 31, 1966)

The practice of your society in assigning each year to your speaker the subject "History as Literature" is reminiscent of the Oxford Society, which tested prospective members by presenting each with a saucer containing three cooked prunes and a spoon, and asking each to eat the prunes. The problem, of course, seemed to be what to do with the pits. Should they be delicately extruded into the spoon and returned to the saucer? Or into a cupped hand, to the same destination? Or dropped there directly? Swallowing them would seem to dodge, not meet, the test. Perhaps, however, the disposition of the prune pit was not the true test. Perhaps, it was how the victim dealt with a situation having little or no meaning in itself. Here could be an experiment of considerable natural interest to historians.

In his inaugural lecture as regius professor of history at Cambridge in 1895, Lord Acton touched on the relation between history and literature.

" 'Politics,' said Sir John Seeley, 'are vulgar when they are not liberalized by history, and history fades into mere literature when it loses sight of its relation to practical politics.' "

"Everybody," continued Lord Acton, "perceives the sense in which this is true. (Everybody, we may add, including Messrs. Sorensen, Schlesinger, and T. H. White.) For the science of politics is the one science that is deposited by the stream of history, like grains of gold in the sand of a river; and the knowledge of the past, the record of truths revealed by experience, is eminently practical, as an instrument of action, and a power that goes to the making of the future."

These two scholars took a dim view, a contemptuous view of history as literature, "mere literature," and they came to it because of their conception of the nature of history. To Sir John Seeley history should be a liberalizer of politics, performing (apparently) somewhat the same function as modern products advertised as tenderizers of meat. Lord Acton in one sentence sees history as a stream and also as a "power that goes to the making of the future." We catch the note of determinism, echoed in almost the same metaphor in the preface to Sir Steven Runciman's account of "The Fall of Constantinople 1453." He writes, "Nowadays we know too well that the stream of history flows on relentlessly and there is never a barrier across it." To some, in this nuclear age, it is not so clear that even life, surely the raw material of history, must flow on without some pretty good management not obviously foreordained.

However, to Lord Acton both the relentless flow and its direction were clear. More and more it came to him as a Hegelian conception, the unfolding of an idea; and the idea was that of liberty.

Karl Marx, grubbing in the British Museum, preparing the time bomb which was to go off with shattering effect long after his death, had the same Hegelian conception, but a different idea. His idea was primarily economic, dialectical materialism. Others have seen other ideas relentless unfolding. I mention the determinist theory of history with diffidence to a group which knows far more about it than I only to suggest that it offers rocky soil for history as literature. Those to whom the end and the path to it must be taken as known must write about the past in a way designed to comfort the faithful or convert or confound the heathen. This is not likely to produce literature. Parts of the Bible may be offered in evidence against me, but little modern narrative. For the most part purposeful writing is apt to be dull. I can produce volumes of bound briefs to prove it. To be sure, at times Soviet historical writing is amusing, but only because it reads like a parody of "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty."

Some other theories of history, also, lead to stunted literature, among them history as teacher, judge, or jury. The phrase, "history teaches us that," usually precedes bald statement of the writer's principal thesis, often incapable of other support. It reminds us of the marginal note of the preacher in his sermon, "Weak point, shout."

For history as judge, we go back to Lord Acton's lecture: "I exhort you never to debase the moral currency or to lower the standard of rectitude, but to try others by the final maxim that governs your own lives, and to suffer no man and no cause to escape the undying penalty which history has the power to inflict on wrong.

"History does teach," thundered his Lordship, citing Froude in support, "that right and wrong are real distinctions," and "the moral law is written on the tablets of eternity."

In short, history, as the teaching judge, is not the stern daughter of the voice of God, but the very voice of God itself, and of a God whose judgments are unadulterated by mercy. If the writings of prophets explaining these judgments are literature, and sometimes they are, it will not be the literature of the Psalms or of Ecclesiastes but of Elijah pronouncing judgment on the priests of Baal or of Lincoln in the second inaugural interpreting the Civil War:

"Yet if God wills that it (this mighty scourge of war) continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.' "

Two years earlier Charles Francis Adams had confided to his diary the same thought. "Perhaps it is part of the divine dispensation that the hearts of these people remain hardened until the end of emancipation be accomplished."

These views produce solemn, if sonorous, literature, and—if a layman may venture an opinion—dangerous history. Was it, perhaps, this view of things which led Lord Macaulay to write both? It helps one to find truth in one's prejudices, which are prejudgments—that is, made before considering all available evidence. God is the most powerful of all allies. The late Congressman Sol Bloom was fond of quoting his mother's saying, "One with God is a majority." The majority does not need the support of evidence. For is not it, too, the voice of God? "Vox populi, vox dei." It is the same, whether the judgment is one of condemnation or vindication. Some recent writers might have done well to recall a wise observation: "Praise is the shipwreck of historians; his preferences betray him more than his aversions."

When we move from the conception of history as judge to history as jury, a new and realistic idea enters the field. Czar Reed, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, writes Mrs. Tuchman, declared "that 'the verdict of history' was the only one worth recording and he was confident of its outcome." Now a verdict is the product of a jury, under the Anglo-American legal system, its unanimous opinion, and its opinion upon the facts. The law is given to the jury by the judge; but both come out in the verdict as a rather scrambled egg. This is particularly true in cases arousing strong emotions, as, for instance, those involving extracurricular sexual relations. Here the jury may apply its own unwritten law, usually that any woman may shoot, stab, but not poison, any man; less often, that the wronged male may similarly liquidate either or both offending members of the triangle.

"Les Anglo-Saxons," as General de Gaulle refers to the practitioners of the jury system, regard it as an excellent method of administering law tempered by justice. But its most ardent admirer would hardly advocate it as an adequate way of establishing truth, at least as truth is conceived by a physical scientist.

The conception of history as a verdict does, however, make a contribution, in fact, two contributions. In the first place, we do not look to verdicts for literature. They are as sparing of words as Calvin Coolidge. A verdict may be "guilty," "not guilty," "guilty with a recommendation for mercy," "verdict for the plaintiff" or "defendant"; perhaps most useful for historical purposes, the Scotch verdict, "not proven." In short, the verdict gives us only ultimate conclusions; not even a "special verdict" explains. This is not such stuff as literature is made on. The other contribution is that a verdict is the collective conclusion of a group. In other words, what we are talking about is the verdict of historians.

What "comfortable words," as the Book of Common Prayer puts it, these are. They reassure us that man is not a poor creature caught in the jaws of fate. They let us out of the courtroom, the schoolroom, and rescue us from the relentless stream. When Mr. Lincoln said that "we cannot escape history"—"we, even we here"—he meant that we cannot escape historians, escape from being written about, gossiped about, and, perhaps, made the target of epithets. This is a tolerable fate. "Sticks and stones will break my bones," says the nursery rhyme, "but names will never hurt me." The aphorism may not be wholly true, but it is good advice to work from and frees us to go on to follow that of Mark Twain: "Always do right. This will gratify some people and astonish the rest." It restores free will, for man is on his own to decide in that instant between past and future.

While public men cannot escape historians, they would do well to forget about them while they get on with their job. One cannot even be sure of fixing the jury by employing its members—though it may help temporarily—or by becoming a member and writing its verdict, as Sir Winston Churchill said that he would do.

If I may be diverted by my King Charles' head, I would suggest that to have a sense of history, in the current phrase, may be a dangerous weakness in a public man. The phrase seems to suggest finding the test of action in the approval of a fancied future, rather than a present, majority; or, put differently, in imagining oneself appearing well in a great pageant of human life, reaching back into the mists and moving on into the clouds. In any event, it is a form of concern with one's self or, in the vulgarized synonym, one's image.

The great corrupter of public men is the ego—corrupter because distracter. Wealth, sensuality, power cannot hold a candle to it. Looking in the mirror distracts one's attention from the problem. The solution of every problem, every achievement is, as Justice Holmes said, a bird on the wing; and, he added, one must have one's whole will focused on one's eye on that bird. One cannot be thinking of one's self, or one's image, or one's place in history—only of that bird. Regarding the much praised sense of history, I would say to you historians, borrowing from a cartoon in the New Yorker: "Gentlemen of the jury, it's spinach and to hell with it."

Returning to my theme, the conclusion that history is the product of historians makes a vast contribution to a discussion of history as literature, for the product of historians is writing and writing is the beginning of literature. Mrs. Tuchman complains that Strauss attempted with his music "a non-musical function: making it describe characters, emotions, events and philosophies, which is essentially the function of literature." It is essentially the function of historians, too, taking the word "philosophies," to mean investigations of what underlies human nature and conduct—sometimes horrendously called behavioral science.

If history is thought of as a tale, the story of man's multifarious adventures on this earth, what led him, moved him, or left him passive for long, dark centuries, the arts of literature must give it life—literature in no narrow sense, not merely well parsed prose, not merely good writing. The first lady of Parnassus, Calliope, the Muse of Epic Poetry, inspired Homer, Virgil, the composers of the sagas, and perhaps a little that otherwise dour Scot, Thomas Carlyle. What differentiates history from Who's Who or the encyclopedia is the art with which literature transforms mere compilation of research.

This art must be one sternly disciplined to its purpose, to give life to a story strictly measured and controlled by fact. The historian, like Pygmalion, must watch out not to pray for too much life or his loved work may turn into "My Fair Lady." Some years ago a colleague in the State Department wrote papers in such beautiful prose that I found myself influenced toward conclusions which, when challenged, I could not justify. Protection against this siren proved fairly simple. Another colleague rewrote the paper in telegraphese, leaving out all articles, most adjectives, and unessential verbs, inserting the word "stop" for periods, and after the negative "not," adding "repeat not." This exorcised the magic. Too much art in the mixture and, in Sir John Seeley's contemptuous words, "history fades into mere literature."

If history is a story, it is a story about people. Prehistory can be a story, too, and great literature, as Jacquetta Hawkes in "The Land" and Loren Eiseley in "The Immense Journey" have amply shown. A story about people requires a theme, a theme about specific doings at a specific time and place, about what caused them and where they led. The theme is improved by limitations. Brave men have attempted the History of Mankind, but one may doubt whether they brought it off, and, even more, that the result was literature. To attempt to tell all about everything can result in telling very little about anything. In history, as elsewhere, modesty is a virtue. It may be even more, a necessity, with the vast expansion of our knowledge about the nature and complexity of the human mind and emotions as well as the record of the past.

"In this story," (of the fall of Constantinople) writes Sir Steven Runciman, "the Greek people is the tragic hero." "Arma virumque cano," sang Virgil. A hero of sort or, at least, a central figure or group is nearly essential to any story. Today, it is true, some things called "forces"—economic forces, psychological forces, and so on—enter historical analysis and like smog poison the air necessary for literature. Consider this sentence "by a Pulitzer prize winning historian," as the jacket blurb calls him: "The process by which Congress came to pass this legislation can best be described in quasi-mechanical terms as an equilibrium achieved by a resolution of quantitatively measurable forces." I agree wholly with Mr. David Donald's conclusions in his "The Politics of Reconstruction." I even agree that his language helps prove his novel points to doubting professional colleagues. If some things, as has been said, must be stated obscurely before they can be stated clearly, the third step may hopefully be to state them with artistry.

What Mr. Donald is writing about is not so abstruse or forbidding as "an equilibrium achieved by a resolution of quantitatively measurable forces"; he is writing about people. His point is that, if a community is divided into groups with mutually irreconcilable purposes, it may be impossible to construct a consensus powerful enough to control and operate the very complicated Government set up by our Constitution to deal with an excruciatingly difficult problem. The problem under discussion was the incorporation of 4 million black people in the South into the American democracy.

If after Appomattox southerners came back into the community as members in good standing, the Democrats would almost certainly regain their former position as the permanent national majority. Lincoln's plan to prevent this was to split the Democrats by concessions and attach enough to his party to keep control. Accordingly, he looked for support in Congress to the war Democrats and the city Republicans who themselves needed Democratic votes to be returned.

The rural Republicans, for the most part with safe seats and increasing with the population and popular feeling, would take no such chance. For them the rebels would have no more part in running things. The South would remain occupied and under military control, until the loyalists, selected freedmen, and reconstructed southerners could be relied upon to do the right thing—in any event, for a long time. They would have approved of war trials, a denazification program, and economic and social reforms carried out by competent occupation administrations like those of General Clay in Germany and General MacArthur in Japan. The Radicals' desires suffered from two impediments. They did not have the majority to carry them out; and they did not realize the ephemeral power of an occupation. The result is what we know. The race problem remained as recalcitrant, perhaps more so because larger and more widespread, for President Johnson in 1965 as for President Johnson in 1865.

The new interpretation should improve, not harm, the literature of the Reconstruction period. Hitherto, the Reconstruction period has been depicted with sentimentality and pathos, a story made for filming by Cecil B. De Mille. Mr. Donald opens a day for new and better books.

In the development of history as literature first comes the choice of theme for the story, the author's choice of the tale he will tell and his interpretation of all the facts he can find which bear on it. Notice I have said "all the facts," not all the truth. Facts, as often as not, are ambiguous. They are not all created free and equal. They must all be fairly considered, though not in telling the story, and hopefully the author's interpretation of the facts will be his idea of truth.

For instance, I am prepared to accept the fact that Henry II in thorough exasperation cried out, "Who will free me from this turbulent priest?" It is not, however, established truth that he wished certain courtiers to respond by murdering the Archbishop. The same may, perhaps, be said about the remark of President Kennedy's referring to one of his senior Cabinet colleagues. However, the same incitement to elimination has been attributed to it. Are we sure that when Pilate asked, "What is truth?" he was really jesting? Or that, if he had stayed, he would have received a helpful answer?

While being true to fact, we need not be such purists as to shrink from a little imagination to garnish it. Thucydides used it with adequate warning. We may rely, he tells us, on his account of the Peloponnesian War as coming from eye witnesses, himself and others. But the speeches in the story, he admits, are his own. In those happy days, before the duplicator and recorder, words were ephemeral. He writes what the speakers would and should have said if they were true to their own positions and to the occasions. Who is in a position to complain? Certainly not Pericles, whose funeral oration has become immortal; nor we who read it. We might even gain if today you historians wrote speeches for the great, instead of anonymous scribes who do—with two exceptions; I would not substitute you for Lincoln or Churchill.

With the theme settled, comes the manner of its telling. The first requirement is to catch and hold the reader. Justice Holmes' uncle, Charles Jackson, got to the heart of the matter when he said, "Wendell, if you forget the color of the heroine's eyes, drop that book." He has supported me in the comforting belief that after 70 I no longer need to read a book which bores me, regardless of what the critics say.

There are many ways to tell a tale and hold a reader, but to begin with, the writer must carry conviction that he has a tale to tell, that he believes it, is full of it, and wants to get on with it. The wise writer chooses a subject adapted to his style, which is himself. Carlyle writes of the French Revolution with fire caught from the holocaust itself. Though his work is thought less of today than it was decades ago when some of us read him, he left unforgettable pictures on the mind. Episodes took on symbolic meaning.

The flight to Varennes epitomized the stolid, stupid, yet sometimes gallant, futility of the ancien régime—the lumbering monarch and the lumbering berline, the silly plan foolishly executed, the pretty, flighty Queen slowing the already glacial pace, the faithful Count Fersen, himself destined to die at the hands of another mob in another revolution. Told by a master storyteller, the suspense of impending doom becomes unendurable. Carlyle's day passed with the romantic movement.

We know now that there is more to history than the story of great men, though a wise man would not have said so too confidently in the presence of Sir Winston Churchill. Nevertheless, when all is said, Carlyle's history must still retain a high rating as literature.

This Wagnerian style would not do at all for the theme chosen by Lord David Cecil in his biography of Lord Melbourne. Here was needed a more muted mode, a more sensitive understanding of more delicate situations, less flamboyant emotions, a more private tragedy. The inducement of a literary Purcell, or Debussy, or Grieg was needed to lure back to life Lord Melbourne—the young Melbourne of the age of elegance with his own elegance and grace, his gifts, considerable when they could push through laziness, the long tragedy of his marriage to Lady Caroline Lamb; then the middle-aged Melbourne conducting his mild autumn romance with the young Queen while the dew was still on her and before the years of the matriarch surrounded by her innumerable progeny, of whom Lady Longford has given us such a surfeit. To me most understanding and touching of all is Lord David's description of the final years of loneliness. With the sustaining glamour of power and position withdrawn, his letters to the Queen, the habit and joy of years, unanswered, friends dead or circling around another sun, with dimming faculties, he wanders through a silent house peopled by shadows.

The great advantage of biography as literature is that birth and death give it a beginning and an end. A few moments ago I suggested that in choosing a historical theme—and I would now add in dealing with it—much is to be said for modesty. This is not to warn the historian against biting off more than he can chew, or indeed against its converse, chewing more than he has bitten off. It is to warn him against two other dangers. One is the limited quality of human persistence. We are told that the majority of all the people who have lived are now alive. I wonder how many of them have read all the way through Gibbon, or Green, or Lecky, or Prescott, or Parkman, or many others who have produced monumental works. Of course, the question is a trick one and the answer proves nothing. But it suggests something about history as literature. It must be something that one can read. Even the Romans, using their Draconian methods, knew that there must be a limit to even the best banquet.

The other danger, particularly to writers of contemporary history and memoirs, is that these can so easily turn into collections of source material, strung together by narrative. This is not literature. Not all Sir Winston Churchill's gifts, apparent when he writes of his ancestors and his early life, save him from the trap of reprinting documents cemented by purple passages.

The historian has at hand literature's time honored aids to understanding of character and scene. As old as Plutarch is the "little fact," the detail which reveals more of personality and event than the complex account of great moments. Consider this little fact about Lord Salisbury, Britain's Prime Minister at the turn of the century (again I am indebted to Mrs. Tuchman):

"His aloofness was enhanced by shortsightedness so intense that he once failed to recognize a member of his own Cabinet, and once, his own butler. At the close of the Boer War he picked up a signed photograph of King Edward and, gazing at it pensively, remarked, 'Poor Buller (referring to the Commander in Chief at the start of the war), what a mess he made of it.'"

If you look for insight into the kind of man General Marshall was, ponder another little fact told to me by the General himself. During the Second World War a weekly news magazine published a pocket edition which the War Department distributed to the troops. One issue contained an article open to criticism as a grossly unfair attack on the President. An intimate of his and a member of the White House staff called on General Marshall reporting the President's wish that this issue be withheld from circulation to the Army. The General replied, "Certainly. The President is the Commander in Chief. Kindly ask him to send his order to me in writing. It will be obeyed at once; and he will receive simultaneously my resignation as Chief of Staff of the Army." The matter was never mentioned again by anyone.

Or would you see Secretary Cordell Hull in typical mood? It is told of him that, when he was a judge in Tennessee, a friend, meeting him on the courthouse steps, asked him the time of day. Pulling out his gargantuan watch, the Judge held it out. "You say first," he said.

Along with the little fact go other aids. Herbert Feis describes a meeting in the White House during the transition in 1933 between

President Hoover and President-elect Roosevelt and their advisers.

"Of the many confused scuffles it has been my professional pleasure to study, the one that ensued was the hardest to relate with confident accuracy. It was reminiscent of a naval engagement on a foggy night between two opposed fleets, each ship firing whenever a gun flash was seen, being quite as likely to blow up a friend as an enemy. In this instance as well, the proponents were shooting at shadows and hitting the air * * * each of the two groups suspected the other of secret purposes."

As time goes on, these aids to storytelling will remain and the story will remain one about people; but a theme will be harder to find, the fog of obscurity will grow. Not long ago a friend suggested that the day was not far off when in vast areas the name of Einstein would be more familiar than that of Churchill or Roosevelt, though many might think him a Russian or a Chinese. More and more, modern science will affect the lives of people. Its achievements and equally its failures, as in the November blackout in the Northeast, may play a controlling part in the lives of millions. The historian may need the equivalent of an "inertial guidance system" to know his own position and the position of others. I have already suggested that somethings must be stated obscurely before they can be stated clearly. Perhaps, too, new forms are needed to express what we yet see only through a glass darkly.

Something of this emerges from the reviews of Mrs. Tuchman's book, upon which I have drawn so heavily in this address. All agree upon the brilliance of her writing, recognize a verve, passion, and eloquence missing since Carlyle. But she puzzles her critics. In her book a jeremiad? Is its theme, as one reviewer would have it, "the contrast between the pomp and the privilege of the rich and the misery and desperation of the poor?" Another respected and thoughtful historian fears that her book suffers from the fatal defect of having no theme, no "thematic coherence," as he puts it. "If Mrs. Tuchman could have made explicit the subjective bases for her choices (of her various chapters) * * * given them shape and definition, she might thereby have raised them to the level of an organizing principle * * * we have instead not a 'portrait of the period,' but random brush strokes, leaving a canvas unoccupied by any ruling vision."

How often we have read the very words of this metaphor in criticisms of modern painting. Today in all the arts—verse, music, painting, sculpture—experimentation goes on to find new forms to express new interpretations of meaning and emotion. In response to all of them comes the complaint that the artist leaves too much to the reader, listener, or viewer. What does he mean? To some extent I share this view; but I recognize it as the result of my limitations, not those of the artists.

Mrs. Tuchman's portrait of a period is written in a different mode from G. M. Young's "Portrait of an Age," which has all the beauty, clarity, and thermatic coherence of a Reynolds. "The Proud Tower" conveys to me a period through which I lived. Reading the book I apprehend the people of the time and place as people possessed, as were the Gadarene swine and as lemmings often have been, by impulses which drove them to destruction. Her chapters give bearings on those impulses which are akin to madness or, to put it more mildly, obsession. The light she throws seems quite as helpful as the explanations of the evangelists or the scientists. If none of them explain, I am content with the thought that beyond this conduct lies either nothing, or, as a man wiser than I has said, "some vaster unthinkable to which every predicate is an impertinence."

Controlling Ocean Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ED REINECKE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, the problem of the pollution of our waterways and oceans with the waste products of our cities is one in which I have a great concern. As a member of the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries I endeavor to keep abreast of major advances and progress in the control of ocean pollution.

Dr. Norman H. Brooks, professor of civil engineering, at my alma mater, the California Institute of Technology—Caltech—has written a very fine article in the March 1966 issue of the institute publication "Engineering and Science" dealing with the subject of controlling ocean pollution. Professor Brooks has been instrumental in developing techniques for the control of ocean pollution. His research at Caltech, coupled with consultation on most of the major projects for sewage disposal in the ocean off southern California, has been significant in helping Los Angeles to have coastal water as clean as that of any major metropolitan area in the United States.

I am pleased to include in the RECORD the results of Professor Brooks' work for the information of our colleagues:

CONTROLLING OCEAN POLLUTION

(By Norman H. Brooks)

Sewage disposal into the ocean has come a long way from the time when there was indiscriminate dumping of wastes. The alarming ocean pollution that resulted from such practice has, in most places, been virtually eliminated in recent years. Today disposal is a carefully controlled operation based on extensive engineering research and design.

However, up until 10 years ago it was the usual practice to discharge sewage effluent from the end of a pipe or submarine outfall in a single large stream. The buoyancy of such a flow was so strong in relation to its mixing rate that the effluent plume would invariably rise to the surface and spread as a surface current. Pollution of the shoreline was likely when onshore currents occurred.

However, in the last decade there have been two significant advances in techniques of sewage disposal into the ocean. First, the natural density stratification of the ocean has been used to great benefit in keeping waste discharges submerged in the lower layers of the ocean. Second, very large multiple-jet diffusers have been successfully designed and operated without clogging or maldistribution of flow. Diffusers greatly increase the dilution of sewage effluent with sea water, and dilutions of 200 parts of sea water to 1 part of sewage effluent are now commonly achieved. It is only by this new technique of using a large number of small, widely spaced jets that full advantage can be taken of the slight but definite density stratification patterns in the ocean.

A very large outfall and diffuser was put into operation by the county sanitation districts of Los Angeles in December 1965 at Whites Point on the Palos Verdes Peninsula, a few miles west of San Pedro. It is a submerged concrete pipeline 11,880 feet long, with 742 circular holes, or diffuser ports, arranged in pairs, spaced every 12 feet in the last 4,440 feet (the diffuser section). This is probably the largest number of ports ever used in an outfall diffuser. The depth at the diffuser ports ranges from 165 feet to 190 feet at the far end. The diameter of the ports varies from 2.55 to 3.60 inches, except for a few experimental ports of 2 inches at the shallower end. A complicated hydraulic analysis had to be made to determine the various port diameters required to insure satisfactory hydraulic performance over the full range of flow. The pipeline diameter also changes size in the diffuser section, starting at 120 inches, then reducing to 102, and finally to 72 inches at the far end.

Although there are three other, older outfalls at Whites Point (60, 72, and 90 inches in diameter), the new pipe is large enough to carry the entire present-day sewage flow of 308 million gallons per day for the outfall system of the county sanitation districts. The older outfalls will be used as required to handle the increasing flows in the future. The system serves a population of 3,700,000 people living in an area of 608 square miles in the southern and eastern parts of the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The other major system in the Los Angeles area is operated by the city of Los Angeles; it discharges 304 million gallons per day through a 5-mile-long outfall in Santa Monica Bay and serves 3 million people. It is 12 feet in diameter and has 2 diffuser pipes, each 3,984 feet long, with 84 ports, at an average depth of 185 feet.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Generally, sewage disposal systems involve collection, treatment, and dispersion. All water used in man's activities ultimately must be returned to the water environment, unless evaporated. In large metropolitan areas domestic sewage and industrial wastes are collected by a system of sewers to central locations where the treatment and ultimate disposal can be closely controlled by engineers. It is interesting to note that one of the difficult problems of air pollution is that it is impractical to collect "used" air on a communitywide basis for treatment and disposal; instead, we must impose directly on the consumer (such as the owner of an automobile) some responsibility for control of air pollution.

Strict rules prohibit industries from dumping into the sewers any highly obnoxious wastes which would have an adverse effect on either the ocean or the treatment plant operation. Furthermore, storm water must be excluded because it would grossly overtax the sanitary sewer system. For example, the daily mean flow of 308 million gallons collected by the county sanitation districts is equivalent to only 0.03 inch in water depth per day distributed over the drainage area. When it rains several inches in one day, the storm runoff may be tens of times larger than the flow which can be taken in the sanitary sewers. It is unfortunate that many Eastern cities have sewers that allow the sanitary sewage to become mixed with the storm runoff, and to overflow into the natural watercourses whenever sewage treatment plants cannot handle the huge flows.

OCEAN DISPOSAL

To plan a new system for ocean sewage disposal the engineer must start by considering the water quality standards to be met in the ocean environment—including maximum allowable bacteria concentrations, maximum increase in turbidity, limitations on any grease, absence of odors, minimum dissolved oxygen, absence of floating or suspended solids of recognizable sewage origin, or any other esthetically unacceptable condition. The State of California, for example, has many detailed and strict requirements related to all of the foregoing characteristics; nonetheless, huge quantities of sewage effluent may be dispersed from properly controlled outfall systems without pollution.

Usually only primary treatment of sewage and industrial wastes is required, as in the case of the two large Los Angeles systems and the new San Diego sewerage system. Such treatment includes screening; sedimentation for removal of settleable solids, floatable solids, and grease; and chlorination if required for control of bacteria and viruses. The city of Los Angeles and the city of San Diego do not have to chlorinate at all to meet the rigid bacterial requirements of the State, while the county sanitation district chlorinates its effluent only for a few days in the winter when the stratification in the ocean disappears. In all cases the dilution of the effluents with seawater is so great that all the other standards are very easily met after just the primary treatment.

The solids or sludge collected in the treatment plant are subjected to anaerobic decomposition in large digestion tanks, where sludge is reduced to a relatively stable humus-like liquid material of very fine particles in suspension. There is insufficient demand for all the digested sludge as fertilizer, so it is often pumped to the ocean also, either through a separate small outfall (as for the city of Los Angeles) or mixed with the sewage effluent (as by the county sanitation districts). In neither instance has the buildup of deposits on the bottom been progressive, because organisms and currents cause a gradual disappearance or assimilation into the natural bottom sediments.

If the outfalls in the Los Angeles area were not equipped with large diffusers, very expensive secondary treatment would be necessary to provide the necessary biodegradation of the sewage effluent to prevent pollution. In effect, the ocean provides the secondary treatment. The ocean already does this with organic wastes from natural ocean life. Thus, the main problem is to provide wide enough dispersal of man's effluents so as not to overtax the ocean and create esthetic nuisances.

The design of ocean outfalls requires detailed oceanographic surveys to determine salinity, temperature, and density stratification; current speeds, directions, and frequencies, and submarine topography and geology. For future evaluation of the effects of the discharge, the characteristics of the marine biology and the turbidity and dissolved oxygen levels should also be measured before waste discharge is started.

The turbulent diffusion of the sewage effluent occurs in two stages. First there is the jet or plume mixing near the diffuser pipes, which is controlled by the nature of the manmade diffuser. Second is the movement of the diluted sewage cloud by the ocean currents and further dilution by the natural ocean turbulence. For the greatest security it is good practice to achieve as much manmade mixing as feasible right at the diffuser and to avoid depending too heavily on the natural dispersive mechanisms of the ocean, which are more difficult to predict analytically and statistically. Diffuser pipes are oriented, within allowable limits of the bottom topography, in directions to intercept as much of the ocean current as possible for critical shoreward current directions. The number and spacing of ports is based on considerations of the behavior of the buoyant jets discharged from the ports. The port diameters are selected to make the inside hydraulics of the diffuser correct for a good manifold.

BUOYANT PLUMES

The behavior of buoyant jets and plumes is one of several density-stratified flow problems which have been studied in recent years in Caltech's W. M. Keck Laboratory of Hydraulics and Water Resources under sponsorship of the U.S. Public Health Service. Density-stratified flows are those in which small variations in the weight of the fluid have a marked effect on the overall pattern. For example, if fresh water is jetted into a homogeneous tankful of salt water, the slight buoyancy of the fresh-water stream will cause a horizontal jet to deflect upward. The fresh water begins as a submerged jet which is a flow dominated by the initial momentum. It then changes to a buoyant plume, a rising current strongly dominated by buoyancy and not influenced much by its initial momentum. The fresh water is, of course, mixed with the salt water as the surrounding fluid is mixed into the jet by the strong turbulence, and the density difference between the discharge and the ambient fluid decreases. But the plum will always remain slightly lighter than its surroundings because of its original fresh-water component, and it will rise until it reaches the water surface and spreads out laterally.

EFFECT OF DENSITY STRATIFICATION

A remarkable change in the flow pattern occurs when there is a slight gradation of density in the ambient fluid, caused by temperature and salinity changes with depth. In the ocean the stratification is almost always hydrodynamically stable, with warmer (or less saline) layers at the top. In the laboratory, the ambient salt water is stratified by filling the tank very slowly with thin layers of progressively decreasing salt content at the same temperature; the staircase variation of density is soon smoothered into a uniform gradient by molecular diffusion.

In the stratified environment the buoyant plume may no longer rise to the surface because the plume loses its buoyancy before it gets there. In the experiment illustrated on the previous page, the specific gravity in the tank at the bottom was 1.026, decreasing uniformly to 1.022 at the surface; the fresh-water jet was at 1.001. Denser water entrained into the plume near the bottom produced a mixture slightly heavier than the ambient fluid at a higher level. In each part of the fresh-water discharge of specific gravity 1.001 is mixed with 30 parts of bottom salt water at 1.026, the resulting mixture has a density of 1.0251, which is considerably heavier than the salt water at the surface (1.022).

Actually, the density of the entrained fluid decreases as the plume rises; nonetheless, a point of neutral buoyancy will be reached at which the fresh-water component is just counterbalanced with denser water entrained from the lower levels of the tank.

THEORETICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The behavior of buoyant plumes in a stratified environment has been investigated theoretically by Robert C. Y. Koh, a recent Caltech research fellow, Loh-nien Fan, a present Ph. D. candidate, and the writer. Numerical solutions for the trajectories and dilutions were obtained, using the Caltech IBM 7094 computer, for various initial conditions and density gradients of the environment. The theoretical solutions have been found to agree well with laboratory experiments and observed sewage plumes in the ocean.

One of the most interesting applications of the theory is the prediction of the maximum height of rise of a plume in a stratified environment. This is of special interest in the ocean, where submergence of the cloud of mixed sewage and seawater is beneficial in controlling pollution. The equations show that the maximum height of rise may be made less than the total depth by making the discharge (per port) sufficiently small in relation to the density gradient and the other quantities in the equations. To produce a submerged sewage cloud one must first measure the natural density stratification in the ocean and then design a diffuser to produce small enough jets so that the stratification may act as the brake on the buoyant rise.

Off the southern California coast there is strong thermal stratification in the summer. For example, the surface water may typically be at 65° to 70° F. while the water at 200 feet is only 50° F. At about 50 feet there is a relatively steep temperature gradient in a zone called the thermocline; above and below the thermocline there is a gradual decrease in temperature with depth. In the fall and early winter the thermocline sinks lower, and the stratification becomes weaker. In the spring the thermocline condition is established again by the increased solar heating of the upper layers. With rare exception the stratification is always stable (i.e., the density increases with depth below the surface).

The density stratification for coastal waters varies with the time of year. For example, in January off Point Loma near San Diego there is a difference in specific gravity from bottom (200 feet) to top of only 0.00022, which corresponds to a temperature differential of 2° F.; in July it is 0.00220, for a temperature difference of 18° F.

PREDICTING SUBMERGENCE

The rate of change of density with depth is never exactly constant, but for a first approximation it may be assumed to be so. The new San Diego ocean outfall at Point Loma (put in service in 1963) discharges at a depth of about 200 feet through 58 horizontal ports more than 2 miles from shore.

For 1965 the mean flow per port was 1.5 cubic feet per second. According to our theory, to achieve submergence of the diluted cloud the density differential for the 200-foot depth must be greater than 0.00018, which is the case throughout the year now. The operation of the outfall has indeed confirmed this theoretical prediction; the sewage effluent cloud has never been observed at the surface. Ultimately the peak flow will increase to more than 6 cubic feet per second per port, and the required differential for submergence will increase to 0.00048. Submergence will still occur for approximately 11 months each year, with surfacing predicted only in January. Even then the treated sewage effluent will be diluted with approximately 170 times as much ocean water by the time it reaches the surface. Thus, even without submergence, the pollution is largely controlled by high dilution and by rapid natural die-off of bacteria and viruses in the hostile ocean environment.

For the 5-mile outfall of the city of Los Angeles, at present flows the theory predicts that the sewage field will be submerged when the temperature differental between the 185-foot depth and the surface is 3.7° F. In fact, several years of observation have indicated that complete submergence occurs when the temperature differential is more than 2° F. With all the possible sources of discrepancy—such as nonlinearity of the density gradient and effect of the currents—the basic consistency of the results is again good and demonstrates that the theory is reasonably reliable for design purposes.

RESULTS IN SANTA MONICA BAY

The successful operation of an ocean sewage disposal system certainly involves more than the behavior of the jets and plumes near the outfall diffuser pipes. After the sewage effluent cloud is formed, whether submerged or not, it is carried away by the ocean current, and further turbulent diffusion takes place. The organisms in the cloud rapidly die off in the hostile ocean environment. For example, the coliform bacteria may be expected to die off at the rate of 90 percent every 4 to 5 hours, or faster. The final result may best be judged by the quality of the water along the shorelines, the most important area to protect for the health and enjoyment of the public.

For an example, consider the 20 miles of beaches along Santa Monica Bay. Even as recently as the 1940's about 10 miles of beach were heavily polluted with sewage discharge by the city of Los Angeles. Since then there has been a vast improvement because of the extensive new sewage treatment plant at Hyperion and the 5-mile-long ocean outfall with a very large diffuser.

In 1964 no sampling station along the Los Angeles beaches had more than 2 percent of its samples exceeding a coliform bacteria count of 10 per milliliter (considered to be the threshold indicator for a detectable effect of water of sewage origin). The State of California requires that no more than 20 percent of the samples exceed that count. In other words, even at the worst station the occurrence of counts of 10 or more was less than one-tenth as frequent as is allowed by the State. For the overall monitoring program on the shore only 31 samples out of 5,219 exceeded the standard in dry weather. (Samples during periods of storm are excluded because some low-level pollution is caused by the outflow from storm drains, which obscures the effect of the sewage outfall.)

The sewage effluent itself has a coliform bacteria concentration of between 500,000 and 1 million per milliliter as it leaves the diffuser pipe. Therefore, the combined action of dilution and die-off must bring about an overall reduction by a factor of 100,000 in the ocean. Typically, the dilution might account for a factor of 500, with the remaining factor of 200 or more being due to die-off.

FUTURE OF OCEAN DISPOSAL

Ocean outfalls will not become obsolete even when much of the wastewater is eventually reclaimed for reuse. With growing demands for water there will undoubtedly be extensive wastewater reclamation in the Los Angeles area, because such water is much cheaper than desalted seawater. Wastewater is already being reclaimed on a small scale, but there will always be substantial outflows to the ocean because only part of the sewage flows can be reclaimed and reused. Some types of industrial wastes are unsuitable for reclamation but may be discharged to the ocean. Furthermore, the waste products from the wastewater reclamation plants must go somewhere, and the ocean is the most feasible place.

New diffusion structures have virtually eliminated many pollution problems. There is no danger of ocean transmission of communicable diseases in areas such as Los Angeles and San Diego, nor are there any aesthetically objectionable conditions whatever in the ocean. In fact, the layman would have the greatest difficutly finding any evidence at all of waste disposal. However, there are some subtle ecological changes taking place in the ocean environment due to the waste discharges. These changes are being identified and evaluated through biological research, such as the kelp and sea urchin studies by Wheeler North, associate professor of environmental health engineering at Caltech. Man has never succeeded in completely avoiding ecological changes, but by using fluid mechanics to obtain high dispersion we are trying to minimize these long-range effects.

Medicare Disclaimer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 10, 1966, the opening day of this session of the Congress, I introduced H.R. 11922 to strike out those provisions in the Social Security Amendments of 1965 on which the Department of Health, Education and Welfare based its decision to require of certain persons a disclaimer of affiliation in organizations required to register under the Internal Security Act of 1950 in order to qualify for medicare hospital benefits.

More than 2 million Americans are affected by this disqualification. I deplore this attempt to require of free American what amounts to a loyality oath.

Recently, the Committee on Federal Legislation of the New York State Bar Association strongly recommended the passage of my bill. I am sure that my colleagues will be interested in reading the report of that distinguished committee of lawyers.

It follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION RECOMMENDING ELIMINATION OF "NON-COMMUNIST" CERTIFICATES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM AND REPEAL OF DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR MEDICARE BENEFITS BECAUSE OF MEMBERSHIP IN "COMMUNIST" ORGANIZATIONS AND CONVICTIONS FOR POLITICAL OFFENSES [1]

BASIC PROGRAMS OF THE MEDICARE ACT

The Medicare Act [1a] established two related health insurance programs for the elderly: (1) A basic plan in part A [2] providing protection against costs of hospital and related care; and (2) a voluntary supplementary plan in part B [3] providing protection against the costs of physician's services and other medical and health services to cover certain areas not covered by the basic plan.

Part A benefits—Entitlement and financing: Persons over 65 who are covered by social security or railroad retirement are automatically entitled to part A benefits.[4] Persons not so covered who are over 65 are entitled to part A benefits as provided in section 103(a) of the act [5] upon filing an application under such section and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.[6] HEW form SSA-18 is now available for such persons at HEW offices to enable them to claim their entitlement to part A benefits which (except for extended care facilities) become effective July 1, 1966.

Benefits for social security eligibles are financed by increased payroll taxes paid by employers and employees; benefits for railroad retirement eligibles are financed by an increase in the railroad retirement tax and the cost of providing part A benefits to persons who are not social security or railroad retirement beneficiaries will be paid from general funds of the Treasury.[7]

Part B benefits—Enrollment and financing: To be entitled to part B benefits, eligible persons must enroll. Persons reaching 65 before July 1, 1966, may enroll from April 1, 1966, to September 30, 1966.[8] For persons who are not social security or railroad retirement beneficiaries, a separate enrollment form is provided in form SSA-18.

Part B benefits will be financed by a premium (initially $3 a month) paid by the beneficiary and an equal amount supplied by the Federal Government from general revenues. Where possible, the individual premium is to be deducted from social security or railroad retirement benefits.[9]

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR PART A BENEFITS APPLICABLE ONLY TO PERSONS WHO ARE NOT SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT BENEFICIARIES

There are two disqualifications applicable to such persons.

A person who otherwise meets the requirements of entitlement is nevertheless not entitled to part A benefits if:

1. He is a member of any organization which "is registered, or there is in effect a final order of the Subversive Activities Control Board requiring such organization to register, under the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended, as a Communist-action organization, a Communist-front organization, or a Communist-infiltrated organization";[10] or

2. He has been convicted of espionage, sabotage, treason, sedition or subversive activities (including violation of the Smith Act), conspiracy to establish a totalitarian dictatorship or other political offenses under the statutes cited in the footnote.[11]

It should be emphasized that the above disqualifications do not apply to social security and railroad retirement eligibles who are automatically (without making application therefor) entitled to part A benefits.[12] There are, however, similar but far less drastic restrictions on the right to receive social security benefits, which apply to all persons. They are: (a) that service for a Communist organization of the type referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph is not counted as "employment" for social security benefits and (b) that a court, in imposing penalties for the offenses referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph, may in the court's discretion deprive the defendant of his social security and part A medicare benefits.[13]

NON-COMMUNIST CERTIFICATE REQUIRED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ONLY OF PERSONS WHO ARE NOT SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT BENEFICIARIES

Form SSA-18 prescribed by HEW as the "Application for hospital insurance entitlement" for use by the elderly who are not social security or railroad retirement beneficiaries, contains the following statement and notice: [14]

"In connection with my application for hospital insurance entitlement, I certify that I am not now, and during the last 12 months have not been a member of any organization which is required to register under the Internal Securities Act of 1950, as amended, as a Communist-action organization, a Communist-front organization, or a Communist-infiltrated organization."

* * * * *

"Notice: Whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement or representation of a material fact in connection with any application under the Social Security Act is subject to not more than a $1,000 fine or 1 year of imprisonment, or both."

HEW apparently justifies including in form SSA-18 the "non-Communist" certificate because of the provisions of section 103(b)(1) of Public 89-97 discussed above.

DISQUALIFICATION FOR PART B BENEFITS APPLICABLE TO ALL ENROLLEES

A person who has been convicted of espionage, sabotage, treason, sedition or subver-

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Footnotes at end of speech.

sive activities (including violation of the Smith Act), conspiracy to establish a totalitarian dictatorship or other political offenses under the statutes cited in footnote 11 is not entitled to enroll for part B benefits. It will be noted that this disqualification is the same as the second of the two disqualifications applicable to part A benefits for persons who are not social security or railroad retirement beneficiaries.[15] Such disqualification applies to all enrollees for part B benefits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For reasons discussed below, the committee recommends:

1. The removal from form SSA-18 of the non-Communist certification;
2. The amendment of section 103(b) (1) and (2) of Public Law 89-97 to strike the disqualifications above discussed applicable only to persons over 65 who are not social security or railroad retirement beneficiaries; and
3. The amendment of section 104(b) (2) of Public Law 89-97 to strike the disqualifications above discussed applicable to all enrollees for part B medicare benefits.

H.R. 11922 (89th Cong., 2d sess.) introduced by Representative William Fitts Ryan, of New York, entitled "A bill to amend the Social Security Amendments of 1965 to eliminate the provisions which deny hospital insurance benefits to uninsured individuals who are members of certain organizations or have been convicted of certain offenses, and to eliminate the provisions which deny supplementary medical insurance benefits to persons who have been convicted of certain offenses," would accomplish the committee's recommendations Nos. 2 and 3 above. Accordingly, the committee recommends adoption by Congress of H.R. 11922.

S. 2776 (89th Cong., 2d sess.) introduced by Senator Javits for himself, Senator Kennedy of New York, Senator Morse, Senator Clark, Senator Hartke, Senator Tydings, and Senator Young of Ohio, since it would accomplish the committee's recommendation No. 2 above, is endorsed. However, since S. 2776 does not provide for striking the disqualification of section 104(b) (2) of Public Law 89-97 applicable to part B enrollees, the committee prefers H.R. 11922, the Ryan bill, over S. 2776, the Javits bill.[16]

DISCUSSION IN SUPPORT OF THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The non-Communist certification in form SSA-18

The committee finds no justification for the inclusion of the non-Communist certification in the application.[17] HEW is patently inconsistent in requiring an applicant to certify as to one disqualification; i.e., that he is not a member of a proscribed organization and not as to the second disqualification; i.e., that he has not been convicted of one of the proscribed offenses.[18]

Most important, Congress did not require HEW to exact a non-Communist certification as a condition to qualifying for part A benefits. On other occasions, Congress has expressly provided loyalty oaths as a condition of receiving benefits, e.g. in the National Defense Education Act [19] and in connection with the antipoverty program under the Economic Opportunity Act.[20] Congress later repealed the requirement of a loyalty oath in both of these statutes.[21] The rulemaking authority delegated by Congress to HEW with respect to the prescribed application [22] should not, in the committees opinion, authorize HEW to impose a condition which Congress itself did not impose.

Moreover, the committee believes that the certification is bound to be confusing and intimidating to elderly applicants. Form SSA-18 does not list the names of organizations required to register under the Internal Security Act as a Communist-action, a Communist-front, or a Communist-infiltrated organization. The committee is informed that there is not now any final order by the Subversive Activities Control Board requiring any organization to register as Communist-infiltrated, that only the Communist Party, U.S.A., has been required to register as a Communist-action organization and that the only orders against Communist-front organizations are against organizations which have been defunct for many years.

Applicants, especially the needy elderly, should not have to guess about what they are asked to sign—especially in view of the prominent notice on form SSA-18 that a false statement may subject the applicant to a $1,000 fine or a year in prison or both. A genuine subversive would not hesitate to sign the certificate if it served his purpose. A conscientious person might very likely be confused and intimidated and forego benefits rather than sign the application.

A non-Communist certificate is not required of the vast majority of medicare eligibles—some 17 million. The committee finds no explanation of why an estimated 2 million uninsured persons should be required to so certify when 17 million others are not so required.

Beyond these considerations, it is doubtful whether HEW's exaction of the non-Communist certification is constitutional. In *Speiser* v. *Randall*, 357 U.S. 513 (1958) and *First Unitarian Church* v. *Los Angeles*, 357 U.S. 545 (1958) it appeared that a California statute required an applicant for the veterans' property tax exemption to sign a form of application which stated in part:

"I do not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States or the State of California by force or violence or other unlawful means, nor advocate the support of a foreign government against the United States in the event of hostilities."

The statute effectuated a provision of the California constitution denying such exemption to persons or organizations engaging in such advocacy. The applicant in each case struck the statement from the form and the assessor denied the exemption. The Court held, with only one Justice dissenting, that enforcement of the statutory provision placed the burden of proof on the taxpayers who were thereby denied freedom of speech without the procedural safeguards required by the due process clause of the 14th amendment. The Court said at page 526:

"Due process commands that no man shall lose his liberty unless the Government has borne the burden of producing the evidence and convincing the factfinder of his guilt."

The committee also particularly notes the following statement in the concurring opinion of Justice Douglas: [23]

"If one conspires to overthrow the Government, he commits a crime. To make him swear he is innocent to avoid the consequences of a law is to put on him the burden of proving his innocence. That method does not square with our standards of procedural due process, as the opinion of the Court points out."

Repeal of the disqualifications in Public Law 89-97, section 103(b) (1) and (2) and section 104(b) (2)

But even if HEW could be persuaded to remove the offending non-Communist certification from form SSA-18, the committee believes that the statutory disqualification itself should be repealed. Paramount in our reasoning is that social security and railroad retirement eligibles for part A are not similarly disqualified. Neither is such disqualification included in title XIX of the Social Security Act, added by Public Law 89-97, to improve and extend the Kerr-Mills medical assistance program for the indigent aged as well as the blind and disabled of any age and dependent children.[24] The committee finds no reason for this discrimination against uninsured eligibles for part A medicare benefits.

Although the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment does not apply to the Federal Government, the principles underlying it are applicable by virtue of the due process clause of the fifth amendment. *Bolling* v. *Sharpe*, 347 U.S. 497 (1954). Under those principles, distinctions on grounds which are "obviously irrelevant and invidious" are prohibited. See *Steele* v. *Louisville & Nashville R. Co.*, 323 U.S. 192, 203 (1944).

Careful procedures designed to protect the national interest against potential harm from the activities of persons seeking to undermine the Government are clearly relevant and proper in security-sensitive positions. Where the benefits restricted, however, have no relationship to these matters, the restrictions become "obviously irrelevant" and are of dubious validity at best. In the opinion of the committee, the statutory disqualifications in question lack any justification which might save them from the condemnation of being "obviously irrelevant and invidious," and accordingly we believe that they are of doubtful constitutionality.

The same argument applies to the disqualification for part A benefits in section 103 (b) (2), convictions for certain "political" offenses, but not to the similar disqualification for part B benefits in section 104(b) (2), since as pointed out above [25] all enrollees for part B benefits are subject to such disqualification.

The committee believes that none of these disqualifications serves any important national purpose. To deny the elderly medicare benefits because they have been convicted of certain political offenses is not likely to accomplish much in combatting subversion. Moreover, it impresses the committee as incongruous that a member of the Ku Klux Klan or the American Nazi Party is not disqualified from receiving medicare benefits but that persons who are members of "Communist" organizations are disqualified.

Faced with loss in his old age of essential medical care who can say how many people may choose to "play it safe" rather than join a political group of a controversial nature? Such a result could only lead to dampening of freedom of thought and association, both so essential to a democratic society.[26] The disqualifications are extraneous to the aims of the medicare program and should be repealed.

CONCLUSION

The committee urges (1) that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare strike from form SSA-18 the non-Communist certification now appearing therein, (2) the prompt enactment by Congress of H.R. 11922 (Ryan) or S. 2776 (Javits) to repeal the disqualifications above discussed respecting part A medicare benefits, and (3) the prompt enactment by Congress of H.R. 11922 (Ryan) to repeal the disqualification above discussed applicable to enrollees for part B medicare benefits.

Respectfully submitted.

Edwin L. Gasperini, Chairman; Francis A. Brick, Jr., Max Chopnick, Gerald E. Dwyer, New York City; John T. Elfvin, Buffalo; William G. Fennell, Richard A. Givens, New York City; Judd D. Grey, Corinth; Constantine N. Katsoris, Bronx; Lawrence W. Keepnews, Anthony P. Marshall, New York City; Thomas R. McHugh, Rochester; Herbert C. Miller, Peter P. Mullens, New York City; Edward L. Nadeau, Glens Falls; Ellsworth Nichols, Rochester; Alan K. Sawyer, Buffalo; Max Schwartz, Brooklyn; Horace C. Winch, Buffalo.

March 21, 1966.

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[1] The report was approved in principle at the annual meeting of the committee held on Feb. 4, 1966. Its formulation in final form is primarily the work of Committee Member William G. Fennell. At the annual meeting of the committee, the committee

also approved the general objective of the so-called cold war GI bill of rights, which grants to more recent veterans of the armed services education and other benefits similar to those accorded veterans of World War II. on Mar. 3, 1966, the President signed into law a bill providing such benefits, Public Law 89–358.

[1] Public Law 89–97, 79 Stat. 286, 42 U.S.C.A. Supp., secs. 1395c–1395w.

[2] 42 U.S.C.A. Supp., secs. 1395c–1395i. See Senate report No. 404, 9 U.S. Code Cong. & Adm. News 1955 et seq. (Aug. 23, 1965) hereinafter cited "Senate report."

[3] 42 U.S.C.A. Supp., secs. 1395j–1395w.

[4] Public Law 89–97, sec. 101, 42 U.S.C.A. Supp., sec. 426; Public Law 89–97, sec. 105, 45 U.S.C.A. Supp., sec. 228s–2.

[5] Public Law 89–97, sec. 103(a), 42 U.S.C.A. Supp., sec. 426 note.

[6] The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is hereinafter sometimes referred to as "HEW."

[7] Senate report pp. 1959–60.

[8] Id. 1960.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Public Law 89–97, sec. 103(b)(1), 42 U.S.C.A. Supp., sec. 426 note, "Transitional Provision on Eligibility of Presently Uninsured Individuals for Hospital Insurance Benefits"; Social Security Act, sec. 210(a)(17), 42 U.S.C.A. 410(a)(17).

[11] Public Law 89–97, sec. 103(b)(2), 42 U.S.C.A. Supp., sec. 426 note; Social Security Act, sec. 202(u), 42 U.S.C.A. Supp., sec. 402(u) and statutes there cited, viz. 18 U.S.C.A., chs. 37, 105, and 115 and 50 U.S.C.A., secs. 783, 822, and 823.

[12] Public Law 89–97, sec. 101, 42 U.S.C.A. Supp., sec. 426.

[13] If a social security-covered employee works for a Communist organization as defined in 42 U.S.C.A. sec. 410(a)(17), his service while so employed is not included in the definition of "employment" for purposes of the Social Security Act and if such an employee is convicted of any of the offenses referred to in 42 U.S.C.A. Supp. sec. 402(u) (see note 11 supra and text), the court in its discretion as an additional penalty may deprive the convict of his social security benefits and, by an amendment made by the Medicare Act, his part A medicare benefits. See Public Law 89–97, sec. 104(a)(2).

[14] See text at note 6 supra. The quoted certification appears at the bottom of page 2, and the quoted notice, at the top of page 1, of form SSA–18.

[15] Public Law 89–97, sec. 104(b)(2), 42 U.S.C.A. Supp. sec. 1395–o note. See statutes cited note 11 supra.

[16] H.R. 12681 (Conyers) is the same as the Ryan bill. H.R. 13081 (Roybal) is a companion bill to the Javits bill. Four other bills introduced in the 89th Con., 2d sess. have been considered. Three House bills, H.R. 11885 (Farbstein), H.R. 12074 (Gilligan), and H.R. 12212 (Krebs) would amend sec. 103(b) of Public Law 89–97 to strike only clause (1), disqualification for membership in Communist organizations. S. 2777 (Long of Missouri) proposes the same amendment, but in addition would repeal sec. 210(a)(17) of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C.A. 410(a)(17) and companion sec. 3121(b)(17) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, Insurance Contributions Act, 26 U.S.C.A. Supp., sec. 3121(b)(17) ("employment" does not include service with defined "Communist" organizations).

[17] Public Law 89–97, sec. 103(a)(5), 42 U.S.C.A. Supp. sec. 426 note.

[18] See text at notes 10 and 11 supra.

[19] 20 U.S.C.A., sec. 581(f).

[20] 42 U.S.C., secs. 2714(d) and 2943(d).

[21] Public Law 87–835, 20 U.S.C.A. Supp., sec. 581(f) and Public Law 89–253, 42 U.S.C.A. Supp. secs. 2714(d) and 2943(d).

[22] Note 17 supra.

[23] 357 U.S. 513, at 535.

[24] Public Law 89–97, sec. 12, 42 U.S.C.A. Supp. secs. 1396–1396d. Senate report, p. 1962 et seq.

[25] See text at note 15 supra.

[26] The New York Times, Jan. 17, 1966, editorial, "Loyalty Oaths Again."

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Appendix

Rehabilitation and Trends for Tomorrow Discussed by Senior Senator From West Virginia at Regional NRA Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, our able colleague, the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], a dedicated supporter and activist in programs of vocational rehabilitation, delivered an informative and enlightening speech on "Rehabilitation and Trends for Tomorrow," when he was the speaker for the conference banquet of region III of the National Rehabilitation Association on April 5, 1966, at Cedar Lake, Ripley, W. Va.

Senator RANDOLPH was introduced by Dr. F. Ray Power, veteran director of the West Virginia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation who has teamed with the senior Senator from West Virginia in many successful rehabilitation program innovations and advances in that State, which annually ranks among the leaders of the Nation in rehabilitation achievements.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, Director Power's statement of introduction in his role as toastmaster, and Senator RANDOLPH's message to the regional conference of the National Rehabilitation Association.

There being no objection, the statement and remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF F. RAY POWER, DIRECTOR OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FOR STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, INTRODUCING SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH

Senator RANDOLPH is one of vocational rehabilitation's tested and true friends. He began helping the handicapped early in his legislative career and has kept at it. The Randolph-Sheppard Act of 1936 which provides employment for the blind through the establishment and operation of vending stands in Federal and other buildings, is an example of his pioneer work in behalf of the handicapped. This program now gives employment to nearly 3,000 blind individuals each year and does an annual gross business of $60 million. It has also brought dignity and independence to many thousands of blind people since it was enacted. I know of no instance during his legislative career where the interest of the handicapped has been involved that the Senator has not been on the right side working effectively to promote the cause.

The most recent major contribution of Senator RANDOLPH to the improvement of vocational rehabilitation in West Virginia, and in most of the States and jurisdictions in this region, was the role he performed in the enactment of the 1965 amendments of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (Public Law 89-333).

Senate bill 1525 was introduced in the Senate and House bill 8310 in the House. The House deleted from its bill the provision which gave added consideration in the allocation of funds to low income States such as West Virginia, and sent the measure to the Senate for approval. This was in August of last year when adjournment fever was high in Congress.

Word was sent out from our legislative representatives in Washington to urge the Senate to accept the House bill which had the unfavorable allocation of funds for West Virginia and other low-income States without amendments as our only choice. Instead of responding to this argument, Governor Smith and I called Senator RANDOLPH's attention to the fact that West Virginia would lose $608,676 if the variable grant provision was not restored.

Senator RANDOLPH went to bat for the restoration of the provision to give low-income States additional funds. It was a long, hard fight and took many weeks. However, he won, and the variable grant provision was restored and West Virginia received $608,676 of additional funds as a result.

If I were running for office, I would not think of a better achievement than this. I am extremely proud to have worked with the Senator and to have shared in this achievement. It is no small task to add $608,676 to the annual basic allocation of rehabilitation funds which our State will continue to receive until the law is changed. I am sure this statute is good for 10 years and that means an additional Federal investment in helping our handicapped in West Virginia during this period of at least $6,086,760 without any increase in Federal appropriation. As Federal appropriations increase, our State allocations will proportionally increase in accordance with the favorable allocation in the new law.

REHABILITATION AND TRENDS FOR TOMORROW

(Remarks by Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH, Democrat, of West Virginia, Region III National Rehabilitation Association Conference, Cedar Lakes, W. Va., Apr. 5, 1966)

Our Nation's accomplishments in the field of rehabilitation, especially over the past 10 years, are both gratifying and significant. Last year, as you know, we surpassed the 135,000 mark in individuals rehabilitated in 1 year.

This figure represents twice the annual number of people returned to jobs just 10 years ago, and exceeds the total performance of such programs during their first 20 years. In 1951, only 51 of every 100,000 Americans completed rehabilitation. By 1965 that number had increased nearly 40 percent. More than half of the people rehabilitated had formerly depended on family or friends as their primary means of support. Approximately half had dependents. In 1965 nearly 11,000 people were removed from the welfare rolls completely as a result of the help and training received through rehabilitation.

But, although the list of past accomplishments in rehabilitation is impressive, a much larger number of people must be served—by more and improved services. The usual estimate of the annual increment of handicapped people needing rehabilitation is between 200,000 and 300,000, but E. B. Whitten, executive director of the National Rehabilitation Association, has expressed the view that the annual figure lies closer to 1 million. Mary Switzer, Commissioner of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, has written recently on a backlog of unhelped disabled in excess of 2 million. It is estimated that 32 million Americans have either neurological or orthopedic handicaps. And this figure does not include persons who are severely disabled with cardiac complications, or arthritis, or pulmonary conditions.

Last year, just as the impact of the 1954 Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments had reached a plateau, Congress responded by passing new amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. With a new emphasis on all handicapped people, not just the physically handicapped, these amendments will make possible both expansion and pioneering. They will mean an improvement in diagnosing and counseling service for the disabled. In many States, they will make services available regardless of financial need. The construction of new rehabilitation centers and workshops will be undertaken with new Federal aid. Workshops will be improved with the help of money for renovation and technical assistance, and more up-to-date training will be offered to rehabilitants. All of these improvements—and others—will be better coordinated than earlier. State planning is strengthened in the new amendments by 100 percent Federal grants up to $100,000 per year for the purpose of statewide planning. Innovation in vocational rehabilitation is encouraged by special grants for such purposes. More money has been authorized for wider research in the field. To coordinate and disseminate the information which is learned or known, the new amendments provide for the establishment of a nationwide data system in rehabilitation.

It is not necessary for me to list the highlights of last year's vocational rehabilitation amendments while speaking to this audience. You are knowledgeable on the improvements. And you are concentrating your efforts on implementing them. This new legislation not only allows but encourages the use of our imagination in the task of implementation. It gives us reason to look ahead and to plan our next moves in the field of vocational rehabilitation. I am sure that you, as experts in the field, already have many ideas. That's why you are here at this conference—to voice them and share them and explore the possibilities of working toward their realization. Mine is a sympathetic voice in the U.S. Senate. In the remainder of my time on this occasion, I will discuss what I see as some of the future dreams and goals in rehabilitation.

Already the concept of the term "rehabilitation" is broadening. It will continue to do so, as the meaning of the word "handicapped" also become broader. I feel that Americans in general are becoming more aware of the fact that handicaps are not limited to obvious physical deformities, but also include such disabilities as mental illness, and mental retardation. A person is handicapped if he had always lived in a culturally and economically poor environment, or if he has a criminal record. A person is often handicapped because he is elderly. Partial handicaps, more often than not, become barriers to complete personal fulfillment, stumbling blocks in the road to obtaining the help needed so that a handicapped person can learn to achieve his potentials. Consider, for example, the skilled worker who becomes disabled and must accept a job that requires comparatively little skill and brings much lower pay.

Just as Americans are beginning to redefine in broader terms the word "handicapped," we are beginning to change our attitudes toward the handicapped. The handicapped are less and less frequently thought of as being those who lack talent to succeed. We are becoming aware of the large numbers of people among us who until now have not had an equal or an adjusted chance to share in the bounties of our Nation. We are beginning to realize that individuals suffering from disabilities are unnecessarily unhappy. We are beginning to realize that the handicapped can take useful positions in our society and can, through gaining self-respect, lead happy lives.

The field of vocational rehabilitation must capitalize on these changing attitudes in the general public. In the future, rehabilitation must expand its horizon and include all of these groups I have just mentioned—the educationally and environmentally handicapped, the mentally handicapped, those with criminal backgrounds, the aged, and the partially handicapped. It should also begin to serve the needs of more disabled people whose employability is questionable, or who have no need to be gainfully employed, such as homemakers.

Rehabilitation must begin to reach those groups whose needs in general have been overlooked. Rehabilitation should also be expanded to include all of the normally handicapped. No longer should Americans be content to know that public rehabilitation services are available only to a selected number of those whose needs require such services.

In addition, the intensity and quality of services available need to be increased. Hopefully this will be assured through increased research and increased funds. More trained professions in the field of rehabilitation are needed—as are innovations in methods. No counseling approaches ought to be developed and introduced. Nonvocational and prevocational training, both academic and nonacademic, should receive added attention.

Preventive rehabilitation should be given strong emphasis in an effort to prevent the conditions which make rehabilitation necessary. The value of expansion in preventive rehabilitation becomes clear in light of the high incidence of premature births in our country. One out of ten babies born each year is premature, and half of them are handicapped in some way.

Expansion in rehabilitation should not be liimted to an in-group activity. Your programs, it seems to me, could benefit through closer coordination with the service agencies and institutions which do work related to yours. There properly is emphasis on a total approch to many different problems which face society. I feel that rehabilitation would profit by this approach also. Public education, health, welfare, and employment agencies are your natural allies. I favor the suggestion, for instance, that the public health service agencies be contracted to perform more of the followup activities in rehabilitation and to serve more of the chronically ill and disabled. Some State rehabilitation agencies are already working with State education and labor authorities to bring vocational rehabilitation under the umbrella of aid available to the handicapped through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Manpower Development and Training Act, among others. Private and voluntary organizations and institutions serving the handicapped or the deprived would surely make effective teammates. Closer coordination with universities and colleges—particularly in conducting research and experimental projects—would benefit the handicapped. The advice and help of employers should be sought with the assistance of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped. Labor unions have shown an active interest in taking a larger part in rehabilitation activities. Various groups would be receptive, I am sure, to an effort to undertake a more intensive information campaign. The general public needs to be better informed concerning the goals and services in rehabilitation.

Medical doctors also need to be kept better informed about the latest devices and methods in rehabilitation. In sum, I believe that if the efforts of those public and private organizations involved in rehabilitation were combined and coordinated to a higher degree, their impact would be substantially increased.

These projections for the future of rehabilitation are not just dreams. They are trends for which the seeds are already being sown. I feel confident that they will grow and that before another decade has passed, new innovations will have been introduced.

But progress is not automatic. Active leadership and the force of your combined imaginations, resources, and energies are necessary. I am gratified to be a U.S. Senator from West Virginia, the State which is providing real leadership in the progress of rehabilitation.

Last year was the sixth consecutive year in which West Virginia was the leading State in the Nation in per capita rehabilitations. Its average is 218 persons rehabilitated for every 100,000 in the State, compared to the national average of 70. Last year, one or more rehabilitative services were performed for 16,934 individuals in our State.

Along with serving a large number of people, West Virginia remains a leader in innovation. Through much of the past 5-year period, the State program has included more operative projects than any other State. No less than 14 research and development projects were active in 1964. Many of these projects have been only in the areas of expansion which I discussed—for mentally retarded, for persons over 55 years old, and for that one-third who have been rejected by the selective service. Also, there have been projects to develop a data collection system, to build community-based rehabilitation centers, and to intensify training and research. West Virginia is instituting rehabilitation special education programs for the State's 10,000 mentally retarded public school children, in an attempt to prevent their dropping out of school. Also, there is planning for increased services for the chronically ill and for inmates at penal institutions.

Praise for West Virginia's programs cannot be offered without mention of the pioneering work in rehabilitation which has been accomplished by the United Mine Workers.

As a West Virginian, it is understandable that I enjoy recounting our State's accomplishments. It is also heartening to know that it is not the only State in this regional group which is leading in the field of rehabilitation. While West Virginia ranks 1st in the Nation in the rate per capita rehabilitated, the District of Columbia is 2d, North Carolina is 3d, Kentucky is 8th, and Virginia and the Virgin Islands are 14th and 16th, respectively. And all of the members of this region rank in the top half of the Nation in persons rehabilitated per 100,000 population. You have an impressive number of workshops in operation, and have undertaken special research and experimental projects. The future record of rehabilitation in this region will surely be even more impressive than that of the past.

I believe that, in the next decade, two new trends will be emphasized in the field of rehabilitation—first, expansion of activities, including numbers, kinds, and quality of services rendered—and, second, greater coordination of public and private organizations in the profession to provide a "total approach" to rehabilitation. It has been said that "rehabilitation is, essentially, an individualized approach to helping a handicapped individual solve his problems." Let us hope that, in the years to come, the broadening concepts of "rehabilitation" and "handicapped" and the progress that is made in the field will make this individualized approach to rehabilitation possible more completely for more people.

Merchant Shipping Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on February 16 several members of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee joined me in outlining the crisis which our country faces because of the steady deterioration of our merchant shipping capability.

Others before and since have discussed this problem, and many of us have brought forth constructive proposals for positive action.

The need for action is highlighted in an article appearing today in the New York Times. The article follows:

MERCHANT FLEET UNDER 1939 LEVEL—INSTITUTE NOTES CONTINUING REDUCTION IN TONNAGE

The continuing downward trend in privately owned American merchant shipping has reduced U.S. maritime strength to below the pre-World War II level, a leading shipping trade association said yesterday.

The American Merchant Marine Institute reported that at the beginning of this year the private American merchant fleet consisted of 10,149,000 gross tons of shipping. In 1939, the American merchant marine aggregated approximately 11 million gross tons.

In an annual research report on the status of the fleet, the group noted the "further erosion" of the fleet and cited these developments:

Since 1951, when it consisted of 1,264 vessels of all types, the fleet has declined about 25 percent.

U.S. waterborne foreign trade meanwhile, has risen 90 percent in the same period.

America's merchant marine has diminished in numbers between 1951 and 1965 while the world fleet, in the same period, increased by 61 percent.

During the same period, cargo-carrying capacity of the world fleet rose by 141 percent while that of the U.S. fleet decreased by 3.4 percent.

As of January 1, 1966, the report noted, the fleet totaled 948 ships aggregating 10,149,000 gross tons and had a combined cargo-carrying capacity of 14,111,000 deadweight tons.

It was composed of 27 passenger vessels of 405,000 gross tons (238,000 deadweight tons); 645 freighters of 7,747,000 deadweight tons and 276 tankers of 6,665,000 deadweight tons.

TONNAGE IS DOWN

For the first time in recent years, the 1965 numerical decrease was accompanied also by a net loss in tonnage—51,000 gross tons and 79,000 deadweight tons.

Gross tonnage is a cubic interior measurement used for passenger vessels; deadweight tonnage is the actual cargo-carrying capacity by weight.

The only segment of the privately owned American merchant fleet that showed an increase was the bulk carrier fleet, which increased by 11 percent in 1965. This, compared with a worldwide rate of increase in bulk carrier tonnage of 233 percent.

Another unfavorable aspect of the American merchant marine picture, the institute found, was that of age. The average age of ships, it was noted, was slightly less than 18 years. "Block obsolescence in the next 5 years will be critical," the organization declared.

Breakfast Menu of Eggs and Brains

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT C. BYRD
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, there appeared in the Sunday Star of Washington, D.C., on April 3, 1966, an excellent column entitled "Breakfast Menu of Eggs and Brains," by Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate, and I ask unanimous consent that the column be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the column was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

BREAKFAST MENU OF EGGS AND BRAINS

(By Dr. Frederick Brown Harris)

"Eggs and Brains"—there it was on the menu as we sat down for breakfast in the small town hotel. Ahead was a long day's motor driving demanding stamina of body and alertness of facilities. The morning paper was screaming its headlines. The radio was megaphoning the news of the world, colored by the bias of that particular commentator. The Niagara of impressions, which is the accepted and expected frame of existence for moderns, had begun its bombardment of the senses. But, before heeding the call of the road with its changing scenery and constant hazard, there before us was the answered prayer of the morning meal—"Give us this day our daily bread." Picking up the bill of fare we saw it offered a combination order of "eggs and brains." One could not restrain the remark that it would be a tremendous boon if in breakfast nooks and restaurants one could be furnished at the beginning of each day with both eggs and brains. But, it is the brain question which is paramount. In America there seems to be a plentiful supply of eggs, but there is an alarming shortage of brains. Seemingly, millions have declared a moratorium on thinking. Realizing the contemporary surrender of independent mental processes to the mass manipulation of the radio and television, someone has observed that America is on the way to become all eyes and ears and no brains.

We are witnessing a deadening conformity of speech and thought which is almost automatic. We are producing a mass mind, stereotyped as to tastes and standards, operating on snap judgments and arriving at verdicts withous hearing all the evidence. Advertising appeals, moronic, pernicious, vulgarizing, are bound to have an evil influence on American maners and morals. The modern visual and auditory miracles hold in their potentialities a cornucopia of benefits. However, the elaborate cabinet which may adorn the living room often is used as a deep freeze for brains.

The danger of the present vogue is the acceptation of insidious, cleverly phrased bromides, platitudes and shopworn slogans as substitutes for individual mental self-direction and appraisal. No one can be a master of arts until he has mastered the art of thinking. A keen observer of the contemporary scene remarks—"The continual flood of words, sounds, and pictures is tending to slowly strangulate our inner mental stability and critical judgment. We find ourselves in the position of the jackrabbit in the middle of a four-lane highway, with traffic moving full force in both directions."

A recent survey by a great Western university, among more than a thousand television owners, suggests that the ability to think, the most difficult of achievements and the most essential, and which is developed by meditation, conversation and reading, is allowed to atrophy in order to recline on an easy but deceptive couch, and makes the one who thus betrays his birthright a regimented slave, as truly as the robots of any iron realm.

"It will be interesting to know just how the historians of the future will explain us. How in an age that boasted of science and intelligence, we spent more on liquor than on education—in a time that called for high thought, athletes and pugilists were higher paid than scientists—actors and funny men got more in a week than school teachers in a year—and, that in a time when civilization was being shaken to its foundations, the voices to which more ears are sometimes tuned on weekends than to all the prophets and preachers on the continent are the voices of 'dummies.'" This suggests a sad comment on the national intelligence.

One of the greatest preachers of this generation exclaims—"A profound need of this country in general, and of religion in particular, is dedicated brains." Paul describes those in his day who had a "zeal for God, but not according to knowledge." God calls for our heads as well as our hearts.

What is wanted in religion is men who will bring disciplined thinking powers to the service of the truth. The one innermost conviction of the man of faith is that God is truth. The mind is not a secular machine, it is a sacred instrument with which man can think God's thoughts after Him. No wonder that One who is the Light of Men made incandescent the first and great commandment—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, with all thy strength, and with all thy mind."

On the national menu there must be eggs and brains. And, on the religious agenda there must always be a petition for daily bread and also the exhortation—

"To Thee, O God, we give our heart
  In many a high and holy strain;
But grant us now to dedicate
  The sacred offering of our brain."

Bataan Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, Bataan and Corregidor are names which will live forever in American history. April 9 marks the 24th anniversary of the fall of Bataan and Corregidor—a day to pay tribute to the valiant performance of duty by American and Philippine soldiers who fought on for months after the outbreak of World War II in the Pacific, thus giving the United States badly needed time for the rebuilding of its Pacific defenses.

The island fortress of Corregidor is being converted into a national shrine to remind us of the sacrifices made in our behalf by the men who died there, or on the Bataan death march. Nearly $4 million have been allocated by the United States and the Philippines to build this memorial that will consist of a museum, an auditorium, and a battlefield park. Completion of the memorial is scheduled for next year.

The fall of Bataan and Corregidor must be remembered forever as one of the great occasions in our history of the display of valor. The death march which followed is part of one of the most tragic episodes in the history of human warfare.

Bataan Day should have meaning for all of us. It should have meaning for all Americans for all time.

President Johnson's Program for Traffic Safety Discussed by Deputy Under Secretary for Transportation; Committees of Senate Nearing Action on Bills

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Public Works and the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have recently been conducting hearings on their respective portions of the President's Traffic Safety Act of 1966. The Subcommittee on Roads of the Committee on Public Works is nearing completion of its hearings and will soon go into executive session on that portion of the legislation which is under its jurisdiction. The Committee on Commerce has terminated its hearings.

During a recent meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn., at the Federal Regional Traffic Workshop, Lowell K. Bridwell, Deputy Under Secretary for Transportation, U.S. Department of Commerce, made an informative and comprehensive statement on the President's traffic safety program. Mr. Bridwell, who was with Scripps-Howard newspapers prior to entering the Department of Commerce in 1962, speaks with detailed knowledge of the administration's policy and plans in this field. During the 4 years of his service in the Department of Commerce, Mr. Bridwell has moved up in the policymaking levels from Special Assistant to the Under Secretary to his present position as Deputy Under Secretary for Transportation. I know that he has the confidence and respect of the members of the Public Works Committee and our Subcommittee on Roads with whom he has consulted on legislative matters.

I commend to the attention of Senators, Mr. Bridwell's statement on the traffic safety program and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in its entirety in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REMARKS BY LOWELL K. BRIDWELL, DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORTATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT THE SOUTHERN STATES-ARMED FORCES-FEDERAL REGIONAL TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP, AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The traffic safety problem in the United States is entering a new era.

President Johnson sent up to the Congress last week the Traffic Safety Act of 1966, the most comprehensive legislative program on the subject ever proposed by any state or any nation.

The President views the tragedy on our highways as "the gravest problem before this Nation—next to the war in Vietnam."

The Congress registered its intent last session with the enactment of the Baldwin amendment which aims at assuring the establishment of effective traffic safety programs in all the States within the next 2 years.

The legislation now before Congress represents a logical next step which combines the objectives of the Baldwin amendment with a comprehensive attack on highway accidents at all levels of Government, which offers substantial financial support to the effort, and promises a continuation of the splendid cooperation with private interests which have endured down through the years.

In his transportation message to Congress, President Johnson noted predictions that this year's traffic death toll might exceed 50,000 and asserted:

"No other necessity of modern life has brought more convenience to the American people—or more tragedy—than the automobile.

"The carnage on the highways must be arrested.

"As I said some weeks ago, we must replace suicide with sanity and anarchy with safety.

"The weaknesses of our present highway safety program must be corrected:

"Our knowledge of causes is grossly inadequate. Expert opinion is frequently contradictory and confusing.

"Existing safe programs are widely dispersed. Government and private efforts proceed separately, without effective coordination.

"There is no clear assignment of responsibility at the Federal level.

"The allocation of our resources to highway safety is inadequate.

"Neither private industry nor Government officials concerned with automotive transportation have made safety first among their priorities."

President went on to conclude, "State and local resources are insufficient to bring about swift reductions in the highway death rate. The Federal Government must provide additional resources. Existing programs must be expanded. Pioneer work must begin in neglected areas."

President Johnson then spelled out the steps he is taking to strengthen safety measures under existing law, and he urged the passage of new legislation in the form of the Traffic Safety Act of 1966.

Let me first summarize briefly the steps being taken under existing authority, and then go into some detail on the proposed legislation, which includes new measures for implementing last year's Baldwin amendment concerning State safety programs.

One of the first actions Mr. Johnson took as President on behalf of highway safety was his directive of March 1964, requesting the Secretary of Commerce to assist State and local governments in eliminating danger traps on roads and streets through the Federal-aid highway program. Over 700 spot improvement projects to correct highway hazards have been programed to date, and the Bureau of Public Roads now is urging States to identify and eliminate all high-hazard conditions on Federal-aid roads by 1969. The Bureau is thinking in the range of $2 billion for such safety improvements over the next 4 years—with the costs shared equally by State and Federal Governments. I will not dwell longer on the value of spot improvements, because Harry Stark, the Bureau's regional engineer in Atlanta, came here to discuss this very subject.

Let me just say that building safety into our roads is one of the most effective means now at hand for reducing accidents, injuries, and deaths. The best example is the Interstate Highway System, whose safety-designed freeways should save the lives this year alone of at least 4,000 persons who would be killed if they had to travel on conventional roads.

Meanwhile, while we are pursuing this approach to safety through the Federal-State highway program, President Johnson has moved on a number of fronts to strengthen the Federal effort:

He will assign responsibility for coordinating Federal highway safety programs to the Secretary of Commerce, who is to establish a major highway safety unit within his Department. These responsibilities ultimately are to be transferred to the Department of Transportation.

The President has requested increased funds for research, accident data collection, improved medical service, driver education and testing, and traffic control technology.

He has directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce, immediately to initiate projects to demonstrate techniques for more effective emergency care and transportation. These projects are to be carried out in full cooperation with the State, local, and private officials.

To gain a better understanding of the causes of highway accidents, the President has asked the Secretary of Commerce to establish accident investigation teams.

To make Government vehicles safer, he has asked the Administrator of General Services in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce, to begin a detailed study of the additional vehicle safety features that should be added to the Federal fleet.

All these measures, as I indicated, are in addition to the legislation the President is seeking. This legislation would set up a 6-year program financed with $700 million in Federal funds.

Under the administration bill, the program would consist of three basic components.

First, it would set up Federal grants to assist the States in developing their own comprehensive highway safety programs under standards approved by the Secretary of Commerce, as contemplated by the Baldwin amendment.

In addition, Federal funds would be available to carry on direct research in all aspects of highway safety at the Federal level, including support for training grants and scholarships to institutions throughout the country.

Second, it would authorize the Secretary of Commerce (or ultimately, the Secretary of Transportation) to prescribe nationwide mandatory safety performance standards for all vehicles and their components if he finds that voluntary standards are not satisfactory.

And third, it would provide for the establishment of a national highway safety research and test center.

Let us turn, then, to the first component, the support for State highway safety programs.

As you know, the Baldwin amendment enacted last summer, as part of Public Law 89–139, declares that each State should have a highway safety program (in accordance with uniform standards approved by the Secretary of Commerce.

As President Johnson commented when he signed it into law, "The approach provided is in keeping with the traditional Federal-State relationship through which the Federal-aid highway program has operated so successfully. It recognizes the primary responsibility of the States for highway safety and at the same time acknowledges the Federal Government's responsibility to lead and coordinate."

The legislation now proposed by the President is designed to improve on the concept of the Baldwin amendment and to effectively carry out its intent.

The law, as it now stands, depends on voluntary participation by the States. It provides neither penalties for nonparticipation nor financial aid for implementing various State safety activities. It sets an effective date for implementation of December 31, 1967, and Congress has expressed its intent to examine the extent of voluntary compliance to determine if further legislation is needed.

The administration bill reads as follows:

"The Secretary shall encourage and assist each of the States to establish a highway safety program designed to reduce traffic accidents and deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting therefrom. Such programs should be in accordance with uniform standards approved by the Secretary which standards shall include, but not be limited to, provisions for an effective accident record system, measures calculated to improve driver performance, vehicle safety, highway design and maintenance, traffic control and surveillance of traffic for detection and correction of high or potentially high accident locations."

Thus the bill provides the foundation for a cooperative system involving States projects; and like the Baldwin amendment is broad enough to cover all areas in which State participation through comprehensive program is desired.

To provide Federal grant assistance, the bill would authorize $40 million for fiscal year 1967, and a total of $420 million for the 6-year period ending in fiscal year 1972.

During this same period, $160 million is authorized to permit the Secretary to support research in direct Federal safety programs.

The bill provides that 75 percent of the funds authorized will be apportioned among the States on the basis of population and 25 percent as the Secretary deems appropriate. This would give the Secretary flexibility to provide additional moneys to States which have particularly promising innovative projects or to any State with a pressing need to improve on or another aspect of its total program.

It is intended that the same procedures which apply to the financial administration of the Federal-aid primary highway program be used in the Federal-aid highway safety program. Thus, a Federal-State matching program on a 50–50 basis, would be created for safety projects. The Federal Government would not attempt, however, to match all funds spent by the States. Because of financial limitations, Federal assistance would be more in the nature of seed money, or startup money.

As in the case of the Federal-aid highway program, Federal assistance would be dispersed from the Highway Trust Fund. Funds for safety programs, however, would not come from revenues currently dedicated to the highway program. It is the administration's intention to earmark 1 percent of the manufacturer's excise tax on new automobiles, which has gone to the general fund, to be used for financing safety and beautification programs through the trust fund. Should additional funds be needed for safety and beautification, they would be appropriated to the trust fund from the general fund.

Another provision in the administration bill, related to State safety programs, would broaden the coverage of the National Driver Register Service. As you know, this register, maintained by the Bureau of Public Roads, contains names submitted by the States of drivers whose licenses have been withdrawn for one of two reasons—for drunken driving, or for convictions resulting from a fatal accident. The new provision would open the register to names of individuals whose licenses have been denied or withdrawn for any reason, except a withdrawal for less than 6 months based on habitual violation.

The driver register, incidentally, is proving to be a popular service, with search requests from the States now being handled at a rate of more than 800,000 a month.

I have outlined the general provisions of the administration bill with regard to State safety programs. Before going on to the other features of the bill, however, I think we might review briefly where we stand with respect to the present law of the land, meaning the Baldwin amendment.

The first task here is clearly that of developing standards. This is no small undertaking, as I am sure you will recognize. In this task, the Bureau of Public Roads has been working to date chiefly with the national organizations of public officials having principal legal responsibility for highway safety. These are the American Association of State Highway Officials, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Preparations now are being made to substantially enlarge this area of contacts, and many national organizations will be consulted, together with appropriate officials at the State level.

The standards to be derived will therefore be the synthesis of the thinking of many responsible and informed individuals and groups. Several things can be forecast now about these standards. For one thing, this is not a static situation, and the standards will be evolving standards, subject to change and improvement as time passes. Also, we can promise you they will not be arbitrary in nature. Evidence of this is given by the method for development, which I just outlined. Closely allied to this is the fact that they will be realistic standards, because no useful purpose would be served by standards which were other than realistic. Finally, they will be supportable standards—supportable by research and experience which demonstrates that they are useful from the standpoint of preventing accidents and injuries.

The potential scope of the standards, as I indicated earlier, is quite extensive—covering accident records systems, driver education, examination, and licensing; the vehicle equipment, performance, registration, and inspection; highway design and maintenance; traffic engineering; traffic control; laws, courts, and police; traffic surveillance to detect and correct potentially hazardous conditions; manpower and training; emergency communications, and emergency medical services.

While it is premature to attempt to discuss specific standards that may result, there are a number of areas which are almost certain to be included. An example is that of standards on uniform rules of the road—the operating rules for drivers which say, for instance, that cars should be driven on the right-hand side of the highway and which provide for certain standard methods of indicating an intention to turn. I believe that everyone recognizes that the driving habits of motorists do not change as they cross State boundaries, and of all the possible areas for a uniform standard, this seems one of the most necessary. The Uniform Vehicle Code provides such a standard now.

Another widely recognized need is in the area of uniformity of signs, signals, and markings. Here, as in the case of uniformity of driving rules, we have already made substantial progress and we possess a current standard, the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. It may not be perfect, but it gives us a base on which to build. Unfortunately, even this manual is far from being generally implemented.

In some other areas, there are existing standards which may not be as generally accepted as these two just mentioned, but which can provide at least a starting point.

It is important to stress the fact that many of our current highway safety programs have been guided largely by professional judgments and by logical but many times untested assumption. It will be necessary to exercise caution so as not to advance national standards too rapidly in areas of uncertainty. As a result, the initial standards under this law may not go as far in certain areas as some of us would like to see them go.

The Secretary of Commerce has stated repeatedly that a greatly expanded program of research and development will be required, and the ultimate refinement of these standards may have to wait for these research findings or for additional empirical evidence as to the effectiveness of various programs and countermeasures.

As an indication of this recognized need for expanded research, the President's budget for fiscal 1967 calls for increased expenditures for safety research regardless of the adoption of the proposed Traffic Safety Act.

I would like to return now to other provisions of that bill.

Through this bill the Federal Government would assume responsibility for assuring that vehicles sold and used in interstate commerce are manufactured, and equipped to provide optimum safety—to minimize both the possibility and the severity of accidents.

The bill would give the Secretary of Transportation (or Commerce) authority to investigate and to develop safety performance criteria for automotive vehicles and their components.

The Secretary would have authority to establish mandatory Federal safety performance standards for motor vehicles and equipment, but not for 2 years following enactment of the bill—thus providing industry an opportunity to establish standards voluntarily.

After 2 years, the Secretary could issue standards if he finds: (a) no vehicle safety standard exists, (b) existing performance standards provide inadequate safety protection, (c) existing performance standards are not based on all necessary measurements, or (d) there is insufficient compliance with existing performance standards to achieve adequate safety.

Any Federal performance standard issued by the Secretary would preempt a similar State standard.

Performance standards would be mandatory on manufacturers not less than 180 days and not more than 2 years after issuance; and they could be enforced by injunction, seizure, and civil penalties.

Standards would apply to vehicles imported into the United States, as well as those manufactured here.

I want to emphasize that the standards we are discussing here are concerned with performance criteria, not with hardware. Certainly, the Government has no desire to supervise vehicle design, nor does it wish to stifle innovation, nor does it want to stymie impromements by "locking in" a specified piece of equipment—as happened, for instance, in the case of certain State safety glass standards. Rather, the Federal concern should be limited exclusively to performance. It should be concerned, for example, with the measurable performance of a braking system, not with the particular type of brakes employed. The situation is analogous to building codes. You could specify in your code for office building walls a certain thickness of a certain type of brick, or you could specify the minimum load-carrying characteristics of structural members of the wall and leave the builder free to choose his own materials and design

Ideally, Federal vehicle safety standards would never be needed. Continuing technological improvement by the manufacturers should be translated into increasingly safer vehicles. But the administration's bill will assure purchasers, who cannot readily evaluate the safety of a modern vehicle, that all vehicles in the future are built, and equipped to provide the greatest safety that is technically and reasonably justified.

The greatest competence within this field today is, of course, within the auto industry. To assume its responsibility under this legislation, the Government must increase its competence, and to this end the President is proposing the creation of a National Highway Research and Test Facility.

This facility, along with expansion of research generally into the causes and effects of traffic accidents, would give the Government the capability it needs for the sound and methodical development of standards in all areas of the safety problem—and for the development of improvement in the highway-vehicle system which will make motoring safer for all Americans.

The President is seeking $3 million in fiscal 1967 to plan the research and test facility. In addition, his bill calls $48 million over the 6-year period to carry out the vehicle performance standards provisions; plus $10 million in 1967 and $160 million in the 6-year period for additional traffic safety research.

These funds would permit the Secretary to support research within the various departments of the Federal Government and without, through grants to State and local authorities, institutions, and individuals. He also could support training and fellowship programs and demonstration projects. The national highway research center, in addition to providing facilities for interdisciplinary research, would also provide a national accident data center to help guide future research and operational programs.

I believe the President has proposed an aggressive highway safety program, one that is equal to the gravity of the problem before us. It calls for a cooperative effort both between public and private interests and between all levels of government. It asks all of us to accept our share of the responsibility for solving what has become the Nation's most serious public health problem, and it offers us a practical and effective plan to tackle that problem—to the benefit of all of us.

Preserving Our Natural Beauty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the Erwin Record, Erwin, Tenn., recently made a concrete suggestion on how we can preserve the natural beauty of our Nation.

The paper did not advocate big Federal spending; in fact, it did not even mention it.

The proposal is a simple one, based on individual responsibility, and I think that we should take note of it here, and that it should be brought to the attention of all our citizens.

NATURAL BEAUTY PRESERVATION IS JOB FOR EVERYONE

Why should you be interested in the beauty of our roadsides, farms, parks, and cities?

The answer to this question lies in the fact that what you see affects you and how you live. Natural beauty is inspiring and is appreciated by everyone. But we have been letting it slip away from us. It is time to stop the downward trend and make the few changes that are necessary in order to create and keep the natural beauty of this country.

First, we need to stop littering of highways and parks. You may notice that once an area is clean, the majority of people will keep it clean. We need to assist with removal or screening of junkyards. Somehow it is depressing to see piled by the road the earlier cars not much different from the one you now take pride in driving.

Communities need to give a little more attention to mowing of weeds, clean highways, and attractive homes. Again, when things look good, most people will keep them that way.

If Thomas Jefferson Came Back Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. NORRIS COTTON
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an extremely interesting piece of fiction with a nonfictional point, by Lowell B. Mason, which appears in the April issue of Nation's Business.

Mr. Mason, a personal friend of mine for many years and one with a distinguished record in public service, enjoys a well-deserved reputation as a thoughtful and effective storyteller. His imaginative night time encounter with Thomas Jefferson, in the great memorial erected in his name on the edge of Washington's Tidal Basin, is both enjoyable and provocative reading. In the face of Jefferson's observation, "That government is best which governs least," it is easy to imagine the dismay with which our third President might view the corrosive influence of big government today.

"If Thomas Jefferson Came Back Today" is a fascinating story and deserves the attention of the American public.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IF THOMAS JEFFERSON CAME BACK TODAY

(By Lowell B. Mason)

(NOTE.—Lowell B. Mason, the author, is a distinguished former member of the Federal Trade Commission, a lover of history, a warrior against bureaucracy, and a noted storyteller.

(Here he describes a midnight encounter with the ghost of Thomas Jefferson, who calls for a new declaration of independence from the shackles on free enterprise today.

(Mr. Mason has served in both legislative and executive branches of government, and at National, State, and local levels of government.

(He was also counsel for the National Recovery Revenue Board and the U.S. Senate's Interstate Commerce Subcommittee.

(He wrote the book, "The Language of Dissent.")

It was a soft April night. By the time I arrived, the Jefferson Memorial was deserted. I parked and strode up the broad, marble steps. Back of me the dark Tidal Basin twinkled in the reflected lights of the Washington sky. In front loomed the great white dome.

I stood at the entrance all alone, in a forest of gigantic stone columns.

Ground fog clung in silvery layers to the steps and lower pedestal of the memorial. Inside, a particularly thick mist swirled at the foot of Jefferson's huge bronze statue.

In its midst stood someone in a long black academic gown, wearing a curled wig similar to those worn by barristers and attorneys in colonial times.

The figure turned toward me and leveled its piercing grey eyes on me. I advanced and held out my hand. "Mr. Jefferson, I believe?"

He smiled.

"What do you think of your statue, Mr. President?"

"Excellent, excellent," he replied. "And I like the style of the building—modesty keeps me from praising it too much."

We both laughed. The architects who designed it had adapted the style he, an architect in his own right, used when he built his home, Monticello.

"And I admire the idea of putting excerpts from my writings in the panels on the walls. There are two phrases I like especially:

" 'I know but one code of morality for men whether acting singly or collectively' and 'That government is best which governs least.'

"The first is here on the wall.

"The second? Perhaps a sense of delicacy persuaded the builder (the greatest and omnipotent government in the world) to leave it off.

"The present-day liberals have built the largest centrally controlled bureaucracy in the world. You can hardly expect them to like the old-fashioned maxim, 'The least governed the best.'

"Though these men may hate to admit it, the private enterprise system most closely resembles the framework of government your forefathers established," he said as he gazed out across the misty tidal basin.

"The right of the customer to make his own choice is the democratic principle by which your executive and legislators are chosen. But the storekeeper also has a right which is quite undemocratic. Even if 51 percent of his customers want to take his goods and pass them out the windows to their favorites in the back alley, they cannot do it.

"The checks and balances of the competitive market are as inviolable as the checks and balances in the Constitution of the United States should be. In the free market, the responsibility for the individual's welfare rests on his own endeavor. And no honest merchant ever lived who took from his customers according to their ability and gave to others according to their need.

"Your midnight visit to me here reminds me of a similar midnight experience I had when in Paris nearly 200 years ago. Lafayette and a group of French patriots came to me for advice."

We settled ourselves as comfortably as a stone bench allows and here is the story Mr. Jefferson told:

"I shall never forget that night some 200 years ago; cold, windy, wet, snowy. Paris weather can be very disagreeable in February. In those days the American Government furnished no mansions for its ambassadors across the seas. I rented the best my own pocket could afford. The Hotel de Langeac was a big old house; high ceilings, thick walls, with tall French windows looking out on the Champs Elysées.

"It was midnight. I was in my study, expecting the visitors. Petit, the butler (whom I had brought from America), moved silently about the room, stirring the fire, setting out wine glasses, decanters of maderia and lighting candles.

The Marquis de Lafayette had asked me to receive a few of his friends. Lafayette, the man who with a paltry 1,200 New England Minutemen saved Virginia from the ravages of the British—the man who now that I was ambassador constantly counseled and aided me in my diplomatic affairs, wanted me to meet a few friends? Of course.

"I stood watching in the dark alcove between the curtains and the window.

"The snow had stopped. In front of me lay the Champs Elysées, shrouded in white save for the black iron palings at the ends. The street lamps swinging in the wind gave a feeble, flickering light to the scene.

"Presently a carriage—two carriages—drew up to the door. There was the Marquis; there was Barnave, a handsome young lawyer who was already rivaling Mirabeau's oratory (for this quality he lost his head on the guillotine 3 years later). There was Moumir; a judge from Grenoble, Alexandre Lameth and others whose names I forget.

"I greeted them; chairs were drawn close to the fire, glasses filled.

" 'Monsieur Ambassador,' said the judge from Greenoble, 'tell us of conditions as you see them here.'

"It is the best of times,' I replied wryly.

FRANCE ON THE BRINK

" 'You have a happy king on your throne. Every day when he awakens, four footmen in powdered wigs, embroidered coats, and gold lace serve him chocolate in bed. He hunts with his hounds all morning, drinks with his courtiers all afternoon, and sleeps with whom he pleases all night. Two hundred thousand troops stand ready to guard the safety of His Most Serene Christian Majesty. His dear wife—brilliant, beautiful, and so witty; her reply to the Abbé Arnoud, when he told her the people cried for bread, will go down in history as the bon mot of the era: "What, no bread? Then let them eat cake."

" 'Merchants catering to the carriage trade are swamped with orders for lace, perfumes, fine silk and inordinate amounts of wine, beef, mutton, coffee and all the other niceties of life that betoken a well-fed, privileged class.

" 'To monsieur's eyes it is fair indeed, but through the eyes of a common citizen of America, it is the worst of times. Have you ever visited the faubourg of Saint Antoine? No need to—for even the stylish streets of the privileged flare up with the sores of revolution.

" 'I was standing one evening last week in front of the Club de Valois, waiting for my carriage. A mob of sans-culottes came marching down the street. On the end of a pikestaff was the head of M. de Foulon, one of the king's ministers, his naked body dragged behind.

" 'His Majesty's government, despite all its apparent means of strength, is fast crumbling from waste, mismanagement, oppression, and debt.'

"Suddenly ashamed at my own frankness I stopped short.

"Save for the howling wind outside and the crackling fire within there was deathly silence.

"And then young Alexandre Lameth, a nobleman, prominent in the Club des Jacobins (this was before popular consensus put Robespierre at its head) spoke up, 'Monsieur Ambassador, we know everything you say is true, and we know we can stop this madness only if we adopt a constitution that protects the liberties of all. Tomorrow I shall renounce my titles and prerogatives. And if you will tell us what measures in your own system of government are best fitted to our present need, I shall propose them to our constituent assembly in Versailles'."

Pausing in his story, Mr. Jefferson arose from the stone bench we were sitting on and stood over me.

"Don't get up," he said, "just turn your head slightly and read the last sentence on the panel directly behind you."

It said:

"I know but one code of morality for men whether acting singly or collectively."

"Mr. Jefferson, I don't see the relevance."

"What I said to M. Lameth has never been recorded. Lafayette and his friends came to my house for what you call an off-the-record conference. But its import can be seen from items in my diary and elsewhere.

"What I said had nothing to do with the price of bread; nor did I speak but casually of the waste and profligacy of the French Government that in 1776 was in debt 37 million livres. I was not speaking of their financial bankruptcy, but of the moral bankruptcy that attends any nation which has a double standard of morals, setting one group above another. I told them there should be but one code for all. This they did not have. Louis allowed his favorites to impose the corvée, use lettres de cachet, profit from the collection of taxes and put peasants to the inquisition.

"This absolute power of the favorites absolutely corrupted the favorites.

"If it hadn't been for diplomatic immunity, I'm sure Louis XVI would have clapped me in the Bastille for my frankness, along with the worthy patriots who came to my house. As it was, they all went to the guillotine (except Lafayette and one other who escaped). They were sent not by Louis, but by the democratic consensus they espoused."

THE CORVÉE AGAIN

Again I interrupted. "What do our businessmen care about the French corvée? I know the corvée forced a man to donate a certain number of days each year (or pay the equivalent in cash) to some overlord for the privilege of working. But in America everybody has the right to work without paying tribute to anyone."

"Everybody?" asked Mr. Jefferson.

"Well, in 19 States they can; and several State constitutions guarantee it."

"The liberals have promised to impose the corvée here in America, haven't they?" asked Mr. Jefferson.

"I suppose so, if you want to put it that way. You also said something about trial by jury. You know everybody in America has the right of trial by jury. Due process interposes a judge and a judicial proceeding between the citizen and the coercion of the state. It is done so that an objective mind might weigh the facts before assessing a penalty or inflicting a burden.

"The right to punish is too precious to entrust to those whose job it is to prosecute."

Mr. Jefferson smiled. "So far as your businessman is concerned, isn't your Federal Trade Commission policeman, judge, and jury combined?"

"Well, Mr. Jefferson, we are supposedly a nation on the move. We can't be bothered with the law's cumbersome delays. Certainly you don't mean to say your criticism of Louis XVI's lettres de cachet and inquisition applies to us?"

"Not if you are a burglar, a bank robber, a Senator, a Congressman, a professor, or anyone else not engaged in interstate commerce. But if you are a businessman, watch out. You may be put to the inquisition, and your company may be subjected to a $100 a day penalty if you fail to respond promptly. The Federal Trade Commission has so ruled.

"As for lettres de cachet, in some States a businessman may be held without benefit of counsel and without trial by a government agent (not a policeman) until he answers questions pertaining to the economy.

"You know," Mr. Jefferson went on, "some politicians who publicly cry for the illiterate's right to vote, privately confide in the bosom of their own intellectual gatherings, 'only the elite are fit to govern.' Politicians pay the price of hypocrisy for election, just as employees of corporations pay the price of silent acquiescence for Government contracts.

"Why shut the door on all voices except consensus? Is it for fear one's soul might hear and come out and make a scene?"

Mr. Jefferson was obviously moved. As I looked over his bent shoulders, the tall white pillars of the entrance made a frame for the sharp, white needle of the Washington Monument, against the blue-black sky.

FACING LOUIS XVI'S PROBLEMS

Mr. Jefferson continued: "It is the best of times. You are producing goods and services at the rate of well over $700 billion this year. When the Great Society has reached the apex of material utility, man will have gained the whole world. He may be rich in everything but himself.

"Yet it is the worst of times. America faces many of the same problems today that beset France in the days of Louis XVI. Then the monarchy was engaged in creating its own decadence. Today the Great Society is democratizing decadence. Your liberal consensus is pouring out many billions of dollars a year—much of it on 252 separate welfare programs, yet the number of illegitimate births in the last decade is more than half the entire population of America when I was born.

"Your population is increasing by leaps and bounds, but crime is increasing four times faster than your population—juvenile crime, five times faster. In New York City, public housing furnishes the disadvantaged with apartments costing $15,000 each, with tree-lined malls, playgrounds, and the other amenities of gracious living. And with more police protection assigned to it than the rest of the city, it has a crime rate even higher.

"The businessman hates the increasing role of government in the marketplace, with its political favoritism—playing one man against the other; its double standard of morals—subsidies, grants-in-aid, benefactions for some, paid by taxes from others; exceptions from antitrust laws for some, jails for others.

"When I was Vice President of the United States, we sent a peace mission to France—Gerry, Pinckney, and Marshall.

"Talleyrand's brokers, referred to in "the public prints as Messrs. X, Y, and Z, sought to obtain a bribe from them. The public indignation at the attempt to obtain a bribe from American officials was overwhelming.

"But today secret bribery, with millions of unvouchered funds, is an important part of the State Department's foreign policy. Debate either by Congress or the man on the street centers not around its morality, but are you getting your money's worth?"

With that, Mr. Jefferson bowed to me, turned and slowly made his way across the marble floor. His academic robe, his white combed wig, his stately figure, all proclaimed here, indeed, was a great and historic figure.

Once again the fog drifted in and circled about the base of the bronze statue.

A faint glow showed in the east. Mr. Jefferson walked slowly toward it.

He turned and faced me sternly for the last time:

"Your Founding Fathers gave you a republic, which guarantees a division and balancing of authority as opposed to the concentration of power of a king in a monarchy, of a demagog in a pure democracy or in an overzealous court.

"Tell our friends that until there is but one code of morality for men whether acting singly or collectively, that Government is best which governs least."

A silvery mist gathered about him. He was gone.

Joseph A. Corgan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, too often the distinguished careers of our fine civil servants pass unnoticed, and they come to mind only when we need help or advice. Occasionally, however, a man may be so distinguished in his work that time is taken to applaud his excellence, and to give him the recognition which he so richly deserves.

Yesterday, in the Department of the Interior, Joseph A. Corgan, the head of the Anthracite Division was so honored. Here is a fine man, the father of a wonderful family, who has worked 26 long years in the Bureau of Mines. He has become a friend of mine since my coming to the Congress. He has shown a profound understanding of the problems of my people in the anthracite area, and has done his best to expedite programs to help them in their need. To see him honored by receiving a gold medal and a citation for distinguished service was indeed one of the great pleasures of my life. With your permission, I will append here the citation accorded Mr. Corgan in recognition of outstanding service in conserving and developing the Nation's resources:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington.

CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE:
JOSEPH A. CORGAN

In recognition of outstanding service in conserving and developing the Nation's resources.

Mr. Corgan's career with the Bureau of Mines started in 1940 in Washington, D.C. Today, as Chief of the Division of Anthracite, he has displayed remarkable ability in carrying out responsibilities brought to the Department by passage of the Federal Mine Water Control Act, which brought responsibility for administration of mine drainage, mine subsidence, and other resource and public health and safety projects. Administration of the program and direction of research on anthracite called for great tact and resourcefulness owing to the fact that interests of citizens groups, county and municipal authorities, industrial representatives, Federal legislators, and departmental officials were often conflicting. Mr. Corgan displayed the utmost objectivity in resolving the many pressing problems brought to him by his Bureau responsibilities and his eminent and dedicated service may be measured by considering that he has directed to completion 27 drainage projects with no adverse criticism. These projects have prevented 3 billion gallons of water annually from entering mines which would have later been discharged into streams in an acid state. Currently, public health and safety projects are in progress and when completed will preserve schools, churches, utilities, and human lives from mine subsidence. Mr. Corgan has responded to the Nation's needs by conserving its resources through service of the highest degree and in recognition of this, the Department of the Interior bestows its Distinguished Service Award.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Payments and Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HUGH SCOTT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the balance-of-payments editorial which appeared in the Washington Post on April 2.

This editorial clearly points out the dilemma caused by the rising tide of inflation in this country and restrictions placed on the investment policy of American firms. U.S. industry is forced to invest its dollars in this country. If natural economic forces were permitted to act, some of this money would be invested abroad, thereby dampening the inflationary spiral.

I commend this editorial to the attention of my colleagues.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PAYMENTS AND INFLATION

Commerce Secretary John T. Connor reports that American companies, following the injunctions of the administration's voluntary balance-of-payments program, reduced their direct foreign investments in the latter part of 1965. Perhaps this news will impress skeptics, especially those in Western Europe, who doubted that the Government would reduce the outflow of investment funds by persuasion. But it is hardly to be welcomed by those who are concerned about this country's balance-of-payments position over the long run and the immediate threat of domestic inflation.

For 1965 the outflow for direct foreign investments is estimated at $3.3 billion, but the income or receipts from direct investments were $4.1 billion, thus leaving a surplus of $0.8 billion. That surplus, however, seriously understates the contribution of direct investments to this country's balance-of-payments position. As direct investments increase, exports also rise as American companies supply equipment and semifinished products to their overseas affiliates.

By restricting the outflow of capital funds and compelling American affiliates to finance abroad at very high costs, the Government may be able to reduce the overall payments deficit. But the gain, if any, will be short lived. By reducing the volume of direct foreign investment below the desired level, the Government is compelling American enterprise to forgo profitable ventures. Lost investment opportunities—and the exports that would have resulted from them—will weaken this country's payments position in the future.

Restricting the outflow of direct investment funds also conflicts with the Government's efforts to check inflationary pressures. Corporate funds that cannot flow overseas where prospective profit rates are higher will be invested in this country at a time when the rate of capital formation is so high as to threaten price stability. Without restrictions, a rise in the outflow of capital funds, together with the deterioration of the trade balance that typically occurs during booms, would tend to check inflation.

European attacks on the dollar and this Government's unwise commitment to eliminate the payments deficit by restricting capital movements have inhibited the operations of the mechanisms by which payments imbalances are efficiently adjusted. In a more rationally ordered world, one in which liberal economic principles were granted more than lipservice, the balance-of-payments adjustment mechanism could be an effective check against inflation.

Hearings Scheduled at Des Moines, Iowa, on Legislation To Prohibit Large-Scale Packer-Feeding Operations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BERT BANDSTRA
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. BANDSTRA. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks from today, on April 21, hearings will begin in Des Moines, Iowa, on H.R. 12115, a bill which I have introduced to prohibit the large-scale feeding of livestock by meatpacking firms and retail chainstores engaged in meatpacking operations.

The hearings, to be held before the Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains of the House Agriculture Committee, are scheduled for the morning and afternoon of both April 21 and 22 in the house chamber of the Iowa State Capitol Building.

In my view, a careful and objective congressional inquiry into packer-feeding operations is badly needed and I am hopeful that the field hearings in Des Moines will provide the subcommittee with valuable and detailed information on this subject.

For those who may be interested, I am including in my remarks a notice regarding the Des Moines hearings:

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON H.R. 12115

Hearings on H.R. 12115, a bill by Representative BERT BANDSTRA, of Iowa, to prohibit large-scale feeding of livestock by meatpacking firms and retail chainstores engaged in meatpacking operations, will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, April 21, and Friday, April 22.

The hearings will be before the Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains of the House Committee on Agriculture and will be conducted in the house chamber of the Iowa State Capitol Building. The subcommittee plans to hear testimony during the morning and afternoon of both April 21 and 22. The exact time schedule for the hearings will be announced later.

Anyone wishing to testify should, at their earliest convenience, write or phone: Mr. Fred McLain, State Office, U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, third floor, Iowa Building, Des Moines, Iowa (phone: area code 515, 284-4213).

The subcommittee will make every effort to hear oral testimony from all witnesses. However, in the event a large number of persons wish to appear, this may prove impossible. Therefore, it is requested that all prospective witnesses prepare a written statement of their views to submit to the subcommittee, in case they cannot be heard orally.

Also, whenever possible, it would be helpful if witnesses provide 12 additional copies of their prepared statements to the subcommittee for use by its members during the hearings.

The subcommittee will hold hearings on H.R. 12115 in Washington, D.C., at a date to be announced later. The purpose of the field hearings at Des Moines, in part, is to obtain the views of those who might not be able to come to Washington. However, the subcommittee will hear testimony or accept statements during the field hearings from any individual, organization, or firm with an interest in this legislation.

H.R. 12115, which would amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, provides for (1) banning livestock feeding by packing firms, or by retail chainstores engaged in meatpacking operations, with more than $1 million in annual gross sales; (2) barring any officer or director of such firms, or any owner of more than 5 percent of the stock in such a firm, from engaging in livestock feeding; and (3) prohibiting such firms from purchasing livestock for slaughter by means of feeding contracts with individual farmers.

Verrazzano Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, I take particular pleasure in joining with my Italian-American friends in paying tribute to Giovanni da Verrazzano whose discoveries played an important part in our American history.

On or about April 17, 1524, this daring and adventurous Florentine navigator sailed his ship into New York Harbor and sent a small boat through the narrows to explore upper New York Bay.

The widespread public interest in Verrazzano and appreciation of his important contribution to the development of our country motivated the issuance of a commemorative stamp to honor his name in 1964. Also, in 1964, a suspension bridge across the narrows of New York Harbor was completed, appropriately bearing the name of Verrazzano.

When we honor Verrazzano for his great deeds, we also think of the hundreds of other great men of Italian birth or descent who have done so much for America. There is no more difficult decision men can make than to leave their homeland, and their family ties, to begin a new life in another land. Our Nation's strength has been built by many groups from many lands. No group has contributed more—few so much—as the sons and daughters of Italy.

Respect for the American Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MASTON O'NEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a bill to make it a criminal offense, punishable by a fine up to $10,000 or imprisonment up to 5 years, to publicly desecrate the flag of the United States at any place.

You will recall that I stated in a speech on the House floor that my action followed a recent shameful incident in my district which resulted in the public and deliberate desecration of the American flag.

When I returned to my office, I found on my desk a copy of the Cordele Dispatch, the daily newspaper from the city where demonstrators pulled down the flags of the United States and the State of Georgia and made a public display of tearing them.

I found in that newspaper a column by E. W. "Sassyfrass" Mathews, one of the most respected editors in the Second District of Georgia. In a cogent manner, Mr. Mathews describes his respect for the American flag, the shameful desecration of that symbol of freedom, and the need for making such action a first-class Federal offense. I would like to share his column with my colleagues:

E. W. "Sassyfrass" Mathews Says

This writer can remember as a child how he was taught, both at school, at church, and at home to respect the American flag and the many things it stood for.

He can remember how, during World War I, men from all parts of the United States bled and died for the principles of democracy.

He can remember World War II, the Korean conflict (as it was termed by Mr. Truman) too—not to mention the present unpleasantness in Vietnam today—when his own sons and the sons of many friends went away to war to defend the flag of these United States—the very symbol of freedom througout the world.

On Thursday afternoon, in front of the Crisp County Courthouse, in full view of Cordele police officers, deputy sheriffs, and so we understand at least one agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the desecration of the U.S. flag by a bunch of hoodlums, under the guise of civil rights, took place.

When a country, and its people are forced to put up with the burning of draft cards by a bunch of lily-livereds, acts of violence, civil disobedience and desecration of the American flag, then that country is really in a serious state of affairs.

Desecration of the flag is only a misdemeanor under Georgia law. It should be a first-class Federal offense, although we understand there is no such law on the pages of the FBI manual.

The perpetrators of this desecration of the American flag should be apprehended—even if it costs millions of dollars such as spent in Mississippi and Alabama to bring similar culprits to the bar of justice.

We further believe that it is time for the Johnson administration to take some positive action toward sparing peaceful cities and counties from such disgraceful and communistic actions as those perpetrated here this week.

It is illegal for students to be out of school, it is illegal to desecrate the flags of the United States of America, the great sovereign State of Georgia, and it is illegal to destroy public or personal property, so says the laws of these United States.

It is time we in Crisp County started arrest proceedings against students absent from classrooms—as well as their parents—and carry the proceedings through to the full extent of the courts.

It is time some of our school officials refrain from using the TV, the radio, and out-of-town newspapers to make statements pertaining to what is happening in Crisp County, and took legal action (as the law provides) against such actions, instead of lengthy explantations through the aforementioned news media.

It is time to call the Justice Department into Cordele and Crisp County, so that we as citizens may learn from that branch of the Federal Government if we have any rights, or if we are a communistic state without knowledge of the change in government.

The Guessing Game

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the guessing game of whether or not there will be an increase in taxes has now become one of how big the increase will be.

Of course, many of us would prefer that there would be no increase at all, and we have suggested that Federal spending be cut instead.

These are my feelings and also those expressed in an editorial in the Johnson City Press-Chronicle, which I would like to insert at this point in the Record:

[From the Johnson City (Tenn.) Press-Chronicle, Apr. 5, 1966]

The Tax Jungle

Inexorably, that April 15 deadline creepeth up.

And the struggle with the 1040's grows more fitful.

Moreover, suffering taxpayers have hanging over their heads the possibility of a further blow. Hardly a day passes that some Federal official, from the President down, doesn't say a tax increase is likely.

Then, beginning May 1, the system of withholding is going to change. It's supposed to make a fellow's books balance better at the end of the year, but right now it just adds to the general confusion.

Whether the President will go through with the rate increase is an interesting question. He is reluctant to do so because it is an election year, and Congressmen running for reelection always make handy targets for frustrated voters. It happens that most of these Congressmen belong to the President's party.

Timely tax cuts in 1964 and 1965 clearly spurred the current economic expansion, thus validating one thesis of the "new economics." It remains in the realm of theory whether a timely and moderate tax increase can dispel the present inflationary fever without chilling the boom entirely.

Amid the signs of spring, however, there are few indications that the heated-up economy will simmer down of its own accord. There are many indications that the temperature is not only going higher but going higher faster.

Since only a few in Congress dare to talk about cutbacks in Federal spending, and since wage and price controls appear to be out of the question at this time, an across-the-board tax hike begins to loom as inevitable sooner or later. Given the choice, most taxpayers surely would prefer a Federal spending cut instead.

The Examined Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, in the press and on the air there has been much criticism of the administration's request for funds to implement various Great Society programs. These dissenters claim that with a conflict in Vietnam demanding our resources, efforts to improve living conditions for the poverty stricken and underprivileged in our country should be left by the wayside.

It is paradoxical that public funds for the military are easily appropriated, but public funds for the disadvantaged are begrudgingly spent.

An article which appeared in the April issue of U.S. Catholic appraises our current standards for spending and looks searchingly into our moral attitudes.

For the benefit of those who may have missed reading this article, I am including it in the Congressional Record, as follows:

The Examined Life—One Way of Looking at Everyday Manners and Morals

Although opinions are sharply divided concerning our future policy in Vietnam, hardly any American disputes the multibillion expenditure to carry on the war there. Some, of course, grumble at the size of our national budget but even these would not want lives to be lost or the pursuit of military aims to be frustrated for lack of the arms or supplies needed.

Understandably but still, ironically, we can always seem to find the money when our national security is threatened, yet we gasp when a President asks even a tenth of our military budget to combate disease, water and air pollution, the strangulation of cities due to inadequate mass transportation and even (or should I say, especially) the steady disintegration of people trapped for generation after generation in a poverty culture.

Congressmen who wouldn't dare raise even an eyebrow in opposition to the appropriations demanded by the military engage in shameless demagoguery and conscienceless log rolling when multibillion-dollar programs to raise the living standards of the less fortunate in this country are suggested. The many citizens who are doctrinaire in espousing a balanced Federal budget and throb with anger when a really substantial program for social welfare is budgeted, sensibly but inconsistently have no difficulty in supporting deficit financial appropriations for pursuing the war in Vietnam and for military preparedness.

There is a parallel in business conduct of the industrial barons who reigned in the early years of this century. Recognizing that industrial expansion in a capitalist society is possible only if abundant borrowed capital is used (deficit financing, if you will), they didn't hesitate for a moment to borrow heavily for plant expansion and for development of new processes. When, on the other hand, a few beleaguered social reformers suggested that decent wages be paid to workers and working conditions be improved, the industrial tycoons were aghast. "Where's the money to come from?" they asked. "You can see that we can't afford that."

Some of the people who predicted national bankruptcy when Franklin Roosevelt proposed an annual budget of $15 billion are still predicting doom in the face of Lyndon Johnson's $110 billion budget. Meanwhile the gross national product continues its fantastic growth. This is certainly not to say that there isn't a limit. Fiscal prudence is surely a virtue and in a budget the size of our national budget, there is bound to be great waste. But prudence, fiscal or otherwise, is a lower order of virtue than charity. And if, as we always do, we are able to find the money to fight wars consonant with our national purpose, we can find the money to provide decent living conditions for all our people.

Along the same lines and in the name of fiscal prudence, the General Accounting Office, watchdog of the Federal budget, has recently issued a 56-page report denouncing the Public Housing Authority for, among other things, permitting balconies on several recent housing projects in Washington. The GAO has also strongly criticized such "extravagances" as "outside ornamentation, unusual design for building walls, ornamental walls and planter curbs and community facilities."

In fairness to the General Accounting Office, the agency was even more scathing in its criticism of the $96 million House of Representatives Office Building, the most costly building in the history of the world. Needless to say, however, its criticism of the latter will fall on deaf ears while its criticism of the Public Housing Authority has already been headlined gleefully in the "poor we shall always have with us" press.

One commentator noted that the restrictions imposed on such extravagances are "based on the assumption that the poor deserve only minimum accommodations, presumably to punish them for their poverty."

Practically, these economies are illusory because the projects are so ugly and institutional-looking that many cities refuse to vote bond issues to meet their share of the cost.

But that's what comes from allocating public funds in the spirit of the tourist who tosses coins to the native divers.

Rollcalls During Leave of Absence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, on April 4, 1966, by unanimous consent of my colleagues in the House, I was granted a leave of absence for April 4, 5, and 6, 1966, for observance of the Jewish holiday of Passover—Festival of Freedom.

Accordingly, I was unable to be present during the vote on the Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966, on Wednesday, April 6, 1966. Had I been present, I would have voted yea, and I was pleased that the act was passed by the House by the overwhelming vote of 393 to 1.

I have supported efforts during both the 1st and 2d sessions of the 89th Congress, to achieve comparability in wages for Federal employees and while this principle still has not been achieved, it is my hope that Congress will be able to take greater strides in this direction during the remainder of this session and in the next Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to record my views on the other items of legislation approved by the House on April 6, 1966. By a vote of 387 to 0, the House extended through May 31, 1966, the initial period for enrolling under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged. More than 86 percent of our senior citizens have signed up for the medicare program which acknowledges that only by getting the necessary facts to the people can we achieve a response such as this. The bill as passed will give the Social Security Administration 2 additional months to reach the remaining 14 percent of the elderly who have not yet signed up. Some because they have not been reached and others because they have been given incorrect information about medicare. It would have provided me a great pleasure to have voted "yea" with my colleagues on rollcall 58, had I been present.

The other items passed by the House on April 6, 1966, were H.R. 14215, relating to appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies, and H.R. 14266, relating to appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967. I would have voted "yea" on both appropriation measures; however, I would have supported the motions to recommit these measures with instructions to insert a provision that expenditure shall be limited to 95 percent of the total net expenditures estimated in the budget for these purposes in 1967.

I would have voted "yea" on the motions to recommit because I believe that it would not be unreasonable to ask these departments and agencies to cut their budgets by 5 percent. The areas where the cuts would be made would have been left to be decided by the departments and agencies involved. In the event that circumstances rendered it impossible for the agency to meet the mandate of the Congress, it is always possible for the agency to return with a request for a supplemental appropriation.

The present economic situation justifies such action and I believe Congress should scrutinize appropriations measures as closely as possible so that we can channel Government expenditures into those areas which require the highest priority. This can be done without abandoning any of our commitments abroad and our obligations at home. Five percent is a small percentage—a good, hard look at our expenditures—running a "tight ship" while we initiate programs which are designed to benefit all the people—could produce the desired results.

I firmly believe that our President is as much against waste and mismanagement as any Member of Congress and any citizen of these United States. He has asked agency heads and Government departments to cut costs. The Congress could have helped carry this forward.

Saigon Dock Snarl

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, following is an article by the nationally syndicated columnist, Mr. Victor Riesel, which discusses the Saigon dock snarl.

As a member of the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Foreign Operations, I have been most interested in the problems described in this column, and call them to the attention of the Members.

Mr. Riesel's article follows:

THE SAIGON DOCK SNARL

WASHINGTON.—Four ace longshoremen, who can unsnarl and outsmart anything and anybody when need be, have been in Saigon for 3 months trying to unchoke that port of entry for soldiers, gun, and food.

Now they are looking homeward. They want out, though they pledged themselves to stay for at least 6 months.

It is not the heat. It's the heat they just could not generate to move the Vietnamese portside bureaucracy, to melt the glut, to unravel the redtape, to wipe out tens of millions of dollars worth of black market pilferage.

They are saying to their longshoremen's union, which dispatched them there: One does not have to be a hawk or a dove to loathe vultures.

Word of their sentiment, and reports from National Martime Union (NMU) Vice President Mel Barisic that some 40 percent of American AID cargo is speeding into the Vietnam black market, has angered some probe-minded Congressmen.

It should. If the labor leaders' estimates are correct—and they know a dock problem when they smell one from near or far—at least $120 million of some $300 million worth of aid is being stolen.

One investigator, whose men have interviewed the New York longshoremen and maritime union leaders, was aghast over the discovery that the General Accounting Office (GAO) of our Government has not had a "physical presence" in Vietnam in almost 3 years.

Yet almost $1 billion worth of civilian aid has been shipped over.

The congressional probers are led by Representative JOHN MOSS, who has had long conferences with the GAO directors. It is their job to make certain that every Federal dollar spent gets audited.

Actually, the billion dollars which have gone to Vietnam have gotten only a light once-over. No "Inspector General" of AID, which authorizes the shipments, has been in Vietnam "in 15 months," Representative Moss told this columnist.

There will be a permanent GAO headquarters in Saigon from now on, Mr. Moss was assured. But he and some of his colleagues want to see for themselves what's happening to the huge tonnage of costly civilian goods.

The special congressional squad will fly to Vietnam shortly to ask why the United States is fighting on two fronts—the military and the black market.

Who sells us short? Who are the black marketeers? Why is there no commodity control system?

There certainly is a congressional storm brewing, Representative Paul Fino writes:

"You are correct in saying that our Vietnamese allies are ridden with graft and corruption. Black market dollars are bankrolling the Vietcong."

Senators have heard that, despite reports of speedier unloading in Saigon and other Vietnam ports, there still are scores of ships so backlogged through inefficient and sometimes deliberately stalled unloading by local workers that the United States is losing $1 million daily in stalled vessels.

There will be louder protests from inside labor, too. NMU leader Joe Curran, his executive assistant William Perry, and Vice President Barisic are flying over to see what can be done for their hundreds of seamen immobilized aboard the idle ships awaiting a turn at a harbor berth.

When all the grim reports are in, the noise will be sufficiently loud to drown out the roar of guns over there. Perhaps, then, some of those in Saigon will realize that some of us here know there is a war on.

Albert Einstein

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, March 14, 1966, at ceremonies in Princeton, N.J., a commerative stamp was issued in honor of Albert Einstein.

One of the speakers at this ceremony was my good friend and colleague, the Honorable Frank Thompson, Jr., Fourth District, New Jersey. When I came to Congress in 1959, Congressman Thompson was most kind and considerate in every way. I greatly appreciate his guidance and cherish his friendship.

I commend his excellent remarks, which follow, to the attention of my colleagues.

Remarks of Honorable Frank Thompson, Jr., Democrat, of New Jersey, at Ceremony at Princeton University To Commemorate Issuance of the Stamp To Honor Albert Einstein, Monday, March 14, 1966

I am not going ot talk to you this morning about Einstein the physicist: I am no more able to add to what Professor Oppenheimer has said on that subject than any of the thousands who waited for 4 hours for the SS *Rotterdam* on the day 45 years ago when he first arrived in New York, and who lined Second Avenue for 2 miles just to see him and cheer.

I am not going to talk to you about him as a man I knew: I only met him once, nearly 20 years ago, while a few of you here today were his friends, and many of you remember him during the years at Princeton, sailing on Carnegie Lake or walking from Mercer Street to Fuld Hall.

I only want to say one thing this morning about the uniqueness of Einstein, and it is not a personal thing: it's not about what he meant to his fellow scientists or what he meant to the friends and disciples who loved him: it's about what he meant to those who didn't understand his work and who didn't know him, but to whom his name was as familiar as an 8-cent stamp—because that is the most important reason for commemorating him in this way—to try to keep alive a little of the inspiration that the idea of Einstein was to the rest of us.

The idea of Einstein that was born in the public imagination in the years after the experiment at Principe, delivered by the enthusiastic midwifery of the uninhibited press of the 1920's, was not originally the idea of Einstein the Zionist, although his importance to the movement as a symbol of the best in Jewish culture contributed to his public following: It was not originally the idea of Einstein the German speaking out against militarism and dictatorship, although this element grew during the years when he was a prime target of Nazi invective, and was evident, too, in the years after the First War when his first visits to London and Paris took place in an atmosphere of tension which was invariably dissolved by his presence: It was not originally the idea of Einstein the apostle of peace and the league, although this image grew stronger as he spoke out with increasing urgency against the tragedy of the nuclear arms race. All these causes drew strength from his name, but the power of his name and of the idea of Einstein had more mysterious origins that any of these.

I spent some time one afternoon last week trying to recapture that idea—an effort of imagination and retrospection, because today there is nothing comparable to that phenomenon of sudden, worldwide notoriety being won by the father of an idea not only incomprehnsible to all but a few but without even any foreseeable practical consequences. As I thought about this paradox, I sent for the New York Times for April 1921, and read through the accounts of Einstein's first tour here with Chaim Weizmann. As I read the paradox seemed to be confirmed: It was precisely the incomprehensibility of Einstein that captured the imagination; everywhere during those public appearance he was badgered by reporters and by eager questioners in packed lay audiences for a statement of his theory, and everywhere the more delphic his replies, the more delighted were his listeners.

The spectacle of Einstein as one of the earliest crazes of the 1920's has its ludicrous side: There was no one to whom it seemed more ludicrous than to Einstein himself. Although with his perfect gentleness, he played the part of the mystic on these occasions with an indulgent gusto, especially when the act brought contributions to his beloved Weizmann and the Palestine Foundation Fund. But I prefer to think of the phenomenon in a different way: for millions of people whose minds were virgin in terms of abstract thought—unawakened—the idea of Einstein was the most vivid intimation in their lives of the scope and power of the human mind: for millions of people whose acceptance of the world around them was amorphous and unquestioning, the idea of Einstein was an intimation of an order and a vaster reality of which they could otherwise have had no glimpse. The innocent incomprehension of those millions as they listened to him and read about him and talked about him was neither ludicrous nor vulgar: it was as though an audience hopelessly blind from birth listened to one who could see describing the beauty of the world. Not even knowing what it was to see the sort of reality that Einstein saw, people were nevertheless given hope and pride in humanity by the idea of him.

This is the paradox of Einstein the public figure: his memory will not fade among his fellow scientists—he has left them memorials enough: but his public memory will fade, and with it his unique inspiration: we welcome this fittingly beautiful stamp because it will contribute to keeping alive that memory and inspiration. That disquieting inspiration is well conveyed in the closing lines of a poem Archibald MacLeish wrote on Einstein in 1927: I should like to close with those lines this morning.

"Like a foam
His flesh is withered and his shriveling
And ashy bones are shattered on the dark.
But still the dark denies him. Still withstands
The dust his penetration and flings back
Himself to answer him.
Which seems to keep something inviolate.
A living something."

Humane Course

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Philadelphia Inquirer has stated editorially that:

> The quick action by President Johnson to get an extension of the medicare deadline was, in our estimation, the only fair and humane course to take.

The paper points out:

> There is still the possibility that substantial numbers of the elderly are in danger of being left out of full medicare coverage merely because they failed to understand the law or because they are out of touch with the everyday life of the community.

The editorial on this timely subject will be of interest to my colleagues and with this in mind I offer it in its entirety for inclusion in the Record.

Extend the Medicare Signup Deadline

The quick action by President Johnson to get an extension of the medicare deadline was, in our estimation, the only fair and humane course to take. There is still the possibility that substantial numbers of the elderly are in danger of being left out of full medicare coverage merely because they failed to understand the law or because they are out of touch with the everyday life of the community.

It must be remembered that many of the elderly do lead isolated lives, even in crowded neighborhoods. The almost overpowering inclination to retreat within themselves, to become hermits, so to speak, existing apart from active people, is one of the tragic aspects of old age which medicare is, in fact, designed to offset.

The vast majority of persons whose 65th birthdays occurred before January 1 have signed up. But of those who haven't, it is thought that about a million across the Nation are confused, misinformed, or not informed at all about the opportunity they are missing. An exhaustive search has been made, but not all the obscure possibilities have been covered.

Meanwhile, it should be understood that those who have reached 65 after January 1 can sign up any time for 3 months after their birthday month. Anybody in this group who has not signed up should do it at once. And those who are approaching 65 should understand that they can sign up any time during a 7-month period starting 3 months before their birthday month and lasting 3 months afterwards.

The Thursday, March 31, deadline applied only to those who became 65 before January 1 and for the medical insurance portion of the medicare program. This covers 80 percent of doctors' bills, with a $50 deductible provision. Persons over 65 pay a $3 monthly premium which is matched by the Government. Coverage for hospitalization is automatic so there is no signup deadline.

Watershed Planning Funds Should Be Released

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Congress acted wisely 2 years ago in creating the watershed protection program to preserve and develop this Nation's natural resources.

In my opinion, however, the entire watershed program has been seriously jeopardized by recent action of the Bureau of the Budget in limiting to 100 the number of projects to be funded with the $5.7 million approved last year for this purpose by Congress.

I therefore am introducing today a resolution requiring the Budget Bureau to fulfill the intent of Congress by releasing all funds allocated for watershed project planning this fiscal year, ending June 30.

Since its establishment in 1954, the watershed protection program has relied upon local initiative to stimulate cooperative local, State and Federal planning and financing.

My home State of Indiana has been particularly diligent in this respect. As a matter of fact, eventual local and State money devoted to watershed projects in Indiana will total about $51 million. This figure is just $15 million short of equalling the Federal Government's share.

The accomplishments of these programs are widely known, but bear repeating.

Watershed programs help save lives and property that otherwise would be destroyed by floods.

They provide much needed recreational facilities for a constantly increasing population and help develop fish and wildlife habitats.

They serve to enlarge municipal water supplies.

They store irrigation water and thereby make significant contributions to our agricultural economy.

Now, however, these valuable and beneficial achievements are being threatened with severe curtailment by the Budget Bureau.

At the present time, 28 watershed projects in 18 States are ready for planning authorization. Another 18 projects will be ready in the next few weeks.

Of these 46 projects, 3 are located in Indiana, all of them in the Ninth Congressional District which is being so ably served by my distinguished colleague, LEE HAMILTON.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] knows firsthand how vital these watershed projects are to the people of his district, my State and our Nation.

I share his dismay at action by the Budget Bureau which would mean that only 10 of 46 watershed projects will be authorized to proceed with planning funds.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] recently introduced a joint resolution which would remove the planning limitation imposed by the Bureau of the Budget. It would permit those programs ready for planning authorization to move ahead.

I agree this limitation should be lifted and am today introducing an identical resolution in hopes that Congress will see fit to insure that its intent with respect to watershed programs is honored.

Visa to All Outdoors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, in its report on the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, the House Committee on Appropriations stipulated that it expects the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to be more aggressive in encouraging the general public to support the recreational programs established under the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

I fully subscribe to this recommendation, but I also feel that Members of Congress themselves have an obligation to utilize the facilities of their own offices in giving attention to these projects. In doing so, we will not only open new vistas to families and individuals who are not aware of the excellent recreation spots already available on Government lands, but also make possible the development of new areas as a consequence of the increased interest on the part of our people.

Specifically, the committee wants to step up by manifold the sale and use of Federal recreation area entrance permits. While day use and temporary permits may be obtained by infrequent users of public sites, there are maximum advantages for everyone who purchases the annual permit at $7 per car, or per person for those 16 years of age and over. Designated "Operation Golden Eagle," it has been described by American Forests magazine as the "visa to all outdoors." These cards, which will serve as passkeys to more than 7,000 Government recreation areas for an unlimited number of times between April 1, 1966, and March 31, 1967, may be purchased through the American Automobile Association, at the entry point of Federal recreation installations, or by mail at the Bureau of Recreation, box 7763, Washington, D.C., 20024.

The outstanding feature of this program is that receipts are earmarked for the recreation facilities so badly needed in this growing country. Sixty percent of the total income goes for improving recreational areas in the States, and the remainder is used to expand Federal recreation programs. So far as I am concerned, no more efficient and effective pay-as-you-go method of operation has ever been devised.

The Committee on Appropriations also directed the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and other agencies to work out arrangements between the Land and Water Conservation Fund program and others enacted by Congress to provide financial assistance for recreation. In referring expressly to the Appalachian Regional Development Act, the committee points up a cooperative effort which can be of monumental value in helping to enhance the year-around recreational advantages of Pennsylvania. The natural resources and human resources of our State were largely instrumental in expediting the transformation of a young nation into the world's greatest agricultural and industrial power, and now we offer the facilities needed for physical, mental, and moral relaxation and stimulation.

The golden eagle permit is a guide to healthful living, and all Americans should go all out for this ticket to all outdoors.

General Accounting Office

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, since its creation in 1921 the General Accounting Office has served this Nation ably and well as the watchdog of the Treasury.

I submit for the RECORD the following editorial from the April 1, 1966, editions of the Chicago Sun-Times:

SAVED $186,780,000

The annual report of the General Accounting Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, has been published. Once again the GAO has saved the taxpayers a great sum of money. Through refunds, collections, and other measurable benefits, the saving was $186,780,000 for fiscal 1965. The GAO modestly points out that in addition "many significant financial benefits" were realized that could not be easily measured.

We have called attention to the GAO's work on numerous occasions, usually when one of its reports points up a particularly dramatic case of waste. But much of the GAO's work is routine, pick-and-shovel labor. Each year it sifts through millions of bills of lading and transportation requests; makes thousands of legal decisions and settles many thousands of claims, both for and against the United States. It makes hundreds of audit reports to the Congress and testifies before congressional committees as part of its work.

The GAO was created by Congress as a nonpolitical, nonpartisan agency to act in the behalf of Congress in examining the manner in which Government agencies discharge their financial responsibilities. It has, by and large, done splendid work. This year, as has become its habit, the GAO spent less money to operate than was appropriated, about $1,300,000 less. It continued to cut back on its employment. Over the past 10 years the GAO has increased its production while cutting back employment in its office by 25 percent.

There is a moral there for other Government agencies. But we doubt that it will be seen—or appreciated.

Gov. Robert E. Smylie

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the April 1966 edition of Washington World contains an interesting and stimulat-portrait of Gov. Robert E. Smylie, of Idaho. Governor Smylie is chairman of the Republican Governors Conference and one of the foremost progressive leaders in the Republican Party today.

I think that this article by Lee Belser is must reading for all Republicans concerned about the future of their party and under unanimous consent I include it in the Record at this point.

Robert E. Smylie in the Circle

(By Lee Belser)

Gov. Robert E. Smylie, of Idaho, is a tall, lanky, easy-going westerner and one of the most astute strategists and administrators in the GOP. He is a fellow Hubert H. Humphrey may have to reckon with in 1968.

Smylie, whose programs and reforms, carried out during a unique 11-year tenure as Idaho's chief statesman, is not saying yea or nay to queries about his vice-presidential ambitions, but he is not adverse to the idea and there is much talk of teaming him with Gov. George Romney of Michigan on a Romney-Smylie ticket. Republican stringpullers believe Smylie has a formidable vote-getting potential for as a moderate, he appeals to the East as well as to the West and yet he is one westerner (Mark Hatfield, of Oregon is another) who has managed to attain this rapport with the eastern establishment without losing his western identity.

The 51-year-old Iowa-born Governor achieved a national image of sorts when, following the 1964 election, he led the fight for the dismissal of Dean Burch as National Republican Chairman. One of his chief claims to fame, however, is his blazing of a new trail for the alinement of GOP Governors across the Nation as a solid force in his party. Such accomplishments will not hurt him should he be tapped for the vice-presidential nomination; neither will the progressive administration he has conducted in Idaho and the fact that never has it been besmirched by a whisper of scandal.

Explaining what has made so many westerners simple conservatives while he personally is of another view, Smylie said, "We're growing, and as we grow these new governments will realize that we have to have proper conditions of growth; that they, too, need a government that governs. But now it's too early."

Smylie's intense pride in his State and the West in general is understandable. He is a scion of the great outdoors and the mountains, the valley streams, the timber and the wheat are his intrinsic inheritance. Although spawned in Cherokee County, Iowa, he became a native of Idaho after graduating from the State College at Caldwell. He later was awarded a law degree from George Washington University. During World War II, he joined the Coast Guard and served first as an enlisted man, then won a field promotion to officer status.

Back in Idaho following the war, Smylie became active in the GOP and was appointed assistant attorney general in 1947. The same year, at the age of 33, he was appointed attorney general and later won election to the same post. He first was elected Governor in 1954 and reelected in 1958 and 1962. The latter election propelled him into an unprecedented third 4-year term and earned him seniority as Governor in the United States and over his Idaho predecessors.

He has served as chairman of the powerful Republican Governors' Association since its creation in 1963 and is one of the original members of the Federal-State Relations Committee established under President Eisenhower. He also is chairman of the Federal-State Relations Committee of the National Governors Association, a member of the Advisory Commission in Intergovernmental Relations and of the new Republican Coordinating Committee—a policymaking body for the national GOP.

As a middle-of-the-roader against numerous conservatives in the West, Smylie's success is all the more remarkable. He was a Nelson Rockefeller man rather than a Barry Goldwater supporter, but he bowed to the crowd and cast his vote for the GOP's No. 1 candidate. Testament to his popularity in his own State is the fact that he is one of the few Republicans who has emerged victorious in the face of almost overwhelming Democratic odds. Referring to a narrow election win in 1958, Smylie said laughingly, "If they had sliced the ham any thinner, I wouldn't have been in the sandwich."

SUCCESS STORY

The mere mention of his name usually brings broad smiles and clucks of appreciation from his constituency for he is credited with literally rebuilding Idaho during his three terms in office. Some major accomplishments came in the middle of the third term—a State sales tax that unshackled the growth of the two universities and the health department. He also reduced property taxes, saw to it that the parks department became professionally staffed and appropriated land for an imposing Government Mall. Earlier, Smylie created the department of commerce and development that put Idaho back on the map and earmarked a State building fund for accelerated construction of State institutions.

"We developed an awful tendency in the twenties, thirties, and forties," he said, "to brood about Idaho being a small State. There is a lot more concentration now on what we are doing and less on how we are doing it."

Smylie has a reputation for being a reasonable man with double vision—the better to see both sides of a situation. For instance, he stanchly defends the Federal system of government on the one hand and on the other he points out its flaws, particularly in the area of his pet project—State-Federal relations. Much of the blame he places squarely on the shoulders of the States.

"Our Federal system," he said, "gives evidence through its rare combination of durability and flexibility of being a most satisfactory form of government. Those of us who work at the State and local levels sometimes give too little thought to our responsibilities in the preservation and maintenance of this system. Too often, we cry out against the excessive centralization of power in Washington, but do nothing to modernize the machinery of our State and local governments so that these levels of administration can keep abreast of the needs of a new day and and a new generation.

"In short," he added, "it is my firm conviction that the States lose power to Washington simply because they refuse to accept the obligations and responsibilities of meeting the new demands of an ever more enlightened public."

Smylie declared that one of the greatest myths of all is that State governments have a less significant role to play in the lives of the American people than they once had.

"This conception," he said, "is contrary to fact and destructive to the interests of the people. Total State government expenditures for welfare, education, and the whole gamut of services traditionally performed by the States now exceeds total Federal expenditures to domestic programs."

"I think that any objective analysis of the programs," he said, "and the talent that administers these programs at the State level will show that our State governments are more sensitive to the needs of their people and better prepared to serve these needs than at any time in our Nation's history."

FEDERAL END RUN

However, Smylie deplored the sometime practice of the Federal Government to bypass State houses and deal directly in urban-county contacts.

"One of the most difficult tasks at any level of government," he stated, "is the preparation of a budget that maximizes the services that can be squeezed from available revenues. When the Federal Government bypasses State governments and deals directly with urban centers, they turn the budget processes at the city, State and Federal levels into chaos that defies logical analysis. The consequence has been a dramatic increase in expenditures for services with little or no improvement in the services performed.

"I think," he added, "that Congress and Federal administrators do a disservice to the public and to State administrations when they reject out-of-hand the idea of using existing administrative channels in the States to manage Federal programs."

A partial supporter of the Heller proposal that calls for a return to the States of certain percentages of the Federal income tax, Smylie thinks there are variations of this idea that merit consideration.

"Such a program," he declared, "has several advantages. First, I think the Johnson administration's shell game with tax reductions—now you see the reduction, now you don't—indicates there is little likelihood that the Federal Government will relinquish its grip on this most lucrative tax source. So, given this state of affairs, the best thing the States can hope for is the return of a reasonable percentage of the money collected from their citizens under the income tax. Such a program should allow maximum flexibility to the States in distributing rebated funds among State programs."

As for the possibility of constitutionally permitted establishment of multi-State agencies to solve regional problems rather than Federal Government takeover, Smylie is all for it.

"I have strongly supported the use of interstate compacts," he insisted, "whenever it seemed that joint State efforts would help solve problems that extend across State lines. I would give my support to the recently organized Mountain States Commission of Economic Development as an example.

"Most Governors," he pointed out, "are aware of the need for cooperation among the States in attacking common problems if they are to slow down the unseemly interest of Federal officials in taking over the management of any public service or program of interest to people in more than one State."

FEDERALISM

Although the Governor rejects the idea of a minimized role of the State in regard to the Federal System, he still believes there is danger of a psychological impact of federalism on citizens in this day of possibly vanishing State lines.

"As I said before," he declared, "I do not feel that the States have a lesser role to play, but this view does not blind me to the fact that the Federal Government is daily introducing itself into the lives of all citizens at an accelerating rate. I think the consequences of this tendency to become reliant on Washington is seen on every side. People begin to think in terms of receiving something for nothing and our State Governors who call on the people to pay through property taxes and sales taxes for increased services often become election casualties in a day when the model response to cries for fiscal responsibility has become an act of Congress that raises the debt. Why shouldn't the electorate become cynical under such conditions?"

Recently, Smylie was highly critical of the little publicized "super" administration plan for rural areas that was presented last month as Senate bill 2934 by Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER, Democrat, of Louisiana, saying it will "disrupt" State governments if adapted.

"This new plan by the Great Society," he said, "provides for community development district planning agencies in rural areas of the States. The districts would be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and planning agency members would be appointed by the municipal and county governments. These agencies could then apply to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for planning grants. As Governor of a predominantly agricultural State, I am well aware of and deeply concerned with the need for giving greater attention to the problems of our rural citizens, but I have the conviction that the procedures set forth in this bill will offer no relief to these problems.

"In fact," he said, "the creation of such districts may well cause an administrative tangle which would prevent any serious attempt to solve the problem by either State or Federal officials. * * * I can think of no previous occasion when this kind of superadministrative unit has done more than remove from State and local government the ability, the incentive, and finally even the will, to solve the problems that are constitutionally placed in their charge."

Smylie called the idea a "shotgun" solution that would fire a broadside of concern at a whole host of vaguely related problems and would miss the mark in solving any one of them. He suggested that rather than creating new local governments, Congress could best serve the interest of rural citizens by taking maximum advantage of the administrative capabilities of State governments.

The popular western Governor, in pursuit of a national image, has not limited himself to affairs within the boundaries of his own State. He branches out into world topics. One of his favorites is the problem of Latin America where he believes America's policies have been ill conceived and poorly executed.

"I am one of a growing number of U.S. citizens," he said, "who are sorely concerned about the inadequacies of this country's Latin American policies. In part, this deficiency has been due to official shortsightedness in not alerting the people of this Nation to the community of interests we share with our Latin neighbors. And what more dramatic evidence can I give of this shortsightedness than the failure of both presidential candidates whose home States abut upon Latin America, to acquaint the American people in the 1964 campaign, with the need for development of a long-range Latin policy?"

"As you look over the speeches of that campaign," he snorted, "you are left with the impression that Latin America is spelled Cuba."

"Without minimizing the threat that Cuba presents to our national security as a base for Communist activity," he went on, "it seems pertinent to note that Cuba in its present state can be understood in its full significance only within the framework of the political, social, and economic distress prevalent throughout Latin America. Certainly, 1966 promises that it may be a banner year for civic unrest in many Latin states."

Smylie recognizes that such organizations as "Operation Pan America," which evolved into the "Alliance for Progress," has set our sights in the right direction, but not enough has been achieved.

"Some goals have been reached," he declared, but a major one has not; namely, providing a grade school education for every child in a continent where tens of millions never get past the second grade and many never set foot in a school."

He pointed out the trade discrepancies between North and South America and suggested that the United States should offer Latin Republics trade advantages that would encourage them to diversify their economies.

"Above all," he said, "the educational development of Latin America must receive immediate attention and once a program is established it should be amply funded and operated on a 'crash priority'."

Smylie, who is up for reelection this year, has obliquely indicated he does not intend to run for the U.S. Senate. With a smile, he said:

"That's like asking a church mouse to go to sea; there's no future in it."

So far as the governorship is concerned, the wags favorite gag is, "If Smylie isn't Governor this year, his successor won't have a state of the State message because Smylie has done everything."

Croatia: Salute to Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, on April 10 Croatian nationalist groups and other friends in America will observe the 25th anniversary of the realization of Croatia's centuries-old dream—freedom and independence. It was in April 1941 that the people of that ancient and culturally endowed land were finally able to assert once more their right to pursue their own destiny. Caught up in the tragedy of World War II, nevertheless, the Croatians made good on their determination to become an independent state.

Their determination and courage in facing numerous obstacles and odds was truly a remarkable and commendable feat. The Croatians' ancient experiences as a powerful kingdom and center of influence served to inculcate in them the stamina necessary to accomplish their long-sought goal.

However, the end of World War II saw the demise of Croatian independence and now she is an integral part of Communist Yugoslavia. But to those patriots who lived through that period of Croatian resurgence, their freedom was an experience they shall never forget. It is tragic that the people of such an ancient and historically rich entity are unable to express their own will and choice so as to enjoy the blessings of freedom.

I extend best wishes to the people of Croatia as they solemnly recall that April 1941 when their fellow countrymen were successful in proclaiming an independent Croatia. To Croatia's friends in America I also extend best wishes as they observe another April and recount the glory of those few years of Croatian independence.

Consumer Protection: What Johanna Won't Read

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CATHERINE MAY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, in recent years there has been increasing talk within Congress and Government agencies about the need for consumer protection. Many legislators and Government officials are proponents of the theory that the American consumer today needs more legislation to protect his or her interests. Others of us, including myself, have felt that the emphasis should be put on consumer information and proper dissemination of this information so that our shopping public, especially the younger generation, can be given sound guidance on making wise choices at the marketplace.

One of the most articulate arguments for this school of thought was presented recently in a speech delivered by John Crichton at the Southwest Council annual meeting of the American Association of Advertising Agencies on March 16 this year in Houston, Tex. It is titled "Consumer Protection: What Johanna Won't Read."

Under unanimous consent I place the speech at this point in the RECORD:

CONSUMER PROTECTION: WHAT JOHANNA WON'T READ

(By John Crichton)

I want to talk today about consumer protection. Sometimes it seems that everyone is talking about consumer protection this year. And the consumer, alas, must sometimes feel as a sheep might feel, surrounded by a dozen shepherds. As we shall see, some of the shepherds are unnecessary, some are unnoticed, and some are uninformed.

I should like to talk about the problem of consumer protection in three respects. First, about what consumer protection now consists of, and the substantial amounts of private and public effort going into it. Second, about the nature of the consumer, and why some idealized conceptions of her are untenable in the light of what is now known. Third, about two responsibilities, the responsibility of the businessmen and the responsibility of the consumer.

Let's first take quick stock of our situation. Our economists are talking about a trillion-dollar economy, and we are approaching the three-quarter trillion.

A trillion dollars may seem a little closer here in Texas. It's a 1 followed by 12 zeroes.

A stack of 1 trillion 1 dollar bills would reach 67,866 miles—one-third of the way to the moon—because of NASA this may have unusual relevance in Houston.

Sylvia Porter once said with a trillion dollars one could buy every American family a $20,000 home, or every adult American a $9,000 limousine. Or, the trillion dollars would pay for a 4-year education in college for 100 million students, roughly every American under 35 years of age.

It's a lot of money. We're an affluent country. No people anywhere ever were better fed or better housed, and no nation ever put so much money into education, or educated such a high proportion of its people, or gave so generously to charities to improve our society and to care for its casualties.

The last 25 years have been years of growth, spectacular in industrial capacity but equally remarkable in every social respect.

Sometimes how widely shared our gains are is not appreciated. Many people do not know that the percentage of family income spent on food by the metropolitan housewife has declined 5.1 percentage points in the last 15 years. It is, in part, from this reduction in the proportion of income going to food that we have been able to buy travel and education and books.

With this preliminary, let's look at consumer protection. The last time it was carefully surveyed was in 1961. At that point, in the Federal Government, 33 departments and agencies out of 35 considered that they performed consumer protection activities. These 33 units were involved in 118 different activities either protecting the consumer or advancing the consumer interest. In these 118 activities, 65,000 full-time Federal workers were involved, and the projects cost around $953 million a year. There were an additional 135 programs being carried on by these agencies which were felt to indirectly protect or help consumer interests, and there were another 43 additional activities identified as protecting the general public but not specifically billed as consumer programs.

In all, there were 296 Federal programs listed to help the consumer.

To these must be added the State programs, the county programs, and the programs of many of our major cities.

All States, according to a 1963 report by the Committee on Government Operations, spent nearly $34 million annually on regulation of food, drugs, cosmetics, and related products.

In addition, there is the work of colleges, universities, and extension bureaus, of better business bureaus, chambers of commerce, labor unions, consumer organizations, and business—which has a wide ranging and diversified consumer information program all of its own.

A great deal is being done and has been done for years to protect and inform the consumer. Whether it is well done, or properly organized, well planned or well received, is another question. It exists. People who ignore it or talk about the need for consumer help are betting in part that their listeners don't know what's going on. This is fairly elaborate machinery.

So much for current consumer protection.

Let's talk about the consumer herself. In the first place, the consumer can be discussed in the aggregate, but it's a great mistake. Consumers are all different. They are people. Guy de Maupassant once said, "all men are alike but every woman is different."

I have resorted to statistics only because it makes the consumer comprehensible, and measurable.

Most consumers shop as if they had something more important to do.

As the latest Du Pont study shows, the average supermarket customer makes about 50 percent of her purchases on an unplanned basis. Only about 31 percent are specifically planned. The rest are either "generally planned—about 17 percent" or substitute items—about 1.8 percent. Depending on how one reads the statistics, at least half and perhaps as much as 69 percent of supermarket purchases are made as a result of a decision made in the store.

The supermarket shopper moves on impulse. How much impulse depends on the kind of product she buys. For instance, about 65 percent of the eggs are bought as a planned purchase; she had them on her list. But marshmallows, or heat and serve frozen dinners, or sponges or sponge cloths are unplanned decisions in about 75 percent of the cases.

Progressive Grocer studies consumers so that grocery store owners can lay out their stores to conform to consumer shopping patterns. Here's part of the findings about supermarket shoppers:

1. They don't spend much time in the store. Somewhere between 20 and 24 minutes.
2. They visit a lot of locations—around 50 in the store.
3. They buy from 24 to 40 items.
4. They spend from $11 to $16 on the average.
5. About two-thirds of the shoppers don't use shopping lists. Although half of upper income shoppers do.
6. Men shop faster than women. They tend to spend less.
7. A major part of the time in the store—18 to 28 percent, perhaps averaging around 25 percent—is spent in waiting or talking.

This all means that the average supermarket shopper probably buys 32 items from 50 locations and spends $13.50 in 15 to 18 minutes.

People shop in food stores because they need to shop, and because their families like food. They don't linger around. They are quite critical of the 5 to 10 minutes they may be held up at the checkout counter.

Surveys have shown, for example, that the average shopper in the supermarket spends 10 seconds in the detergents section.

What we know about shopper behavior in supermarkets is important because it suggests that the future of consumer protection is severely limited by the inability of the consumer to be interested in the subject.

There are something like 6,000 items in a supermarket. But the evidence says that the shopper buys 32 from 50 locations in 15 minutes of actual shopping. A major department gets 10 seconds' consideration. At least half the items are impulse items. And only a third of the shoppers use lists.

This is the picture of a confident consumer. If she were worried about the values and prices and quantities being offered to her, she would certainly spend more time.

She can shop fast because she feels safe in what she's doing.

Parenthetically, the stores might well wish she spent more time. The more time the shopper spends in the store, the higher is her total buying.

I left out one important item. A number of years ago a research company found a significantly high proportion of women who needed glasses, but would not wear them in supermarkets when shopping. Vanity is an important element in all personality, and in this case it works in favor of the recognizable package. For those myopic ladies who can't read the fine print.

The evidence seems to suggest that shoppers are quite well equipped to get their shopping done rapidly; that there is a minimum of confusion about what they're buying; and that most of it is not carefully planned.

The evidence doesn't square very well with the consumer protection cult. They really believe that consumers need far more protection in labeling and packaging than is now provided.

As a practical matter, this is often difficult. Let me illustrate from "What's New in Home Economics." A can of chunk-style tuna weighs 7 ounces; the same can of grated tuna weighs 6¾ ounces. Density of product makes the difference. Take pudding mix. The mixes are designed to be used with 2 cups of milk to yield four average servings. Chocolate pudding mix, of greater density, is in 4-ounce boxes; vanilla is in 3¼-ounce boxes. If the vanilla had to be packaged at 4 ounces, you'd have to add extra tablespoons of milk to the 2 cups, and the yield would be 4.9 servings. Question: Is this any less confusing or troublesome to the consumer?

After all, most consumer goods manufacturers have made a career out of trying to be as simple and carefree as possible where the consumer is concerned.

If the consumer shops rapidly and casually and confidently in the supermarket, that most influence-free and democratic of commercial institutions then what is the problem of consumer protection?

First, there is considerable evidence that most consumers consider themselves adequately protected. Last fall, in a survey in Seattle, 63 percent of a consumer sample said they did not want more protective legislation.

Second, people who work closely with consumers don't sense any demand for consumer legislation.

Glenna McGinnis, food and equipment editor for Woman's Day, told the National Food Marketing Commission that "I can count on my fingers the complaints we have had from readers on the subject of food products, packaging, etc. in the more than 25 years I have been in my present job. Readers often telephone and ask for information or help, but not to complain about products."

Willie Mae Rogers, director of the Good Housekeepng Institute, says the great problem about consumer education is not the lack of educational material, but the difficulty in getting it disseminated and used. She told the Food Marketing Commission that "there is more consumer informational and educational material available today than ever * * * there is no excuse for any woman who can read and wants to be informed, not being informed."

A Good Housekeeping survey turned up four conclusions: (1) Women do read labels; (2) they think they get the information they need from labels and packaging; (3) they would like more information on clothing labels; and (4) they have special complaints about packaging and labeling, but they apply to specific products. For instance, they complain about how hard some packages are to open.

Laura Lane, associate editor of Farmer's Wife, says farmwives want the same thing—packages which are easier to open.

It seems to me that these editors, whose particular job it is to know women and their needs, reinforce the idea that legislation is not the answer to the problem of consumer protection.

They are, by the way, far better informed than most people in Government. The Good Housekeeping Institute will get between 8,000 and 10,000 letters a month from readers. A former Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission regarded 1,100 letters a month as a rolling wave of reaction.

What is the problem of consumer protection?

Perhaps part of it is to realize the truth of Miss Rogers' argument that people who want information get it.

A second part is to realize that people ignore information. Even very important information. For example, in a poll published last summer, 28 percent didn't know that China was a Communist country. And 2 years ago, in a public opinion survey, 43 percent didn't know that Vietnam was in Asia.

It's hard to imagine, with every newspaper and television station and radio station, and nearly every national magazine, flooded with stories about China and Vietnam, that this could be true. But many people are untouched by events, and relatively immune to information.

A third part is to realize that people have a way of responding which is very different from what is expected. People change more slowly than products. People don't necessarily keep pace with technology.

Let me tell you about the manufacturer of instant mashed potatoes whose package had detailed directions and a specific technique for best results: use cold milk, and beat the potatoes for just so many minutes—beat them any more and they got sticky.

Unfortunately, every housewife knew you could only use hot milk in making mashed potatoes and that the more you beat them the better they were. She could not be told differently. The product failed because housewives failed, and the product was withdrawn from the market.

Charlotte Montgomery, a columnist for Good Housekeeping, says packages are often thoughtlessly designed, by men who don't realize housewives will need bifocals to read the package, or by an engineer whose language is incomprehensible to her. She wonders how many manufacturers are victimized by consumer habits, where housewives go cheerfully along, ignoring the new directions, and by not reading lose the benfits of additional conveniences.

Dr. Irene Oppenheim is assistant professor of home economics at Montclair State College in New Jersey. She is interested in consumer education. She says manufacturers have done an outstanding job of producing convenience foods to fit the needs of today's families but that the problem of intelligent choice is difficult. Because of "the wide variety of practices prevalent in indicating the net contents. Often the net contents are printed in a place where it's hard to find, or in small print, or in a color which contrasts poorly with the contents, if it's in a cellophane bag, or the background of the package or label."

She reported an interesting experiment. They showed 68 women a well-known cake flour, in the 1¼ pound size. They were asked to tell the net weight of the contents. Half the women didn't look at the package for the net weight, which appears in front. They looked at the package, weighed it in their hands, and guessed. Four said they couldn't find it on the box, and three more said they could not see it. The remaining 26 stated the quantity they said they had read. But three of them were incorrect.

That's a somewhat puzzling—or frightening—story.

A fourth part of the problem is to recognize that particular emphasis will be placed on the underequipped portions of our population. The poor and the illiterate will get special attention, as part of the war on poverty. It is the belief in some Government circles that "the poor pay more." There is quite a lot of support for this belief; in many cities unscrupulous dealers have swindled poor and ignorant people. This is indefensible and must stop. The forces of legitimate business ought to be in the forefront of getting it stopped.

It is also true, as Burleigh Gardner learned, that the poor avoid some bargain centers, like supermarkets, in favor of small but friendlier neighborhood stores.

This brings me to a summing up. I don't happen to believe that legislation is the solution to consumer protection. Consumer protection itself may be a misnomer; we may all be talking about consumer information and how to improve it.

Our changing population may have a lot to do with the choices we make. Zoe Coulson, food and nutrition editor of What's New in Home Economics?, was remarking that American women marry younger and younger. About half the first married brides are under 20, and 18 is now the peak year for marriage. This year half the Nation's population is 25 years of age or under. More wives have their first child at 19 than in any other year, and 1 out of 6 teenage wives has 2 or more children.

This substantial young family bloc probably needs more and better consumer information than any other group. They are very receptive to new ideas, and they are eager to learn new, quicker, and easier ways of doing essential household chores.

It seems completely logical to me for all business—and for the advertising business most of all—to interest itself in the problem of the consumer and informing her better.

If it is a matter of getting the sizes and weights clearly printed on packages, let's do it.

If it is a matter of clear and simple instruction, let's see if we can improve our language.

If it's a matter of understanding the consumer's needs better, let's do the research. Sometimes it isn't even necessary to do research. Mrs. Montgomery points out that if a housewife buys a new home with appliances already installed she often has a terrible time trying to get the original direction and installation booklets for the equipment from the manufacturer. Why should this be hard for her?

Or, Mrs. Montgomery again, in textiles and fibers the instruction label in the garment is usually not permanent. The only permanent label that stays with the fabric is the union label—which only proves to the housewife that some labels can be put on to stay.

Incidentally, in one of Mrs. Petersen's industry conferences it became clear that in the textile and fabric business, the main problem is not composition or thread count, but care and cleaning and maintenance.

An industry conference—textile men, cutters, retailers, cleaners and launderers—is at work on the problem. From it will come some consumer information consumers will read, and be glad to read.

One more important part, it seems to me, is to make up our minds that if there are crooks and cheats in business we will use the best available means to get them out. If the better business bureau can do it, fine. If not, then whatever legal action is necessary to make sure the honest don't suffer for the dishonest.

Finally, a change in our mental set. It's probably true that much of the professional consumer movement is mired in the 1930's. It is also probably true that much of today's business community does not see in the present consumer unrest the opportunity to do something for consumers which clearly needs to be done.

The emergence of a new young market, needing guidance and information and purchasing standards is a great opportunity for advertisers. And the agency business, with its long tradition of interpreting the advertiser to the public and the public to the advertiser, ought to play a considerable part in it.

If we study her needs, we will know what and why Johanna won't read. If we fulfill those needs, we will have come a long way to supplying that demand for consumer information which may be the heart of the consumer protection movement. And well-developed information will probably be far more useful to Johanna than legislation.

But Johanna has another responsibility, and it must be borne by her as an individual, the consumer. Our whole political system rests in informed people, making rational choices.

There's a great deal of consumer information, and if Johanna wants to be better informed, she must make the effort required of all consumers.

The need for the thinking citizen is implicit in our kind of government. Johanna has to work at it, and she probably has to work at consumer information or consumer protection as well. In a crude analogy, you can advertise seat belts. You can get gasoline companies to offer them at bargain prices. You can get seat belts made obligatory by law. You can have a National Safety Council campaign through the Advertising Council urging the consumer to buckle up. But only the consumer can reach down and snap her seat belt, and insist that her children do the same. If she won't do it, the advertising, information and legislation are of no value. It is her peculiar responsibility. She has to exercise it.

Congressman Reuss Seeks Wider Peace Role for the United Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations has a strong and outspoken supporter in my Wisconsin colleague, Mr. REUSS. His steady and determined support of the United Nations is well known both here and in Wisconsin, and his criticism of the administration's failure to seek an enlarged United Nations role in Vietnam deserves wider recognition.

The Madison, Wis., Capital Times' able and perceptive Washington correspondent, Alfred Maund, recently devoted his column to an analysis of Congressman REUSS, whom he describes as "a 'dove' who refuses to come in from the cold."

The article places particular emphasis on his interest in strengthening the United Nations and enhancing its role in settling international disputes such as the war in Vietnam. I commend it to you for your consideration:

REUSS SEES U.N. AS ONLY PEACE HOPE

(By Alfred Maund)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Representative HENRY REUSS, Democrat, of Milwaukee, is a "dove" who refuses to come in from the cold.

Public opinion polls and administration pressure have muted many of his congressional colleagues, but he remains unruffled. He continues to propose bold alternatives to a U.S. policy he sees involving us in a "long, bloody and perhaps inconclusive conflict in Asia."

The keystone of his thinking is faith in the United Nations.

"As a great world power, the United States has an important role in keeping peace and order in the world. But our role, however large, cannot exceed the joint responsibility of all of the nations of the world."

He won't yield an inch to the claim that critics of the administration have failed to present adequate plans for a Vietnam settlement.

For 3 years he urged that Vietnam be brought before the U.N. until "as a grudging concession, the administration belatedly went to the Security Council." Months back he advocated "talking with the Vietcong—not as a concession but as a matter of doing what is right." Now the administration says it is willing to "consider" the views of the Vietcong.

"The policymakers in the State and Defense Departments have their feet frozen in concrete," he observes.

REUSS offers this blueprint for bringing peace to Vietnam:

The United States to turn the matter over to the U.N. General Assembly, where there is no veto.

The U.N. to reconvene the eight-nation Conference that reached the original Vietnam settlement in 1954, including this time the Vietcong.

A cease-fire to be patrolled by a U.N. task force.

The U.N. to take over administration of South Vietnam and to supervise a series of elections bringing about constitutional government.

Reuss has confidence in the ability of the Vietnamese people to "make basic decisions" intelligently and effectively. "The elections must not be cooked in favor of the Communists or in favor of our man, Ky."

He points out that in neighboring Cambodia in 1956 "where our State Department absent-mindedly let elections take place," the Communists got only 3 percent of the vote. He says a "third force"—neither Communist nor U.S.-dominated—might rise to power in Vietnam, led by nonalined politicians who are presently in jail in Saigon or in Exile.

Another recent proposal by Reuss seeks to further peace in Asia in a broader perspective, by relaxing U.S. opposition to admission of Red China into the United Nations.

He submitted a formal resolution that Congress go on record as favoring a two-China policy whereby this country would not object to giving U.N. seats to both Peking and Taiwan.

Reuss doesn't expect the present Peking government to accept such an arrangement, but it would be "a light in the window" for a later, less beligerent regime. It would bring the U.S. position in line with growing world sentiment on the China problem.

But most importantly, "we would repudiate the notion that we still hope to use the Chiang Kai-shek government to invade and conquer the mainland."

Secretary of State Rusk and U.N. Ambassador Goldberg have rebuffed Reuss' idea by saying no change in China policy is contemplated. But Reuss is neither surprised nor perturbed. He recognizes it will take time for the "unthinkable thought" to take root in Congress, especially given opposition by a high-powered pro-Chiang Kai-shek lobby called the Committee of One Million. (Senator William Proxmire is on the committee's advisory board; a fellow Milwaukee Democrat, Representative Clement Zablocki, customarily signs the committee's perennial petition advocating complete isolation of Red China.)

Let it be added that time has worked in favor of a number of Reuss' proposals. For example he was one of the originators of the Peace Corps idea.

And 2 years ago he advocated that U.S. holdings of nonconvertible Indian currency be devoted to scientific and technical projects in that country. Last week President Johnson, to mark the visit of Premier Indira Gandhi, announced establishment of United States-India council whose objectives and financing will follow the Reuss plan.

"It is the glory of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin that it is not a rubberstamp party. I would be distressed if there were no serious debate among Democrats on an issue like Vietnam. I think you misgage the intelligence of the Wisconsin voters if you believe they will penalize a party because its representatives refuse to be know-nothings. Our theory of democracy imposes the obligation on us Democrats to face the storm centers of the day."

Thus Reuss argues that the party split over the current war effort should not hurt it in the November elections. By contrast he summarizes the Republican position with heavy sarcasm:

"They say they want to win the war with all-out bombing. They want the cost of the war to be taken out of the hides of the Nation's poor. They say that if we don't soak the poor they'll try to upset every effort we make to stop inflation. I'm ready to campaign against that kind of program any day."

Vietnam ranks as Reuss' top concern, but it is far from being the only controversial issue to involve him. He awaits only the proper moment to launch a "broad and deep inquiry" into the Abba Schwartz affair—where a rightwing coup inside the State Department threatens liberal passport, visa, and immigration policies.

He is a member of the Joint Economic, the Banking and Currency, and the Government Operations Committees, serving on eight subcommittees and acting as chairman of three of them.

He tirelessly seeks to have Congress set up a counseling office similar to the Scandinavian ombudsman where expert help can be given citizens with complaints against the government.

He has introduced a bundle of measures that would give guts and drive to the newly established Department of Housing and Urban Development.

At the same time, he has joined in efforts to help Wisconsin's Menominee Indians, to preserve the Wolf River, to protect the antelope herds of Wyoming, to convene an international conference on wildlife preservation.

He is working to have a Shakespearean theater established in Milwaukee by the National Council on the Arts—and has sponsored legislation to raise the standard of architecture and decoration in Federal buildings.

Reuss recently urged a change in congressional rules that would encourage Congressmen to accept appointments in the administrative branch by promising them their same level of seniority if they were later reelected to Congress.

But Reuss himself is the best argument against such an idea. Congress needs to hold on for dear life to those few Members who do their homework thoroughly and who don't hesitate to proclaim the answers they think right.

Cleveland Red Cross Chapter Offers Free "Service Star" Decals to Families of Servicemen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, the Greater Cleveland Red Cross chapter last month began distributing Service Star decals to families of men in service. These Service Stars are to be displayed in windows of homes to show that a person from that family is serving his country. You will recall that during World War II Service Stars were a familiar sight on every street in our Nation.

The idea for bringing back the Service Star resulted from a letter to the editor of the Cleveland Press by Nunzio R. Calvo, commissioner of the Soldiers Relief Commission of Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Ohio, which was published on December 30, 1965. Mr. Calvo wrote as follows:

> We live in an age of symbolism—everything has a meaning. What better way could we demonstrate ourselves than to revive the custom of displaying a Star in the windows of our homes for sons or daughters who are away serving their country? Even places of business used to do this to signify that their employees had left to serve.
>
> The number of men in Vietnam increases daily. This Star should be seen again as the symbol of hope, faith, and trust we place in our country and in the men who are serving it.

The project was launched on March 16, 1966, with a luncheon at which time the Greater Cleveland Red Cross chapter presented Mr. Calvo with a frame that included the first Service Star decal off the press, his original letter to the editor, and the following inscription:

> To N. R. Calvo, commissioner of Soldiers Relief, Cuyahoga County, for his thought-provoking letter to the editor which Red Cross officials acted on by making Service Stars available to families without charge.

Because the Cleveland Red Cross chapter is the first in the country to sponsor such a program, many eyes will be watching the success of the project. Perhaps other cities will follow-up on the idea, and once again the Service Star will be shown proudly in homes across the country. This is a wonderful way to display a symbol of support and confidence in our American servicemen away from home, and to share with these men and women our pride in the job they are doing for our country.

Caught in the Middle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, I have great sympathy and compassion for the cancer patients who have used the drug krebiozen and they honestly believe that it has helped them and is necessary for their very survival. I shall not argue the merits of the case, but I believe that they are "caught in the middle." I should like to associate myself with the statement of a number of Members of the other body which reads as follows:

> We recognize that the long and bitter controversy over krebiozen has hardened the position of both sides to the dispute. If the doubt in the minds of many, including some Members of Congress, over this matter is ever to be resolved, we feel both sides have to make a fresh start.
>
> The charges and countercharges should be forgotten so a new start can be made in an atmosphere of good faith and unbiased interest.
>
> We urge the supporters of krebiozen to file with the Food and Drug Administration a new application for an investigational program in connection with the drug.
>
> We feel it is the responsibility of the Food and Drug Administration to cooperate with responsible persons who file a proper application for an investigational program for krebiozen and we will use all proper influence as Members of Congress to see that this is done.
>
> Under existing law, submission of such an application is a necessary first step in any test program of krebiozen.
>
> A chemical analysis of a new sample of krebiozen is necessary as a prelude to acceptance by the Food and Drug Administration of any new application for investigational use of krebiozen. We are certain that

the Administration will agree to examine objectively any such analysis.

As laymen, we are unable to judge the efficacy of krebiozen but we certainly sympathize with those who have been using it, who feel it has helped them and who believe it is vital to their survival and well-being.

We urge that any program for a clinical testing of krebiozen should include provisions to make the drug available to those who have been using it and have been advised by their physicians that other forms of treatment will be of no avail to them, if these persons volunteer to be subjects for the test.

It is our understanding that the National Institutes of Health, with Food and Drug approval, clinically tests at least 100 products a year on cancer patients. We feel krebiozen deserves a similar test. Why should either side be afraid of the truth?

Small Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, while this body's committees are still pondering and the administration is lining up its forces for the post-Easter recess consideration of what is automatically termed the minimum wage law, I would like to call the attention of all of our colleagues to a type of letter from small business people being constantly received from all over the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri. I think the letter by Mr. Harry H. Ladd of Branson, Mo., in the heart of the Ozarks vacation and retirement land on beautiful Lake Taneycomo—private enterprise—halfway between Bull Shoals and Table Rock, Mo., impoundments, is self-explanatory. As the reader will see, Mr. Ladd supports his community, his business and professional association, and is interested in our Nation's problems. Even more, he is interested in his employees and a going concern of service to the people. He clearly outlines the effect of multiple and regressive as well as progressive taxation by the Federal Government in this State's areas:

LADD'S,
Branson, Mo., March 7, 1966.

Congressman DURWARD G. HALL,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HALL: I am sorry that I will not be able to be in Washington with the delegation from the Missouri Restaurant Association.

I would like you to know how much I am against increasing the Federal minimum wage law to include the restaurant industry.

If it would be necessary for us to pay $1.25 an hour minimum wage I will have to operate with at least 25 percent less help than I now employ. We employ about 34 people in the summer and 18 in the winter season.

Food costs have increased so fast and with the increase in social security, taxes, etc., it would be a real burden on us to try and absorb an increase in wages. Our payroll for 1965 amounted to $42,685, with gross sales of $149,000. My net before my wages or taxes amounted to $9,300.

If we have to raise our food prices to take care of increased wages I am afraid we will price ourselves out of business.

I will appreciate a no vote from you on this bill.

When in Branson we would enjoy very much having you stop and see us.

Sincerely,
HARRY H. LADD, Sr.

Career Opportunities: LSC First State College in Massachusetts To Offer BA in Health Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, Lowell State College in Lowell, Mass., will be the first college in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to offer a bachelor of arts degree in health. Beginning next September the new curriculum will be offered.

The new program will be in the capable hands of Dr. Elizabeth A. Neilson, presently professor and chairman of the department of health and physical education at Lowell State. Dr. Nielson is known throughout the country for her notable contributions to health education and is currently first vice president of the American School Health Association.

This landmark is also a tribute to the vision of Lowell State College president Dr. Daniel H. O'Leary, who saw a vital educational need in Massachusetts and acted to fill the gap effectively.

Marguerite Lyons of the Lowell Sun wrote a fine article about the new program in a recent issue and I include it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES: LSC FIRST STATE COLLEGE IN MASSACHUSETTS TO OFFER BA IN HEALTH EDUCATION

(By Marguerite Lyons)

LOWELL.—Daniel H. O'Leary, president of Lowell State College, realizing the need for a major in health at LSC since our State college program has not offered this major in any of the State colleges, advised Dr. John Fisher academic dean, to discuss the possibilities of developing a curriculum designed for a Bachelor of Arts in Health. Following a study of the proposal submitted by Dr. Elizabeth A. Neilson, professor and chairman of the Department of Health and Physical Education at LSC, Dr. Fisher presented the tentative design to the curriculum committee.

As a result of this study and research a major program has been developed and will begin at the college in September.

Dr. Neilson, known from coast to coast for her numerous contributions to the subject which is her specialty, is first vice president of the American School Health Association. She was elected to this position in the largest school health organization in the United States at the Chicago conference. As vice president and program chairman, she will plan among many other things the annual meeting of the association to be held in San Francisco in October of this year.

Dr. Neilson's School Health Series (grades one to eight) were published in 1965 and she will be listed in the Dictionary of International Biographies to be published in London, England this summer. She was recently the key speaker at the annual conference for principals and superintendents held at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and her subject was "Health in the Curriculum of the Schools of Massachusetts."

By offering the BA in health education at LSC, students who have a strong interest in wanting to bring about a behavioral change in people will find this field of health, designed to maintain or improve the health of citizens, one which they will wish to pursue.

The preparation of qualified health educators requires a professional background in the biological and physical sciences from which the subject matter is derived and knowledge and skills in the behavioral sciences from which the method is derived.

Those interested in a teaching career will have the privilege of developing a school health program, and become prepared to teach facts, supervise a health program, work in a voluntary health organization, or seek an advanced degree preparatory to college teaching or government work at the State, National, or international level.

Young men and women desirous of a scientific background but who do not wish to become doctors, nurses, or biologists, will do well in this program. They will obtain scientific facts, made available by the research scientists, and disseminate these facts to people of all ages to help them live longer.

Discussing the evidence of current need for school health and health personnel, Dr. Neilson referred to President Johnson's White House Conference on Health held last November when the preparation of health teachers emerged as one of the main topics. Data supporting the immediate need for improved health education efforts began to accumulate from the moment the Conference got underway. Prof. Frederick J. Stare, head of the department of nutrition at Harvard School of Public Health, said, "Cardiovascular disease, obesity in youth, tooth decay, and premature aging can be reduced if we follow what we already know about exercise and foods."

Dr. Neilson emphasized this, saying, "If an individual is to attain his highest personal goals, as well as utilize his potential resources for the betterment of his family and community, he must maintain a level of health enabling him to do so." Society cannot afford to lose able citizens in their most productive years because they have lacked the necessary education that might have made a difference in their health status. Men and women can't afford the price of illness today.

The National School Health Education Study, sponsored by the Samuel Bronfman Foundation, surveyed the situation with regard to health instruction in the schools of the country from 1961 to 1964 and found glaring deficiencies in time allotment in the curriculum, instructional materials, teacher preparation as well as in student knowledge and understanding of health. Over 30,000 letters have been received in the NSHE study office in Washington since the report was released in June 1964. All requested assistance to improve health education for school-age children.

Dr. Nathan Pusey, president, Harvard College, speaking at a New England college health meeting, stated, "Administrators at all levels are recognizing more and more the importance of health because of the good that comes from it. It has been late coming but is fast growing throughout the country."

With this great accomplishment at Lowell State College, students majoring in health may aspire to teaching at elementary, junior and senior high school levels, with the bachelor's degree. Other career opportunities that will be theirs include school health coordinator; community health educator with an official or voluntary agency; sanitarian with an official health agency or industry; Government programs such as Peace Corps, poverty program, and other newly developed programs.

Combined major and minor areas afford health major with a related area of emphasis such as elementary education, science or history.

This combination prepares a teacher for the team teaching approach or departmentalized work. The reverse of the above emphasis can be presented as elementary education major with the health, as a related minor.

NASA's Credibility Gap Widens

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, I am deeply concerned over the reliability of information the committee and its subcommittees have been receiving from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—NASA. There is reason to believe that the credibility of some of NASA's information is in serious question.

To illustrate my concern, I offer for the Record the following column by Mr. William Hines, science editor of the Evening Star of Washington, D.C.:

[From the Evening Star, Washington, D.C., Mar. 31, 1966]

NASA's Credibility Gap Widens

(By William Hines)

For a Government agency born less than 8 years ago with a seemingly boundless birthright of good will and good wishes, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has come a long way toward discrediting itself in the eyes of those who know it best.

It may be just another case of familiarity breeding contempt, but the impatience, mistrust, and hostility of the news media and, more recently, of Congressmen toward NASA has grown to alarming proportions. If the situation continues unaltered, the Space Administration may soon replace the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency at the bottom of the Capital's credibility list.

Newsmen have long contended that the initials NASA stand for "Never A Straight Answer," and on at least one occasion, a high-ranking space official was publicly called to account by a reporter for consistent telling of inconsistent stories.

Lately the same complaint has been heard from Capitol Hill. Representative Joseph E. Karth, Democrat, of Minnesota, for example, has grown deeply concerned over the reliability of information he has been receiving from NASA headquarters. He openly complains that one official with whom he must deal regularly is prone to give "three different answers" to every question.

This is a grave matter, because Karth heads a subcommittee that supervises the second biggest set of programs in the space effort, those dealing with scientific investigations in space and the profitable public applications of space technology. His tenacity and ferocity in investigating NASA programs in this important field, and his relentless pursuit of the elusive fact or the evasive official has earned the legislator the nickname "Genghis Karth."

Just last week, Karth's subcommittee broke precedent and cut off funds for a project aimed at sending a space probe past Venus in 1967. The reason was clear. Karth and his colleagues simply did not believe what NASA officials had told them about the hastily contrived project.

In the course of about 3 weeks of hearings on a $750 million budget plan for space science and applications in fiscal 1967, the Karth subcommittee heard so many inconsistent stories that finally nothing seemed to ring true. Karth recalls a glaring example in connection with funding of Project Voyager.

This program, to land unmaned spacecraft in working order on Mars in the early 1970's, is down in the 1967 budget for $10 million, or roughly one-half of 1 percent of the eventual total cost. NASA had asked President Johnson for $100 million in fiscal 1967, but in the budgetary pruning this was reduced to the $10 million level.

Knowing that practically no progress on Voyager could be made with only $10 million next year, Karth suggested it might be possible to rejuggle spending within the $750 million total and produce $42 million for Voyager. A NASA witness demurred, explaining that the agency would not know what to do with $42 million in fiscal 1967.

"Good God," Karth exploded in recounting the incident. "If they don't know what they'd do with $42 million, what the hell would they have done with $100 million that they asked the Budget Bureau for?"

The doubletalk given Karth on Voyager is nothing compared to NASA's earlier verbal gymnastics to justify construction of elaborate and expensive field centers at Houston, Tex., and Cambridge, Mass. The agency's official explanations have roughly the same credibility quotient as a 1928 Florida real estate advertisement.

In its dealings with the press, particularly in the manned space flight program, NASA has managed to astonish and outrage even a hard-bitten breed accustomed to expecting the worst of everyone. The agency's obsession with keeping launching dates secret (in a program supposedly without secrets) has engendered in many newsmen an attitude of contempt for "security" that threatens to affect areas, such as the military space program, where secrecy may be a matter of legitimate concern.

An 18-hour suppression of tape recordings made during the March 16 crisis of Gemini 8 added to the growing store of journalistic ill will toward NASA. The decision was made initially by third- and fourth-echelon officials, but apparently with approval from Washington. It was, as one reporter bluntly commented on TV that night, "a lousy decision."

NASA never effectively dispelled a general impression that the tapes were suppressed until they could be screened for possibly embarrassing material. Some reporters still harbor suspicions that the tapes were doctored before release. While there is no direct evidence to support this chilling notion, it is a measure of the villainy responsible newsmen are willing to ascribe to NASA these days.

Rhodesia and the Radical Right

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, it has become apparent in the last few days that the radical right of the United States has zeroed in on a new target: Rhodesia.

A full-page advertisement appeared in the April 5 Washington Post in support of the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia. The ad stated that the Rhodesian rebellion of 1965 exactly parallels the American Revolution of 1776.

The obviously well-heeled purchaser of the ad carried the misleading title of National Coordinating Committee, Friends of Rhodesian Independence—(FRI). This title is misleading because the FRI, far from supporting true independence for the majority of Rhodesians, actually supports repression of the black majority by a white minority led by Smith.

The Smith regime is a regime of intolerance and totalitarianism. It merits the opposition, not the support, of the American people. The course we should follow, Mr. Speaker, is continuing support of our British ally in its sanctions against the Smith regime.

Ironically, on the page facing the ad in the Post there was an article reporting the ouster of the British Broadcasting Corporation from Rhodesia. The inquisitorial nature of the rebel regime forbids free discussion of what is happening there. Criticism or implied criticsm leads to expulsion.

I have been informed, Mr. Speaker, that the same ad that appeared in the Post has also appeared in newspapers in Sapulpa, Okla.; St. Paul, Minn.; Augusta, Ga.; Shreveport, La.; Little Rock, Ark.; and Omaha, Nebr.

In an article April 6, the Washingotn Post performed a real service by drawing attention to the FRI National Coordinating Committee. The committee is a haven for many of the Nation's most vitriolic extremists of the right. In recognition of this fact I submit the article for the Record along with the article on the BBC ouster.

Ad Assails Support of Embargo: U.S. Right Rallies to Rhodesia

(By George Lardner, Jr.)

Rhodesian independence is the newest rallying cry for Americans who have dedicated themselves in the past to repealing everything from foreign aid to the income tax.

The newly organized National Coordinating Committee for Friends of Rhodesian Independence includes several regular contributors to the John Birch Society's magazine, a past director of the Organization for Repeal of Federal Income Taxes, and the author of "A Texan Looks at Lyndon," which was recommended for the rightwing in the 1964 campaign.

In a full-page ad published in yesterday's editions of the Washington Post, the committee assailed U.S. support of the trade embargo aimed at Ian Smith's breakaway government in Rhodesia.

The committee has its headquarters in the "Liberty Building," at 132 Third Street SE., upstairs from the offices of the rightwing Liberty Lobby.

"We tried to make the ad appeal to all shades of opinion, especially the uncommitted," said Executive Secretary Kenneth Lynn who is serving on the committee thanks to a leave of absence from his post as comptroller for the Liberty Lobby.

President of the committee is Novelist Taylor Caldwell, whose articles appear regularly in the Birch Society's magazine, American Opinion.

Miss Caldwell has also served on the American Committee for Aid to Katanga

Freedom Fighters; the policy board of the Liberty Lobby and the Federation of Conservatives, which was set up to "save America from socialism."

Lynn said the seven cochairmen represent local Friends committees from New York to California. Among them is wealthy Texas Rancher J. Evetts Haley who spoke at a 1961 National Indignation Convention rally in favor of "hanging" Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Revilo P. Oliver, of Urbana, Ill., who has served on the Birch Society's National Council, regularly contributes to American Opinion, and is one of its associate editors.

Adm. Charles M. Cooke, U.S. Navy (retired), of Sonoma, Calif., former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations who was once employed after his retirement by Commerce International of China as a private adviser to the Nationalist Chinese Government. He has also served on the American Committee for Aid to Katanga Freedom Fighters and the Committee for the Monroe Doctrine.

Col. Curtis B. Dall (U.S. Air Force Reserve ret.), of Philadephia, chairman of the Liberty Lobby and once national chairman of the Constitution Party which called for repeal of Federal income, estate, and inheritance taxes, withdrawal from the U.N. and an end to foreign aid.

Mary D. Cain, Summit, Miss., newspaper publisher and supporter of various rightwing causes such as the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, which once described itself as "the sole nationwide organization exclusively crusading to kill the foreign aid program."

Lucille Cardin Crain, of New York, an endorser of the John Birch Society who also served as a director of the defunct American Progress Foundation. The foundation was formed to work for a constitutional amendment directing the Government not to "engage in any business, professional, commerical, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution."

Bryton Barron, of Springfield, Va., a former field coordinator for the John Birch Society.

Other Washington area members on the committee are D. Bruce Evans who works in the "Liberty Building" as executive director of the United Republicans of America; Stanley M. Andrews, executive director of the Americans for National Security, also headquartered in the Liberty Building; Mary Barclay Erb, who has served as editor of the monthly magazine for the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies and was once national defense chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Adm. Parke H. Brady (U.S. Navy, retired), who was named to the District of Columbia Republican Central Committee after others stepped down in the wake of Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential nomination.

Rhodesia Ousts BBC for Its Broadcasts

Salisbury.—The rebel Rhodesian government ordered the British Broadcasting Corp. out of Rhodesia today. At the same time, a high court judge issued a temporary injunction stopping the government from expelling Roy Perrott, chief reporter of the London Observer.

A Government statement said the BBC was being expelled because of its connection with broadcasts into Rhodesia from neighboring Zambia and Bechuanaland and because of "its lates manifestations of a deliberately provocative attitude toward Rhodesia."

The statement said the Government therefore "declares the corporation to be "persona non grata' and requires that its representatives and their impedimenta in Rhodesia be removed."

(The BBC said in London that its reporting from Salisbury had always been absolutely fair, Reuters reported.)

Perrott was the second overseas reporter to be declared a prohibited immigrant by the Ian Smith regime in the past 10 days. He was originally ordered to leave the country by Wednesday. The Salisbury regime gave no reason for either of the orders.

The injunction postponing Perrott's expulsion was granted in a 15-minute hearing at which the Government was not represented. Perrott claimed that the order declaring him a prohibited immigrant had not been signed by the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, as required by the Immigration Act of 1954.

Sir Humphrey is not recognized by the Smith regime, and the Perrott case could conceivably bring about the long-awaited challenge in a Rhodesian court to the regime's legitimacy.

The other reporter expelled was James Biddulph, the British codirector of a news agency. The regime also refused last week to renew that temporary work permit of Antony Martin, an Irish-born correspondent for the Financial Mail of Johannesburg, South Africa.

(The following is a condensation of Perrott's last two dispatches from Salisbury:)

The Rhodesian public, like the British opinion polls, expected Harold Wilson to win the British elections. But now that the hope, or illusion, of an easier escape route with the Tories has been finally dispelled, the first small ripples of unease about the future are beginning to move across the surface.

The doubling of the military training period for white Rhodesians between 17 and 60, ordered two weeks ago by the Smith regime, is a recognition that the use of force may one day be seriously contemplated either by Britain or the African states.

MAY EVADE ISSUE

It seems probable that Wilson would prefer to pass the problem to the United Nations to invoke mandatory sanctions. But businessmen, including some British, have shown such skill in doing business here through intermediaries that there must be serious doubts whether the United Nations could properly enforce sanctions.

But even if sanctions "work," is there any chance that this will budge the Smith regime? Perhaps the best Wilson can hope to achieve by the end of the year, at the current level of sanctions pressure, is a stronger bargaining position in which talks with Smith would not—as they almost certainly would now—automatically mean conceding independence on white Rhodesian terms.

Even then one cannot see Smith giving in unless there has been a marked change of opinion among his white supporters. A couple of months ago this looked out of the question.

But the more frequent grumbles one now hears about the situation from the man in the streets at least raise a fragment of doubt whether Smith will still be holding the white electorate together as strongly and capably in 6 months as he does now.

Minister of Information John Howman suggested in a recent speech that the hostility of the world's press to independent Rhodesia was the result of a long-standing Communist and leftist conspiracy. "What else is there which fits the facts?" he asked.

One suggestion might be that visiting reporters cannot help noting a few of the things about the way the country is going that make some Rhodesians angry or depressed. Some racialism, press censorship, phone tapping, restriction without charge or trial are part of the scene in independent Rhodesia and deserve a mention.

COVERAGE ONE SIDED

It is also true that there is a sense in which overseas reporting from here, my own included, is patently one sided.

Regrettably, there is neither space nor reason to declare in every piece that Rhodesia contains its due human proportion of excellent industrious people * * * that a good many have an admirable pioneering spirit * * * that most whites here treat their African servants with patience and even consideration and do charitable work among them.

These things are true, but there is also a certain irrelevance or obviousness about them. If the evidence a reporter collects suggests that the patient may be sick and is slowly being led into an unhappy and perhaps dangerous racialist disease, then it is an unbalanced approach to praise his hair style. That is all we were trying to say, roughly speaking.

Washington, New Delhi, and Peking

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the New York Post comments editorially on the importance to Washington and New Delhi and also to Peking—of the visit here by India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The Post feels that "President Johnson's warm affirmative response" to Mrs. Gandhi must exasperate Peking, which has reported that Mrs. Gandhi came to Washington "to beg for more U.S. dollars."

The Post asks:

> Mrs. Gandhi "beg"? How little the Chinese understand their neighbor and its leader. We have a proud woman in our midst and it has been this city's privilege to greet and honor her.

These comments were most interesting, and I would like to share them with my colleagues through their inclusion in the Congressional Record:

[From the New York Post, Apr. 1, 1966]

Washington, New Delhi, and Peking

President Johnson's warm affirmative response to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi must exasperate Peking's commissars, who depict themselves as the militant leaders of all worldwide rural-areas movements.

The President's pledge of a new program to help combat India's famine peril, the use of the $300 million of U.S. rupee funds in India to encourage the modernization of agricultural techniques on the subcontinent, the green light the President gave to overall economic aid to Mrs. Gandhi's people—all constitute facts that the Peking dialecticians will find hard to reconcile with their dogmas.

Peking dourly complains that Mrs. Gandhi came to Washington "to beg for more U.S. dollars" in return for political commitments. Mrs. Gandhi "begs"? How little the Chinese understand their neighbor and its leader. We have a proud woman in our midst and it has been this city's privilege to greet and honor her.

Only rigid double-standard thinking enables Peking to view the welcome Mrs. Gandhi extended to public and private investment in India's future as "begging" at the moment when Peking is concluding deals with West German industrialists and bankers for developmental assistance.

If the Chinese commissars had Mrs. Gandhi's capacity to think of people rather than ideology, they, too, might see America as a potential friend rather than an inevitable adversary.

The President has asked Congress to endorse his billion-dollar famine relief program for India. It will be interesting to see how the Republicans respond. How many will oppose it and then go out and make speeches on the peril of the Chinese thrust for hegemony in Asia?

The Maritime Situation and Our Maritime Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, recently the Iron Shipbuilders International Marine Council gave a testimonial dinner for the outstanding maritime editor of the Baltimore Sun, Mrs. Helen Delich Bentley. While several of us spoke on Mrs. Bentley's achievements, Maryland's senior Senator, DANIEL B. BREWSTER, was the principal speaker and included in his remarks some very pertinent comments on the maritime situation and our maritime policy. His speech was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD last Monday by Congressman PELLY, and I hope all of the Members have given it a careful reading.

In further reference to the contents of his speech, I believe that the Members will be interested in an editorial on it in the Baltimore Sun, and therefore I am inserting it in the Appendix:

POLICY AWAITED

There was nothing new in Senator BREWSTER's list of the "rocks and shoals upon which the Nation's maritime policy has drifted." The bulk of the American-flag fleet is old—too old. We are running behind in the construction of ships under the subsidized replacement program. Because of insufficient ships and shipbuilding we are not developing and maintaining adequate forces to man a growing fleet, or the shipyards necessary to keep such a fleet in a front-rank position. But the lack of newness about the Senator's remarks does not detract from their timeliness.

Why is our maritime position weak? In his 1965 state of the Union message to Congress, President Johnson underscored the need for a new strong maritime policy and promised to submit one. Steps toward that end were taken. But those given the job of studying the problem and making recommendations have pulled in different directions and so far have been unable to present anything remotely resembling a united front.

In the meantime our ineffectual maritime policy calls for shipbuilding and operating subsidies which have been under criticism for years and carry invitations to increasing trouble for management, labor, and the Government. Certainly we are not getting out of those subsidies the benefits envisioned when they were first authorized. The cost of building a ship in an American yard is more than twice that of building a comparable ship in a foreign yard. Operating a ship under an American flag is far more costly than operating one under a foreign flag. The subsidies have tended to push costs up while at the same time causing a contraction in the size of the fleet.

There is nothing to suggest that there will be a halt in the contraction of the fleet until we have a new maritime policy designed to bring that about. Neither is there anything to suggest when we are likely to be given such a policy.

Spirit of 1776

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my constituent, Mrs. Janetta F. Daugherty, has brought to my attention the plans conceived by the New York County Organization of the American Legion, 238 William Street, New York City, for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence:

Their program is called the "Spirit of 1776," and their slogan is: "New York County Leads the Nation in the 'Spirit of 1776'."

As the first phase of this important program, which anticipates by 10 years the bicentennial, they have currently on display an exhibit of Early American documents from the Americana collection by Ernest L. Chambre which will be in effect until April 16 at the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, New York, N.Y.

I include at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of the program in hopes that organizations all over the United States will follow their lead, and I commend this to my colleagues:

PROGRAM

The exhibit is divided into two phases: Colonial and American. The Colonial phase represents the period prior to July 4, 1776 when we were under the Government of England. The American phase represents the subsequent period of time. As you read each of the various papers, we ask you to stop and reflect on its purpose, its meaning, its period of inception and its authors. We sincerely hope that you will enjoy our exhibit and that you will infrom your friends about it. As you move about in this nautical setting, we feel sure that you will experience an awareness as to the part seamanship played in our Nation's progress.

LAW: COLONIAL

In 1739: Unusual punishment (led ultimately to the Bill of Rights). A man is condemned to stand at the "stockade" for a period of 2 hours for the crime of "drunkenness."

In 1746: Attachment and Summons issued under the name of George II. Too many persons forget that our founders were originally governed by a monarch.

In 1757: Attendance list from His Majesty's Council in Massachusetts Colony. Many of these men became famous during the Revolution.

In 1772: Grand Juror's List—Colony of New Hampshire.

LAW: AMERICAN

In 1786: A horse stolen; the thief caught. (Keep in mind that this was considered a very serious crime—the horse was the only land transportation in those early days.)

In 1793: New York City Grand Juror's List. It is interesting to note the variety of Dutch, Huguenot, Anglo-Saxon, and Germanic names.

TAXES: COLONIAL

In 1764: Taxes, taxes, taxes. Tax bill—Boston.

In 1764: The cost of wars and other endeavors had to be financed by the king. What better way than by issuance of bonds. (The money to redeem these was later gained fram taxes.)

TAXES: AMERICAN

In 1788: Letter from inhabitant of Hartford complaining of high taxes. Does this ring a bell?

In 1813: Tax bill—Virginia. Nothing has changed; taxes are still levied.

BUSINESS: COLONIAL

In 1754: A business deal between Delancey and Bayard. Today, in lower Manhattan, there are streets named after these men—Delancey and Bayard Streets.

In 1765: England dictates policy for American commerce. Sailing permit allows exportation of American goods from colonial port.

In 1772: Real estate transaction. Note that Long Island is referred to as "Island of Nassau"; and Queens County was today's Queens and Nassau Counties.

BUSINESS: AMERICAN

In 1795: Daily Advertiser, a daily newspaper with interesting notices about goods just landed from Europe and showing old street names. Pine Street, Water Street, etc.)

In 1799: Public stores of New York. Note the goods imported from abroad; there was very little manufacturing in the early Colonies.

In 1799: Commitment to jail for bad debt, signed by Mayor Varick. One of the founders of the American Bible Society, Varick Street bears his name.

In 1807: Customs document—Boston. Note the signers of this document. Thomas Melville customs inspector, was the leader of the Boston Tea Party in 1773. (He was the grandfather of Herman Melville, author of Moby Dick.) The second signer, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, listed as collector of customs, Boston, received the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

MILITARY

In 1776: Draft for £400, issued in New York, for the recruiting of troops for the U.S. Army. (Note early use of that term.)

In 1777: Exchange of prisoners, signed by Jonathan Trumbull listing Colonel Delancey from New York. Trumbull, Revolutionary Governor of Connecticut, was referred to by General Washington as "My brother Jonathan."

In 1781: Letter requesting return of military personnel (to be replaced by less able men).

In 1785: A precursor of the American Legion—the Society of Cincinnati. Certificate of membership signed by George Washington, as the organization's first president and by its secretary, Henry Knox. It is regarded as the first veterans' organization in America. Letter of recommendation written by General Lafayette.

SOCIAL: AMERICAN

In 1779: Doctor's bill—New York City, during the British occupation.

NATIONAL CHARACTER

In 1785: During the Confederacy of American States, 1781–88, each State considered itself a national entity and levied its own import duties. Here New York customs inspectors discover contraband from Connecticut.

In 1796: An interesting passport issued by the French Government designating an American citizen as Anglo-American—not yet knowing what else to call him.

LOGBOOKS

One set—1772–96—concerns an American captain's story. The other set—1788—concerns the British Atlantic Fleet under the

Duke of Clarence, later King William IV of England.

New York County American Legion wishes to extend its heartfelt thanks to the Seamen's Church Institute for making the Marine Museum available for this showing, in particular for his professional help and assistance—a warm and sincere thank you to Herbert Jennings, curator.

We welcome you to the "Spirit of 1776." The American Legion of New York County is proud to perform a public service—bringing a bit of our American heritage to the people of this city. We feel that Mr. Chambre's collection may best be appreciated amid this nautical setting. It was seamanship that made this great Nation possible; it was only through the medium of ocean travel that our continent was reached. Today, is yesterday's tomorrow. We hope this will stimulate your perception of America's tomorrow. We are living in the space age; there are many avenues of exploration still open to us. Like our forefathers, we shall accept the challenge. To the youth who visit with us, it is our sincere wish that you take with you a feeling of accomplishment, a feeling of greatness, a feeling that you are proud to be an American.

ALFONSO A. CALABRESE, *Commander*.

COMMITTEE

George W. Mast, chairman; Robert Betz, Hon. Pelham St. George Bissell III, Janetta Daugherty, Alfred H. Faeder, Paul F. Hart.

Needed: A Westerner on the Federal Maritime Commission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the April 2 issue of the Marine Digest contained an editorial which points up the fairness of appointing a Pacific coast representative to the Maritime Commission. Those of us from the West hope President Johnson will recognize this argument when he fills the next vacancy.

Under unanimous consent I include this editorial:

A WESTERNER ON THE FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

The term of Federal Maritime Commissioner John S. Patterson, a Republican from Maryland, expires on June 30, this year. We think it's high time a westerner, a true representative of Pacific coast maritime and trade interests, is appointed by President Johnson to this important regulatory body. If any argument at all is needed, it should suffice to remind the President that the West has no representation on this body at all (the five present members come from Mississippi, Virginia, Maine, Maryland, and Washington, D.C.) but the west coast handles approximately 32 percent of all the U.S. domestic and foreign cargo.

In a recent memo to all Senators and Congressmen from Western States, the Pacific Coast Association of Port Authorities reminded them that the West has consistently been shortchanged when appointments to the Maritime Commission have come up, pointing out, in addition, that this situation is particularly ironical at a time when Gulf and Atlantic coasts are doing their slickest to attack traditional overland common point rates through west coast ports.

In the words of PCAPA, "The Pacific coast ports of the United States now find themselves in the unique position of defending their import-export commerce against all other coasts." The hearings will be before a commission composed entirely of men from the contesting coasts. One-third of America's shipping business certainly deserves one-fifth of the representation on the Federal Maritime Commission.

Guam Is Locale for Another American Success Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, 22 years ago, thousands of American D-day forces landed on Guam to recapture the stronghold from the Japanese, and among them was a young man who thought that the 30-mile-long and 8½-mile-wide island "looked mighty good." He was Kenneth T. Jones, Jr., who was then a machinist's mate, second class, in the U.S. Navy construction battalion, and who today is Guam's wealthiest businessman.

With a total capital outlay of only $1,900, invested in watches and costume jewelry, and the help of Segundo Guerrero, a Guamanian he befriended, young Mr. Jones, from Willow Springs, N.C., returned to Guam after the war and launched the beginning of Guam's largest department store and his all-encompassing $3 million business empire. He has been almost singularly responsible for having brought to a once bucolic Guam such American touches as a supermarket, a real estate subdivision, and a Ford agency.

Thus, the enterprising Mr. Jones has, on an unlikely island in the Pacific, furnished us with another American success story. And woven into the fabric of that success story is the fact that Guam has been the chief beneficiary of one man's vision and faith in an island whose only value, besides its misty blue hills and its beautiful beaches, was thought to be its strategic location as a stopover point in the middle of the Pacific.

I submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the article about ex-Seabee Jones' success story, written by Reporter Robert Trumbull of the New York Times Service, which appeared in the March 25, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

EX-GI BUILDS BUSINESS EMPIRE—BLUE HILLS OF GUAM YIELD GOLD

(By Robert Trumbull)

AGANA, GUAM.—Guam's misty blue hills "looked mighty good" to young Ken Jones, even on his D-day landing with the American assault forces that retook the island from the Japanese in July 1944, he said the other day in his Carolina drawl.

In the years since, many good things have happened to both Guam and the former farm boy from Willow Springs, N.C.; the connection is more than coincidental.

Much of the stateside gloss that lies on this tiny, tropical outpost of the United States today was put there by Kenneth T. Jones, Jr., a tall, husky 46-year-old with twinkling eyes and curly blond hair.

In doing so, Jones parlayed $1,900 worth of cheap watches and junk jewelry into a fortune that he himself estimates at $3 million or better, which makes him unquestionably the richest man on the island. His story is to a large extent the story of postwar Guam.

It is hard to look in any direction around Agana without seeing some manifestation of a Jones enterprise—a department store, housing complex or a piece of heavy machinery. The car that passes on the highway, if a Ford product, probably came from the Jones automobile agency.

Even the ship on the horizon may be a Jones-chartered vessel carrying a cargo of Jones vegetables from a Jones farm on the nearby island of Tinian to stock the Jones supermarket, Guam's first.

"I liked the look of Guam from the time I got here," Jones reminisced. "I liked it because it was a little bit of America, and because the people were so friendly and made me feel at home."

He landed as a machinists mate, second class, in the U.S. Navy Construction Battalion—the famous Seabees of World War II, who changed the countenance of many Pacific islands besides Guam. It was the Seabees who gave sleepy, bucolic Guam four-lane highways that still rank as the finest in the Pacific area outside Hawaii.

Jones, in charge of an equipment depot, became friendly with a Guamanian named Segundo P. L. Guerrero, who was doing a similar job in a civilian capacity. "We decided that I would come back to Guam after the war and that we would go into business together, for there was practically no business functioning on the island and opportunities were wide open."

When he was shipped back to the continental United States for leave and reassignment, Jones decided not to wait for the war to end.

"After settling all obligations I had $1,900 clear," Jones recalled. "This was my stake to go into business on Guam.

"You couldn't ship anything to Guam in those days except by parcel post, so I took the $1,900 and went to New York on leave and bought a lot of Elgin watches and cheap costume jewelry. I mailed this to Segundo Guerrero, and he opened up a shop on his front porch.

"That was the beginning of Town House," he said, referring to Guam's leading department store. It was also the real beginning of the leading Guam concern, the Jones & Guerrero Co., Inc., known to everyone on the island as J. & G. Jones bought out the Guerrero interest in 1951, but retained the name.

With Guerrero, and then with other associates, Jones established his Ford agency, his supermarket, his department store, a real estate subdivision of 50 rental units, his farming interests on Tinian, a shoe factory and a heavy equipment company in the Philippines, a logging venture in Indonesia that eventually was nationalized, and a line of chartered ships that moved between Japan, California, and Australia before Jones abandoned the venture when vessels for hire became scarce.

Jones has never ceased to look upon Guam in terms of expansion. Later this year he expects to open the first 50 units of a 150-room hotel and cottage complex on the beach at Tumon bay.

With cattle imported from Missouri, Jones is developing a ranch and meat-packing and processing project on Tinian.

"In 3 or 4 years," says Jones, "we can be supplying all the meat that Guam now imports from Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii."

Meanwhile, Jones builders have nearly completed 100 of 225 houses in Jonestown, a new subdivision at Tamuning, near Agana, that Jones hopes will perpetuate this name on his adopted island.

Arab Refugees and Peace in the Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I have long maintained that the Arab refugees living on the borders of Israel represent a threat to peace in the Middle East precisely because certain leaders in the Arab world want it that way. Israel would be glad to sit down with responsible Arab statesmen and resolve the refugee problem but certain Arab leaders—I am tempted to say most Arab leaders—find it politically expedient to keep the problem stirred up. They prefer to keep 1.3 million of their fellow Arabs living in misery, so they can exploit them for their own political ends. Israel wants peace. These Arab chiefs want tension and, perhaps, war. I have long urged our Government to use a fraction of the energy it gives to supporting these refugees in squalor to putting an end, by just and humane means, to the refugee problem. There is absolutely no reason to serve the nefarious ends of Arab hatemongers by perpetuating this problem indefinitely.

The New York Times, on April 4, published a remarkable interview with Ahmed Shukairy, chairman of the so-called Palestine Liberation Organization. It was remarkable in that Shukairy, who has dedicated himself to nourishing strife in the Middle East, was so frank. Note that Shukairy said:

> The Arab States will not integrate the Palestine refugees because in integration would be a slow process of liquidating the Palestine problem.

I urge my colleagues to read the article, to acquire an understanding of why there is not peace in the Holy Land and guidance on what this country's future policy should be on the Arab refugee problem:

ARABS ADAMANT AGAINST INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES

(By Thomas F. Brady)

JERUSALEM (JORDANIAN SECTOR), March 30.—"The Arab States will not integrate the Palestine refugees because integration would be a slow process of liquidating the Palestine problem," Ahmed Shukairy, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, declared in an interview today.

"Consequently, the refugees don't want to be integrated," he continued. "If there are no Palestinian people, there is no Palestinian cause. We can't conceive of a Babylonian cause today because there are no Babylonians. But we start from the premise that we will achieve the liberation of Palestine soon."

Arab refusal to assimilate the 1.3 million refugees now living in four host countries—Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and the Gaza strip, controlled by the United Arab Republic—has been the subject of criticism from Israel and from the Western nations that have contributed to supporting the refugees for most of the 18 years since Israel came into existence.

Most of the critics would agree with Mr. Shukairy that the Arabs will not assimilate the refugees because they want to keep the Palestine issue alive. But few of them would be likely to agree that the refugees do not want to be assimilated, and almost none would accept the premise of "liberation of Palestine soon."

A READY ANSWER

Indeed, questions about why the refugees persist in their hopes when Israel appears to have consolidated her position bring a different, but fairly standard, Arab retort:

"The Zionists remembered Palestine for 2,000 years. Why should we begin to forget in 18 years?"

When leaders of the Arab nations are asked why they do not assimilate the refugees, they reply that Israel and the West, not the Arabs, were responsible for the refugee exodus in 1948 from the part of British Palestine that became Israel.

These leaders ignore the rebuttal that the Arabs shared largely in the responsibility because their radio stations broadcast propaganda about Israeli atrocities designed to panic the refugees and that the refugees were told to flee.

This debating point matters little to the refugees, who remember chiefly that they were frightened of the Jews in 1948. They are not very precise about the sources of the news that frightened them, but one incident is still vivid to many—the massacre at Deir Yasin, a little village near Jerusalem where Arab civilians were killed.

The Arabs declare today that it was Israeli psychological warfare, not their own broadcasts, that produced the exodus.

Refugee attitudes toward integration have two aspects. Conversations and interviews in their camps indicate that virtually all of them want to return to their land. But almost all of them want jobs now, or better jobs than they have. There is every reason to believe they would welcome economic integration to the degree that it would improve their lot.

PEASANTS NEED LAND

The basic problem is that integration of the ordinary, uneducated peasant refugee requires land. In Jordan, the only host country that has given refugees the full privileges of citizenship, arable land is not available. The other Arab countries reserve what land they can develop for their own citizens, who want it badly.

Iraq, where there are almost no refugees, has the most favorable land-to-man ratio among the Arab States, but even there any significant assimilation of outsiders would require large-scale development of irrigation.

A Western ambassador in one host country said recently:

"The way to solve the problem is to stimulate Arab economic development to the maximum. If the Arab countries begin to need manpower, refugees will automatically be absorbed."

The psychological and emotional obstacles to integration are great. The refugees and their hosts feel strongly that they got a raw deal in 1948, and their self-esteem demands formal reparation, particularly because of the impression that the Israelis are cleverer, abler, and more modern than the Arabs.

The Arab armies that moved against Israel in 1948, after the Arabs rejected the United Nations partition of Palestine, were beaten, and the defeat still rankles.

A REFUGEE'S OPINION

One educated refugee said the other day in private conversation that he favored going back to the original partition plan, which would cost Israel 27 percent of her present territory.

Asked if he agreed with Habib Bourguiba, of Tunisia, whom other Arab leaders have denounced for suggesting negotiations with Israel on this basis, the refugee replied:

"Certainly not. Bourguiba wanted to negotiate. The solution must be imposed on Israel by the United Nations to show that Israel has been wrong."

The mystique of the refugees, fed by Arab broadcasts and by nostalgic talk, is based on the conviction that they have been grievously wronged. One commentator, Cecil Hourani, has written:

"In the dim twilight of the camps it is what has been lost that still beckons, not what can be done to take its place."

At a United Nations school in Gaza, a young refugee was learning the trade of an auto mechanic. He was scheduled to go to Sweden for on-the-job training. He spoke a little English.

Asked what he would do if he could get a permanent job in Sweden and if he met a girl he liked, he said: "I would come back. My country needs me:"

Hamdi Hirzallah, 40 years old, a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was present at the interview. A native of Beersheba, now part of Israel, he said with great intensity:

"I will tell you something, and I wish you would quote me. If they try to leave, we will stop them, by force if need be."

Textile Industry and Water Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, here is another reason why I am proud of the textile industry and its employees.

The following resolution was adopted by the American Textile Manufacturers Institute at its 17th annual meeting in Miami Beach on March 26, 1966:

WATER POLLUTION—A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE AT ITS 17TH ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 26, 1966

Like all other responsible corporate citizens, the textile industry is concerned over the pollution of much of the Nation's water resources. Streams that once abounded in fish and other wild life have often become so contaminated that game has been destroyed and the water declared unsafe for water sports. Nevertheless, water from these same rivers is piped to our cities for home and industrial uses.

To correct this blight will require the willing cooperation of every municipality, every industry, and every citizen of this country. Only through a vigorous attack on the problem can we protect our water resources from further pollution and start the pendulum swinging back in the direction of the clear, pure rivers that once were this Nation's heritage.

By its consistent action the American textile industry has demonstrated its dedication toward the goal of cleaning up our rivers and streams. Individual textile plants have spent many millions of dollars in this endeavor, and within the limit of their economic capability textile mills will continue to do their share in this endeavor.

For some of these companies, both in the textile industry and in other industries, the solutions are relatively easy; for others, both the technical and economic requirements present substantial obstacles which will be more difficult to overcome.

To assist in overcoming these obstacles, the textile industry urges the adoption of a program which would provide for all industries the accelerated tax depreciation of facilities which are designed to control water pollution, plus tax incentives at National and State governmental levels. Such action would hasten the day when America's water resources are returned to their normal purity.

L.B.J.'s Credibility; or What Happened to "No Comment"?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, United Nations Secretary General U Thant has stated:

> In times of war and of hostilities, the first casualty is truth.

This is certainly the case in regard to the Federal Government's handling of information about the U.S. positions and goals in Vietnam. And, perhaps more unfortunately, it is the case in regard to domestic issues too. Truth has suffered serious erosions in recent months.

In order to combat the crisis of confidence which exists today, a freedom of information bill establishing a Public Records Law has been introduced in the House of Representatives. The bill was favorably reported last week by the House Government Operations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs and Government Information. The bill has twice been passed in the Senate.

To illustrate the need for freedom of information legislation, I introduce for the RECORD the following article from the January 29, 1966, edition of the New Republic magazine, written by Mr. James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

L.B.J.'S CREDIBILITY; OR, WHAT HAPPENED TO "NO COMMENT"?

(By James Deakin)

All governments have to prevaricate, and even when they don't have to, being human, they do. But there are better and worse techniques for tinkering with truth. That American governments go about it clumsily, and sporadically is perhaps part of our charm. The big evasions or downright lies are reserved for important occasions—as in Eisenhower's U2 and Dixon-Yates affairs, and Kennedy's diplomatic cold during the Cuban missile crisis. "Truly," wrote Sophocles, "to tell lies is not honorable; but when the truth entails tremendous ruin, to speak dishonorably is pardonable."

The essential veracity of an American government has seldom been a prolonged cause of doubt. This is why persistent charges of a "credibility gap" in the Johnson administration merit examination. "A great question of the credibility of the American government has been raised," and "a great crisis of confidence" may indeed by at hand, as Ambassador Arthur Goldberg acknowledged last month (although he denied that the doubts are justified).

Although Mr. Johnson personally retains his lofty standing in the polls, a public-opinion survey conducted by the Opinion Research Corp. for the Columbia Broadcasting System showed that 67 percent of the American people believe that their Government only "sometimes" tells the truth about the Vietnam situation. Thirteen percent said they thought they "almost never" get the truth in official statements about Vietnam, 15 percent said the Government always tells the truth, and 5 percent had no opinion.

At the White House Conference on International Cooperation last November, Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, president of the Central Conference of Rabbis, charged that Americans has "been kept uninformed if not misinformed about a certain willingness on the part of the other side to discuss peace" in Vietnam. And United Nations Secretary General U Thant has said publicly that the American people have not been getting the facts about Hanoi's negotiation overtures. "In times of war and of hostilities" he observed, "the first casualty is truth." Last February the White House insisted to newsmen who had got wind of North Vietnamese overtures for talks that "there are no meaningful proposals for negotiations that are before our Government." Nine months later, State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey confirmed that U Thant had relayed Hanoi's offer to Washington. What, one wonders, did "meaningful" mean?

It is not only about the war that the administration's reputation for candor is being questioned. The problem arose soon after Lyndon Johnson took office. It would be practically impossible, he stated, to hold spending under $100 billion; it came out $97.7 billion.

When the Washington Post reported that Mr. Johnson would ask for an excise tax cut of $4 billion, the President spread the word that this was false; George Reedy, then press secretary, said "that figure bears no relationship to any decision that has been made." A few months later, Mr. Johnson asked Congress to cut excise taxes by $3.964 billion. When the Washington Star reported that the President would recommend a 3-percent average pay increase for Federal workers, Mr. Johnson complained that the story was erroneous. A short time later, he proposed a 3-percent average pay increase for Federal employees.

Press Secretary Bill Moyers says no "White House officials" were in touch with United States Steel Corp. to work out the recent steel price compromise, which may be technically true. But who can forget that last October the White House said there was "no connection whatsoever" between the aluminum price increase and the announcement that the Government would sell 200,000 tons of stockpiled aluminum on the open market? And not long after, Mr. Johnson boasted privately about his role in forcing the aluminum companies to back down and said he personally had talked to a vice president of Alcoa.

When the President went to the hospital a year ago with a cough and cold, reporters asked whether he had entered into a disability agreement with Vice President HUMPHREY. After ducking the question for 2 days, Mr. Reedy finally replied that Mr. Johnson and HUMPHREY had reached such an agreement "sometime before the inauguration." Yet on January 22, 2 days after the inauguration, reporters had asked Reedy whether a disability agreement had been reached and the press secretary answered: "No, it has not been concluded as yet. * * * We just haven't gotten to that yet."

On October 5, Mr. Johnson announced that he would undergo surgery for removal of a poorly functioning gall bladder and stated that "a thorough examination showed this to be the only trouble." After the operation, it was announced that the surgeons had removed a kidney stone as well. Then, under questioning by reporters, the President's personal physician disclosed that Mr. Johnson had still another stone in his left kidney and that this had been known "for some years."

On July 27, at an impromptu press conference in his office, the President said he had not begun to consider an appointment to the Supreme Court to replace Justice Goldberg. The next day he announced the appointment of Abe Fortas as Goldberg's successor. Why mislead when you don't have to? Whatever happened to "no comment"?

When a liberal Democratic Senator informed Mr. Johnson last August that he intended to introduce a resolution requiring congressional approval before draftees could be sent to Vietnam, which probably would have touched off a Senate debate on the administration's Asian policy, the President talked him out of it by telling him that U.S. forces would be out of South Vietnam by January 1966.

Then there were the policy gyrations last June on the role of U.S. troops in Vietnam. Two battalions of Marines had been sent to Da Nang in March. Secretaries Rusk and McNamara said they would be used only for "local, close-in security" and, in McNamara's words, would "not tangle with the Vietcong." Two months later, a U.S. milliltary spokesman in Saigon said these troops would "render combat support, which includes, if necessary, fighting." State Department Spokesman Robert McCloskey confirmed this on June 8, and Department officials said an order to this effect had gone out to the U.S. commander, Gen. William Westmoreland, within "the past several weeks."

The White House was furious at McCloskey's statement and issued a denial that there had been any change in the mission of U.S. ground forces in Vietnam in recent days or weeks. The administration apparently wasn't ready to have it known that it was escalating.

Then, in an amazing sequence, the White House denied that the President had sent any recent order of this kind to Westmoreland, but added in the next breath that the U.S. commander had had "discretionary authority" to use his troops in combat from the very beginning. Rusk and McNamara, who had said it was not the mission of the Marines to go out and fight the Vietcong, were left at the end of the limb, to find their way back as best they could.

Americans like their Presidents to be good, but they don't have to be perfect. Dwight Eisenhower was probably never closer to the voters than when he said disarmingly of Sherman Adams, "I need him." And John Kennedy was not hurt by his mea culpa on the Bay of Pigs.

Moyers, the young Baptist minister who now serves as Mr. Johnson's official spokesman, has said that his maxim is: "Tell the truth if you can, but if you can't tell the truth, don't tell a lie." White House reporters generally agree that Moyers has done his best to break up the oldest established permanent floating shell game in Washington. But the game is still being played.

A couple of weeks ago, Moyers admitted that White House telephone operators were taking reporters' names when they called staff members, on orders of presidential assistant Marvin Watson. The purpose, Moyers said, was to measure the "workload" of the staff and see who needed more or fewer phone lines. He called it an economy measure. A record simply of the number of incoming and outgoing calls—not names—would have sufficed for this, however.

But at least Moyers hasn't ventured as far into never-never land as did his predecessor on one memorable occasion. A woman reporter braced Reedy about Bobby Baker, whom Mr. Johnson had called his "strong right arm" and "one of my most trusted, most loyal, and most competent friends." What, she inquired, was their real relationship? "I'm going to be completely frank with you," replied Reedy solemnly. "They hardly knew each other."

American-Flag Ships' Share of Cargoes Dwindles

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Stewards News, official publication of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union in its March 25, 1966, issue points up in the following article the weakness of our present policy as to the American merchant marine.

Under unanimous consent I include the article in question which should be thoughtfully read by all Members of Congress.

U.S.-Flag Share of Foreign Trade Drops as Military Duties Strain Fleet

While the U.S.-flag fleet has been serving the Nation by carrying supplies and men to Vietnam, foreign operators have been capturing even more of our scanty share of commercial cargoes. As a result, the proportion of our foreign trade carried on American bottoms dropped to a new low, 7.9 percent, in the first 9 months of 1965.

The immediate reason for the loss of cargoes to foreign-flag operators is that increased military tonnage has forced American operators to turn down commercial freight. However behind this situation is the Government's longstanding failure to provide a modern merchant fleet large enough to meet both military and commercial demands. As usual, the maritime industry is bearing the brunt of Uncle Sam's pinchpenny attitude.

Hardest hit by the loss of regular customers to foreign operators are the west coast cargo liners. Transpacific liner cargoes have recently averaged nearly two-thirds military goods, more than double the amount a year ago. Faced with the prospect of angry foreign customers, shippers who usually send their cargoes on these lines have been forced to rely on foreign bottoms. Although American lines are sailing with full holds, they face the day when the Vietnam crisis lets up and they are unable to lure back their former customers.

"There is no question the commercial position of the (cargo) liners is deteriorating, and the foreign operators are reaping the harvest," according to Eugene W. Lukes of SIU-contracted Isthmian Lines. "A customer lost this way is a tough customer to regain."

CARGOES TO FOREIGN BOTTOMS

And the shippers agree—they will probably continue to give the business lost by American operators to foreign-flag ships. According to P. R. Amsden of Loretz & Co., a west coast general cargo forwarder for several major U.S. manufacturers: "Inevitably, some of our business will remain with foreign carriers. We certainly can't hold the American lines responsible for increased military shipping. However, we do have an obligation to the foreign carrier who looks after us in time of need. After all, we may need him again."

Other shippers tell the same story—once the business goes to the foreign operator, it is likely to stay with him.

Unquestionably, the first obligation of the U.S. maritime industry is to meet the needs of the Nation in time of crisis. The SIU, along with other maritime unions, has long protested that our merchant fleet is inadequate and needs greater Government support. Despite this conspicuous need, made even clearer by the loss of cargoes to foreign operators because there is not sufficient bottoms to take care of both our Vietnam and commercial obligations, the Congress has been asked to appropriate less money to build fewer ships than last year. There is still no sign of a sound, long-range Government policy to foster our merchant marine.

Views of the Greek Orthodox Diocese in North and South America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Americans are gravely concerned over the events in Turkey where the freedom of religion of the Greek Orthodox community has been impaired.

I insert the views of the Greek Orthodox Diocese in North and South America in the RECORD.

A Statement of Concern by the General Board of the National Council of Churches

Within the last decade we have stated a growing concern for the security of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Constantinople. Events of recent date now heighten our anxiety in this matter which touches on Christian conscience and our common Christian heritage.

Pressures on the first See of Orthodoxy have increased rather than lessened. Its gradual isolation from the world religious community, confiscation of its church properties by a so-called Turkish Orthodox Church, shutting down of the patriarchal orphanage and press, systematic expulsion of its faithful—all point to a program of intimidation calculated to render this historic center ineffectual.

Within recent days Archbishop Iakovos, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in America and a vice president of this Council, was prevented by Turkish authorities from conducting services in the Patriarchal Church of Saint George within the compound of the ancient See. We express a deep sense of shock at this intrusion of Turkish authorities in the very sanctuary of the Patriarchate. Though only an incident, it is an incident in a lengthy narrative of harassment and oppression that grows daily more disquieting as to its ultimate conclusion.

This unwarranted personal affront to a loved and respected colleague raises fundamental questions relating to the principles of religious liberty.

Seen in the long view of history, these actions represent a radical deviation from traditional Moslem toleration of and respect for the great Christian traditions. Seen in the perspective of the Patriarchates' future, they imply a continuing and growing threat to its survival in Turkey, where its life has been inviolate since the beginnings of the Christian era.

Constantinople, symbol of our common creed of faith, is also the source of much that is richest in our common Christian inheritance. The present grave danger to its integrity and safety dictates the most forceful statement of our concern, and the most earnest expression of our hope that the Ecumenical Patriarchate will be permitted to live and function in peace.

This statement has been endorsed unanimously by the General Board of the National Council of Churches in my District, and it has been endorsed by the West Palm Beach Ministerial Association.

Jet Service at National Airport

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, on April 24, 1966, the scheduled airlines serving Washington National Airport will introduce short and medium range jet service.

This comes as a significant event inasmuch as National is the fourth-largest airport in the United States in terms of commercial airline passenger activity, yet it is the only major airport that has not until now offered jet service.

The time-saving benefits of this new service are obvious. People traveling to Washington from the district which I represent will save up to 50 minutes in traveltime. Moreover, the jets will have a direct effect in stimulating the local economy.

The Federal Aviation Agency's progressive decision to make this service available at National is supported in other areas of the country. Recently, the Clayton County Ga., Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution concerning this decision, which I include at this point in the RECORD:

Whereas transportation is the keystone to a growing, dynamic economy such as is now being experienced in Clayton County;

Whereas the technology of transportation is constantly changing and it is essential that all agencies keep abreast of the continuing improvements in transportation so as to bring the benefits to the traveling and shipping public;

Whereas the airport serving the Metropolitan Atlanta area, Atlanta Municipal Airport, is located in part within the confines of Clayton County;

Whereas the Federal Aviation Agency, taking note of the ability of the new small family of jet airplanes such as the BAC 111, Boeing 727, Douglas DC-9 and Sud Caravelle, have authorized the use of Washington National Airport in our Nation's Capital by such jets;

Whereas Washington National Airport is more convenient for travelers to and from our Nation's Capital by reason of its close-in location and the use of this airport will result in time-savings to the traveling and shipping public of as much as 20 percent over existing facilities;

Whereas the authorization for small jet aircraft to use Washington National Airport will benefit all of the people and particularly the industrial and defense related businesses located in Clayton County and thus will contribute to the continued economic growth of Clayton: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Clayton County Chamber of Commerce by these presents commends the Federal Aviation Agency and its Administrator William F. McKee for their progressive action in making available the facilities of Washington National Airport, Washington, D.C., to the jet aircraft of our scheduled airlines; and further, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Clayton County, Ga., congressional delegation.

ARTHUR D. PERKINS,
President.

A Freshman Writes: "What I'll Tell My Children"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, Artie Looper, a native of Washington, D.C., is a young man, who like many, many others before him, has found Kansas a wonderful place to live and go to school. Artie is attending Dodge City, Kans., Community Junior College where he has achieved recognition as a fine 225-pound tackle on the football team. Recently he wrote a theme to fulfill an English assignment. It was reprinted in the Dodge City Daily Globe.

Although Artie's parents and his family live here in the Nation's Capital, he has discovered the friendliness of people in the Sunflower State and the enjoyment of the "wide-open spaces." He has expressed the sentiments of most Kansans and many men and women who have come from all parts of the United States to make Kansas their home. Under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include Artie Looper's theme reprinted by the Dodge City Daily Globe:

A Freshman Writes: "What I'll Tell My Children"

I'll tell my children that I lived in Dodge City, Kans., the "Cowboy Capital of the World." After living in Washington, D.C., all of my life, at the age of 19, I decided to see something of the world and go away to college. I had several reasons for attending school in Dodge City. My main reason was that I really enjoyed playing football and wanted a chance to play college football. If I ever wanted to further my education, I felt I should continue going to school before I was drafted, as I felt sure that if I spent 4 years in the Army, I would never go back to school.

At first I found Dodge City so different from Washington that I couldn't find anything good about the State of Kansas but, after being here a short time, I began to like the area and the people in the community. Once I became busy with schoolwork and football practice, I began to adjust to being away from my home and family, and started to enjoy my new way of life.

The best thing that happened to me was that I found a good place to stay, and I had two fellows for roommates that were from Washington, D.C., also. We had a nice furnished apartment with a television, record player, and a pool table. This was a big advantage, as we had our own entertainment right at home and didn't have to try to find something to do in our spare time. We would invite our friends over to our place on Sunday afternoon, and watch all the big football games on television. Since we were all athletes and very interested in sports, this was something we all enjoyed.

Another thing we enjoyed was eating. At least we had enjoyed it when we were at home with Mom to do the cooking, but we soon found out that going to college wasn't just a matter of bookwork. It also included things like cooking, doing dishes, washing and ironing. It came as quite a shock to find out that all these things we had taken for granted all this time, had to be done, and we were responsible for doing them. Between the three of us, we managed to keep from starving. Our old standby was pancakes. When all else failed, we ate pancakes. To this day, every time I eat pancakes, I feel like a college boy back in old Dodge City.

I made some good friends in Dodge City. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cummins, my landlords, were really fine people. I admired them greatly and turned to them for advice and moral support. They seemed to know when the money was running low. About the time we would wonder where our next meal was coming from, Mrs. Cummins would be knocking at the door with a big pot of soup. I guess, since she had boys of her own, she knew boys never say no to a good meal. A lifetime friendship with the Cummins family was formed in those college days in Dodge City.

Another friend I made was a sports announcer, Bob Harper. He did the broadcast of all the college and high school sports events for radio station KGNO. Any time that I wasn't playing football myself, I would be up in the broadcasting booth helping Mr. Harper call the games. This was something new for me and I found it very interesting and exciting.

The school emblem was the Conquistador. We were called the Conqs. There was a lot of school spirit and everybody in town, college students and townspeople alike, turned out to cheer for the Conqs. The school work was not too hard, but I really had to buckle down and get used to studying. I realized that I had to make it in this world, as some day I would be a breadwinner and have a family looking up to me. The thing that kept me going was the hope that more education would help me get a good job.

Dodge City couldn't compare with Washington, D.C. in size, or tall buildings, or entertainment, but I decided it would be a good place to raise children. Just as in any town, there were places for teenagers to go, such as Kline's, the Golden Kue, the Hill Crest, and the movies. There were also school dances. It seemed like all the young people could find some kind of entertainment. Perhaps that was why Dodge City had a low crime rate compared to other cities its size.

The high spot of my freshman year was going home for Christmas. The closer the day came, the more excited I became. It seemed like all I could think of was seeing that old Capitol dome shining high in the sky, and imagine the lights, excitement, bustle, traffic and noise of Washington at Christmas time. I was going home. Home to my own street, my own house, my Mom, Dad, and sisters. I decided to go home in style. I get myself some cowboy boots and a big black cowboy hat, so when I got off the train, they would all know that here was somebody that had been in the "Cowboy Capital."

When my children are ready for college, I hope that they can go to school in Kansas, where they can see a different part of the country and enjoy the wide open spaces. I really enjoyed my stay in the Sunflower State. The people were friendly towards out-of-towners and they should be proud of their wonderful State.

Scotland: Human Renewal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, it is often said that urban renewal, or rural renewal, cannot succeed without human renewal—without the rededication of citizens to the rebuilding and restoration of their community.

I would like to acquaint the Congress today with an excellent illustration of this point. This is the case of Scotland, Md., a small community in Montgomery County which, faced with destruction and dispersal, has become a model of community mobilization. Aided by many conscientious citizens, the residents of Scotland have banded together to improve town facilities, acquire adequate housing, and literally rebuild their homes. A $78,400 Federal demonstration grant is tribute to the progress already made, and to the evident determination of the many Marylanders who have come together to form SOS—save our Scotland.

Mr. Speaker, the dynamism of SOS, and its successes to date, should offer an example to us all, for what is happening in Scotland shows that human renewal works, and that citizens' hope and energy can overcome even the most challenging circumstances.

I would like to include in the Record a recent Washington Post article on SOS:

A Poor Community Repels Invaders

(By Andrew Barnes)

A year ago, it seemed that Scotland, a rural community of Negroes in Montgomery County, might just disappear and be replaced by the neat suburban homes that already surrounded it.

The people were moving away. Dilapidated houses, many lacking plumbing, could not be improved because they were on too-small lots. And the land was worth $10,000 an acre to developers.

The combination of high land value, county ordinances that in effect prevented improvement and the belief of Scotland residents that they did not know how to stop the trend was "putting the Negro in a nuthull," one resident remembers.

But Scotland, located on Seven Locks Road between Bethesda and Rockville, has fought back.

Some have taken the developers' money and left, but others feel the way Geneva Mason does. A long-time resident, she said: "If they offer say $3,000 for a piece of land, where can we go to get a house for that? These people were born here. Their ancestors lived here. We want to stay here. This is their property. We don't want to leave it."

NEW COMMUNITY PLANNED

Scotland, unlike Toby Town a few miles farther out Seven Locks, looks forward to breaking ground next summer for a new community: modern townhouses surrounding a central plaza. There is even to be a community laundry room topped by a clock tower.

Toby Town, like Scotland, is a rural, poor community of Negroes more or less surrounded by white affluence. But there the similarity ends. Scotland residents are employed. Many in Toby Town are not. Scotland has 50 families; Toby Town only a dozen.

But perhaps the most important difference is Scotland's sense of community. And Scotland has had help. White residents of neighboring developments—teachers, Government workers, professional people and housewives—have joined Scotland residents to form SOS, save our Scotland.

The Reverend Carl R. Pritchett, pastor of Bethesda Presbyterian Church, is president of SOS. Joyce Siegel, a housewife, and others have contributed time and knowledge, largely because they wanted to correct what they regarded as a bad situation.

"We feel that it is basically morally wrong for affluent people of Montgomery County, real estate operators and others, to drive these people, old residents, out of the homes in which they have lived just because they do not have enough money and because their skin is not white," Mr. Pritchett said.

The immediate threat a year ago was Cabin John Park, which was to include a third of Scotland. A meeting with park officials stopped it.

CLEANUP CAMPAIGN

Scotland, which consists mainly of isolated parcels of land strewn for a mile along rutted dirt tracks off Seven Locks Road, was a mess of trash, junked cars, and debris. There was no sewer. Water was carried from wells or springs.

A cleanup campaign a year ago improved the appearance of the community. One family is again accumulating junked cars, but most yards are well kept.

A sewer line has been put through to the Scotland AME Zion Church, the heart of the community. Most houses do not have room to install indoor bathrooms and owners cannot build additions because the lots are too small to qualify for building permits. But the sewer line will serve the new homes planned for Scotland.

Getting adequate houses is the toughest nut SOS must crack. It has received a $78,400 demonstration grant from the Federal Government to show what can be done.

If high land value put Scotland in jeopardy from developers, that value is the key to programs to revive it. The plan is for all Scotland landowners to sell to a cooperative, Scotland Community Development, Inc. Part of the land, probably about 20 acres in the area nearest the church, will become a compact Scotland. The rest, in small parcels up and down the highway, will be sold to raise money.

A community of town houses is being designed by Rurik F. Ekstrom, a Potomac architect. Money from sale of land will be the down payment for many homeowners. The rest of the money will come from low-cost FHA mortgages.

If the monthly payments, estimated between $75 and $85, are still too high for some families, they will be able to rent homes from the cooperative. And there is a proposal for Congress to appropriate money for rent supplements, which also would help.

REZONING NEEDED

If enough land can be assembled, as many as 100 units will be built to accommodate Scotland's present families as well as those who have moved away in recent years because they were not allowed to modernize their homes.

Although Ekstrom has not yet drawn plans, the homes will be large. They will have unfinished top floors to use as dormitories or finish as regular rooms, depending on a family's needs.

Homeowners will be able to increase equity by working on their homes and landscaping the new Scotland.

So far, titles have been searched, a laborious job on the small parcels of land which make up Scotland. Agreements to join the cooperative have been signed and appraisals made.

Rezoning will be required for the new development and SOS plans to submit full plans at the May filing period of the county council. If all goes well, ground will be broken this summer and the first homes completed in the summer of 1967.

IMPROVED STUDY FACILITIES

Education is another area of cooperation between Scotland and her neighbors. Although Scotland children attend modern county schools, they have had little chance to study in their cramped homes.

A study hall was started on a once a week basis in the church basement. It now is open 3 nights a week. The parents have installed new lighting. Encyclopedias, dictionaries and atlases have been contributed. More than half of the schoolchildren in Scotland go to each session. Increasingly, the supervision has passed to Scotland parents.

Scotland's reaction to the help it has been getting is favorable. "It strikes me 100 percent all the way," Edgar Love said.

And of the whites who have pitched in, Mrs. Mason said, "They're very plain people, and they let us know they want to do right."

"We're being hemmed in with the white settlers that want the big houses," Mrs. Mason said. "We've got to put something in to get something out. We do know that the community is not going to stand as it is. It's got to be built up."

No Reason for Alarm

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, the Wichita, Kans., Eagle had an interesting and informative editorial recently on the combat readiness of our troops.

It pointed out:

> We have been able to step up our commitment of military personnel to Vietnam at a speedy pace, and now have 225,000 servicemen there, apparently well supported in every way.

The article noted:

> Our increase in military strength seems to be progressing in an orderly fashion.

And it adds—

> There does not seem to be a real reason for alarm about combat unreadiness.

Mr. Speaker, for the first time I have found an editorial comment giving the very sensible reason why our Army Reserves and the National Guards have not been called up but the alternate decision to rely upon the draft and volunteers was agreed upon. This decision is based upon the very solid reason that the callup of these Guards and Reserves may seriously deplete the ranks of skilled workers. This could come at a time when we are already feeling a manpower pinch. True, the callup of the standby units would provide these men with excellent training but as this well written editorial points out, many of these reservists and guardsmen are in fields of production that are important to the Vietnam effort.

Since this subject should be of concern to us all, I offer this editorial for inclusion in the RECORD:

[From the Wichita (Kans.) Eagle, Mar. 31, 1966]

NO REASON FOR ALARM

A great deal of excitement has been stirred up by disclosure that four of the Army's six emergency combat divisions are in fact not ready for combat.

There would be cause for concern if this reflected a real American military weakness. It does not. We have overseas now 10 of our 17 Army divisions—2 in Vietnam, 5 in Germany, 2 in Korea, and 1 in Hawaii (minus 2 of its brigades which are in Vietnam.) At home we have six divisions, plus the 9th which is being formed.

We have been able to step up our commitment of military personnel to Vietnam at a speedy pace, and now have 225,000 servicemen there, apparently well supported in every way. The four divisions in question will be in combat-ready status within 90 days, the Pentagon promises. Moreover, if needed, 21 combat-ready battalions (about 90,000 men) could be plucked out of those divisions posthaste if needed overseas befor the 90 days are up.

Pentagon spokesmen made a good point when they said that the situation was not unexpected. The decision was made last year to rely upon the draft and on volunteers to beef up the military in face of new demands from Vietnam. The alternative would have been to call up the Army Reserves and the National Guard. This would have provided men with impressive training, but it also would have seriously depleted the supply of skilled civilian workers. We already are feeling a manpower pinch at home. It is vitally important that production be kept up at home to support the effort of the men on the field.

The four divisions in question are not combat ready because they are busy training the draftees and volunteers. Give them enough time, and they'll do the job. Meanwhile, there still are five Reserve and National Guard divisions which could be called upon in an emergency.

Our increase in military strength seems to be progressing in an orderly fashion. There does not seem to be a real reason for alarm about the combat unreadiness of the four divisions.

New York's 40th District Citizens Respond to Representative Smith's 1966 Questionnaire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, on February 15, I sent my 1966 questionnaire to each of the more than 133,000 families in the 40th Congressional District of New York.

As in the past, 40th district residents responded enthusiastically to this request for views and opinions on some of the most critical domestic and international issues of the day.

To date, I have received more than 16,000 completed questionnaires.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues in the House will be extremely interested in the results of my 1966 questionnaire. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD, the final tabulated results of my questionnaire;

		Percent		
		Yes	No	No opinion
1. Do you favor the President's proposal to establish Federal unemployment insurance standards for all States?		45.4	49.8	4.8
2. Do you favor the pending bill to increase the minimum wage to $1.75?		43.8	54.0	2.2
3. Should Federal spending be lowered? If so, would you reduce spending in any of the following areas?		74.6	7.5	17.9
	Percent			
(a) Military	9.7			
(b) Space	29.0			
(c) Foreign aid	79.8			
(d) Agriculture	41.8			
(e) Poverty program	38.4			
4. Do you favor the proposed Human Investment Act which would allow tax credits for businesses for the cost of any programs they might offer to train the unemployed and the underskilled?		67.9	27.8	4.2
5. Do you favor a constitutional amendment to allow the people of a State to decide that 1 house of its legislature may be apportioned on a basis other than population?		40.5	50.0	9.4
6. Do you favor the construction of a new sealevel canal to replace the Panama Canal?		58.2	32.6	9.2
7. Do you approve of teach-ins, sit-ins, and demonstrations against our policies in Vietnam?		10.4	86.4	3.2
8. Do you believe that U.S. policies in Vietnam will:				
(a) Bring total victory to the United States and South Vietnam?		16.1	41.7	42.2
(b) End in a Korean-type armistice?		60.5	17.8	21.7
(c) Lead to eventual U.S. withdrawal and Communist takeover?		9.8	37.8	52.4

Protect Against Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 22, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I deplore the ill-advised price advances in the economy, now current, or in the making, that may militate against price and economic stability, pushing the economy toward very dangerous runaway inflation, and making the imposition of price controls in the not too distant future a distinct possibility.

We greatly prize our free enterprise system. It has been responsible for our unmatched national, economic progress, prosperity and high standards of wages and living.

However, at a time when we are engaged in a desperate conflict with world communism, and when there is a special need and urgency for us all to work together for the national security and national interests, it would be a great mistake to do anything that would result in abnormal price escalation and imbalance in our economy. These consequences we must energetically strive to avoid and we should be very careful how we act and what we do in respect to anti-inflationary measures.

I hope and urge that business, labor, and Government will clearly recognize the dangers implicit in unrestrained, inflationary pressures and be willing to follow the guidelines that have been laid down by the President to prevent disruptive and dangerous price increases in goods, products, commodities, and services.

I do not believe that Congress will or should impose price controls, or other stringent controls over the economy at this time, or until this action becomes absolutely necessary and urgent.

But it should be recognized by all of us that we must hold the line against inflation one way or another, and if various segments of the economy do not cooperate to that end, then in the interests of the Nation, the national leadership will have no recourse than to act drastically to protect the stability of the economy.

To my mind, failure on the part of business, labor, and Government to adhere closely and voluntarily to reasonable guidelines to forestall inflation will inevitably result in compulsory controls and this, if it becomes necessary, could take the form of general price and material controls over every facet and feature of the American economy, and this would be most unfortunate, if there is any way we can avoid such drastic controls.

I hope that the leadership of the Nation, both private and public, will realize the fact that, in the economic sense, we are in effect at present literally perched on the top of a seething, financial and inflationary volcano. We shall either dampen its fiery upsurge, or we will in time see it catapult and explode this economy onto the dangerous stormy seas of runaway inflation.

Let us take note of our predicament and the dangers before us, and act before we are engulfed by perilous economic forces that are threatening to run riot and could bring us serious injury and disruption.

"Secret" Report Recommending Downgrading of U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Disclosed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, since coming to the Congress it has been my interest and concern that every effort be made to maintain the maritime strength of the country at the highest possible level.

For the past 4 years I have been privileged to serve as a member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, Long Island. It has been principally through the training received by the cadets of the Academy, who were nominated by Members of Congress, that the quality of our merchant seamen has remained unsurpassed.

The cadets of the Merchant Marine Academy have served this country with great distinction in both war and peace. During World War II, 110 cadets and graduates of the Academy lost their lives at sea.

Recently, however, in line with the trend toward the closing down of many of our military and naval installations, a number of rumors—unfounded, I hope—have been circulated to the effect that efforts are now afoot to downgrade the level of the Merchant Marine Academy, eliminating its military disciplines and defense role. This is being advocated at a time when we have a critical shortage of merchant marine officers.

Mr. Speaker, on February 27, an article by Edith Kermit Roosevelt appeared in the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin in reference to a "secret" report, the recommendations of which, if carried out, would reduce the Academy to the status of a State agricultural college.

So that everyone may be aware of the dangers involved in any proposal that would further weaken our "fourth arm of defense" I insert the full text of the article below:

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Bulletin, Feb. 27, 1966]

A DEMILITARIZED ACADEMY? SECRET STUDY URGES RELAXED KINGS POINT

(By Edith Kermit Roosevelt)

WASHINGTON.—A secret Government study recommends that the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, Long Island, our only Federal college for the training of merchant marine officers, should be downgraded to the level of an ordinary State agricultural college. The survey calls for stripping the Academy of military disciplines and eliminating its defense role at the very time that there is an acute shortage of merchant marine officers for Vietnam duties and when declining disciplines generally have become a danger to the Nation.

The 88-page report, financed by the Maritime Administration, declares: "If a model is needed for the Merchant Marine Academy, a much better one could be the State agricultural campuses throughout the country." The survey also recommends that the Congress be deprived of its power to make nominations to the academy. This screening process has given Kings Point, known as "the Annapolis of the Merchant Marine," an unsurpassed quality of manhood.

MINORITY GROUPS

Recommendations are made in spite of this and would lower the standing of our seafaring personnel. The excuse for this is given a supposedly popular complexion by the proviso for the admission of 25 students from minority groups or from underprivileged backgrounds, who have not achieved an average score of 500 on the college board tests.

For weeks, administration officials have been secretly circulating the report to selected friendly individuals outside Government seeking to prepare a favorable propaganda climate for the project. Meanwhile, a Maritime Administration spokesman told this writer that the survey was for official use only. The agency also declared that the Academy's blistering 39-page rebuttal to the report was not for release to the public or the press. This is another example of administration secrecy where projects face popular opposition.

TEXTS PROCURED

This writer has managed to secure the full texts of these two secret documents. It was not easy. Resistance was met in every administration office. The survey of Kings Point Academy was written by Preble Stolz, an obscure young law teacher at the University of California, at Berkeley. Stolz has no practical background in maritime matters. He spent less than a week at the Academy for his survey. His supposed research and recommendations could only have been tailored to fit the policy decided on in advance in Washington.

The document actually urges relaxing reforms in order to abolish the Academy's quasi-military and regimental structure. This refers to traditional dicipline aboard any ship. The report would water down or eliminate regulations regarding the wearing of military uniforms by cadets, room inspection, attendance at meals and classes and the other character-developing disciplines which train men to live and work together harmoniously aboard ship. The report criticizes the enormous energy which went into raising donations for the Academy's memorial chapel.

OPEN COMMUNICATIONS

The survey calls for open communications between the administration and students in a way that would abolish the lines of authority essential to the development of any nation's officer cadre. Obviously, there are some in Government who would prefer the insurgency that prevailed at the Berkeley campus. The document amazingly declares:

"The cadet reaction to military discipline and other subjects sounded like unreflecting repetition of dogma, which is not surprising since they have not been encouraged to challenge established thinking."

The sailor apparently should be taught to tell his captain how to run the ship.

WAR RECORD

We have witnessed the results of the Academy's discipline and motives in wartime. In World War II, a total of 110 Kings Point cadets and graduates lost their lives at sea. Already, in the Vietnam engagement, three Kings Point graduates have been decorated for bravery. The motivation of these young cadets can be seen by the fact that the 190 men in the Academy's graduating class have asked Rear Admiral McLintock, Superintendent, to hold commencement exercises in May instead of August. The cadets say they want to go to sea earlier to relieve the officer shortage because of the increased demand for merchant ships in the Vietnam crisis. One thing is sure, if these secret recommendations are enforced, this record would not be repeated.

The survey characterizes the merchant marine as a third rate profession and equates masters of ships with bus drivers. This gives the cue to what is behind this entire document. Actually, members of this supposedly third-rate profession are serving in executive posts in maritime unions and shipping companies throughout the Nation. A total of 20 Academy graduates are now helping to man the complex equipment aboard the nuclear-powered merchant ship *Savannah*. The United States must depend on their vitally needed skills to put muscle in our merchant marine—our "fourth arm of defense."

NOT A SURPRISE

The peculiar attack upon the Kings Point Academy fits into the administration's overall program for building our ships abroad, eliminating cargo preferences for U.S. ships and budgeting the American merchant marine out of existence. It also fits into the State Department's disarmament and world government program.

We the People: Do We Have a Right To Know?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the people do have a right to know what our Government is doing and planning. This fact should be made abundantly clear. I am introducing into the RECORD an article written by Mr. Jack Anderson and published in the January 30, 1966, edition of Parade magazine. The article, entitled "We the People: Do We Have a Right To Know?" follows:

WE THE PEOPLE: DO WE HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW?

(By Jack Anderson)

A few weeks ago President Johnson launched a dramatic "peace offensive" by dispatching our top diplomatic envoys for talks with the leaders of other world powers. As a demonstration of U.S. willingness to spare no effort to stop the fighting in Vietnam, these simultaneous missions were widely hailed for the skill with which they were arranged by the administration. This was a bright chapter in the long history of the cold war and a hopeful contrast to the fumbling, bumbling, and outright lying that has frequently embarrassed us in other dealings with the rest of the world.

For the fact is that the United States has repeatedly been caught in half-truths and awkward lies that have often done our country more harm than the truth itself would have. Confidence in our Government has been severely shaken, and this "crisis in credibility" has reduced America's effectiveness in world affairs.

Some people contend that the President, for the protection of the Nation, sometimes must withhold the whole truth about foreign affairs. But domestic officials have also played loose with the truth to cover up blunders, hide corruption, and make bad policies look good. Though most Government statements are straightforward enough, reporters have learned to beware of tricky wording. Many an embarrassing fact has been papered over with verbal camouflage. Officials who have hesitated to spread falsehood have accomplished the same result simply by sweeping the truth under a secrecy label.

The public can be excused for wondering occasionally whom and what to believe. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's optimistic reports on the war in Vietnam, for example, have been regularly contradicted by events on the battlefront. The Defense Department's credibility has sunk so low, charges aviation writer Robert Hotz, "that most Pentagon reporters really don't believe a story until it has been officially denied."

Pentagon spokesman Arthur Sylvester contends that "information is a weapon, a very important weapon, to be used or withheld." Though he denies any intent to "phony up" the news, he defends the Government's inherent right "to lie to save itself when it's going up into a nuclear war." However, Sylvester has also fibbed about nonnuclear matters.

This practice of expedient lying raises some serious questions in a democracy. J. Russell Wiggins, editor of the Washington Post, has expressed one in his book, Freedom or Secrecy:

"If a government repeatedly resorts to lies in crises where lies seem to serve its interests best, it will one day be unable to employ the truth effectively when truth would serve its interests best. A government that too readily rationalizes its right to lie in a crisis will never lack for either lies or crises."

BETTER LIARS

Moreover, there is the question whether our way of life can survive if we get down to the Communist level and trade lies. Not only are the Communists better liars, but they have no free press to contradict them. The merit of the American newspaper is the way it digs out truth no matter how deeply hidden. Thus in a democracy the truth keeps bubbling to the surface. Democracy's strength lies in the free flow of information to its citizens.

Of course, security information must be withheld from the public so it won't reach an enemy. In this case a simple "no comment" is better than a lie.

Yet increasingly, American policymakers have engaged in the disturbing practice of concocting "cover stories," as official lies are delicately called, to keep the Communists guessing. Unhappily, the covers repeatedly have been ripped off these stories.

Four days after a U–2 spy plane disappeared over the Soviet Union in 1960, the State Department blandly announced, "There was no deliberate attempt to violate Soviet airspace, and there has never been." The world soon learned that U–2's had been winging over Russia for several years, and the cover story exploded in the faces of those who had invented it.

The following year, the late U.N. Ambassador, Adlai Stevenson, relying on information from Washington, lied to the United Nations about the Bay of Pigs invasion. Another who helped to spread misinformation about the debacle in Cuba was White House aid Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., who in his recent memoirs presents a different set of facts from those he gave to the New York Times in 1961. When his book confirmed that the invasion force was much larger than he had estimated it to be then, the Times reminded him of his earlier statement. "Did I say that?" blurted Schlesinger. "Well, I was lying. That was a cover story."

During the Cuban missile crisis a year later, Government information was tightly controlled and carefully coordinated to give a false picture of events. Five days after aerial photographs had been taken of Soviet missiles in Cuba, for instance, the Pentagon issued the following statement: "A Pentagon spokesman denied tonight that any alert has been ordered or that any emergency measures have been set in motion against Communist-ruled Cuba. Further, the spokesman said the Pentagon has no information indicating the presence of offensive weapons in Cuba." Not a word of the release was true. But press chief Sylvester still insisted 3 months later, "There has been no distortion, no deception and no manipulation of the news released by the Defense Department during the Cuban crisis."

Last year, when Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew claimed a CIA agent had offered him a $3.3 million bribe, State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey indignantly declared, "We deny that allegation." Not until Lee threatened to produce tape recordings and a 1961 letter of apology from Secretary of State Dean Rusk did McCloskey backtrack. "Those who were consulted yesterday," he said sheepishly, "were not fully aware of the background of the incident, which occurred 4½ years ago."

In the Dominican Republic uprising last spring, a whole series of conflicting stories were put out. At first Washington announced that U.S. forces had been sent to protect the lives of American citizens. Later it was admitted that the purpose was to prevent a Communist takeover. The Government released a list of 58 Reds said to be active on the rebel side. Reporters quickly found that the list included duplications, names of men then in prison and of some who were not even in the country at the time.

Government statements have also shed more smoke than light upon the war in Vietnam. At the same time that President Johnson has appealed to the people to support his Vietnam policies, his administration has not been frank about what's going on.

In August 1964, for example, the White House denied a report that U.N. Secretary-General U Thant had forwarded a peace feeler from North Vietnam. A year later, the President himself told a press conference, "Candor compels me to tell you that there has not been the slightest indication that the other side is interested in negotiation."

The President's candor, it turned out, was less than complete. Three months later, there was official acknowledgement that the United States had rejected three bids for negotiation from North Vietnam, including one relayed by U Thant in August 1964.

In fact, this very policy rebounded against the United States a few months later. A St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter, Richard Dudman, discovered that a vague message, which could be interpreted as a peace bid, had been transmitted from Hanoi to Washington via Italian Foreign Minister Amitore Fanfani. When the story broke, the Government felt compelled to release full information on the exchange—even though it was known that Hanoi would probably then withdraw from the overtures. The step was necessary, U.N. Ambassador Goldberg said, because of the necessity of "maintaining our credibility with our own people * * *. There has been great concern as to whether we in the administration really are pursuing a path to peace."

BAD PUBLICITY?

Still, official obfuscation appears to be the policy in Vietnam. A 1962 State Department cable, which is still classified, directed U.S. commanders in Vietnam not to take reporters on missions that might result in bad publicity. "Ambassador has overall authority for handling of newsmen, insofar as United States is concerned," the cable read, in terse telegraphese. "He will make decisions as to when newsmen permitted to go on any missions with U.S. personnel * * * correspondents should not be taken on missions whose nature such that undesirable dispatches would be highly probable."

The cable also ordered suppression of the fact that Americans were directing combat missions against the Vietcong. "We recognize it natural that American newsmen will concentrate on activities of Americans," the cable noted. "It is not—repeat not—in our interest, however, to have stories indicating that Americans are leading and directing combat missions against Vietcong * * * sensational press stories about children or civilians who become unfortunate victims of military operations are clearly inimical to national interest."

Though this cable has been superseded by others containing noble language about the public's right to nonsecurity information, the original guidelines are still followed. Not long ago, for instance, Lt. Col. George Brown, an official briefing officer, gave an imaginative account of an ambush northwest of Saigon. Guerrillas had struck at the second half of a 1st Infantry Division truck column, he said. He told dramatically how the troops had dismounted to fight off the attack.

Survivors later complained about the way newspapers "get things fouled up." The trucks had been sent, they said, to pick up foot soldiers who had been attacked while they were milling around preparing to board. "The report was totally misleading," said an officer, "even though it did make us look better than we deserved."

Helicopters were destroyed near Da Nang, according to another briefing officer, by mortar shells fired from off the base. After newspapers had headlined the story, reporters discovered that the helicopters were blown up by demolition charges planted under the noses of the marine guards.

Casualty figures are subtly misrepresented to make American losses appear less than they really are. Thus casualties in any action are measured against the total force in the area at the time. Every man in a company might be killed and no other units involved, but the casualties would still be described as "light" on the theory that one company is only a small part of the full complement in the battle zone.

Information officers also put out a weekly "kill ratio" contrasting Vietcong and United States-Vietnamese casualties. But the Vietnamese casualties from distant battlefields habitually come in too late to be included. One recent report showing a ratio of 8.4 Vietcong killed for every American or Vietnamese was widely promoted by the U.S. Information Service. Yet the figures did not include the Vietnamese casualty count from one major battle. When reporters brought this up, a spokesman scolded them for acting "like certified public accountants."

VIVID IMAGINATION

At least one spokesman added high drama to a casualty report by claiming after an attack on a Special Forces camp at Plei Me that 90 enemy bodies had been counted, many of them draped grotesquely on the barbed wire around the camp. A reporter managed to reach the camp to photograph the grisly scene. But the besieged defenders denied ever seeing any bodies on the barbed wire. In fact, the 90 casualties had been estimated by desk officers back in Saigon.

It is ironic that all of this misinformation is being doled but under a President who is more accessible to reporters than any of his predecessors were. He shovel-feeds information to them, though it is more often what he wants to say than what they want to hear. He even appropriates news announcements that normally are put out by Government agencies. During one recent 4-day weekend at the LBJ Ranch, for instance, President Johnson issued 42 separate announcements, including one on the survival of the whooping crane. He avoids critical questions, however, as if they were hypodermic needles.

All Presidents have sought to present the best possible face to the public, but none ever achieved President Johnson's stranglehold on the flow of information. He keeps the curtain closed on what his administration is doing until all the facts are in and the final decisions are reached. Only then is he inclined to inform the public. Seldom does he let them in on the decision process, and the doubters and dissenters usually are silenced. His directives to subordinates are often accompanied with stern admonitions about secrecy. His anger over unauthorized news leaks has terrorized the few sources who used to talk freely.

Under President Johnson's leadership, many Government departments have issued announcements that tend to mold the facts as the administration would like them to appear. For example, when the Ranger 6 spacecraft failed in its mission to photograph the moon, the public was told failure was due to a minor malfunction. But a report classified "secret" said an investigation disclosed "weaknesses * * * so extensive that in combination they suggest that the present hardware * * * is unlikely to perform successfully."

The question of how much truth the President and other Government spokesmen should give out—and how much the people are entitled to—is a thorny one, with no easy answers. Most people seem to agree that the Government, for the protection of its citizens, need not always tell every last detail about every situation. On the other hand, it should not lie or mislead lest it lose the trust of the very persons it is seeking to protect.

In a democracy, this argument goes, when the Government cannot tell the whole truth it should stand by its privilege to shut up.

Cubans in Miami

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, many people are to be commended for the help they have given to Cuban refugees in the United States. Over a hundred thousand Cubans have been resettled throughout the country since January of 1961.

Someone has remarked that as many as 40 or 50 persons may be involved in arranging for the resettlement of a single refugee or family. Most of these persons are volunteers, working with or through the major voluntary agencies, NCWC, IRC, CWS, and HIAS.

I think that the people of the Miami, Fla., area are deserving of special recognition in connection with the gigantic humanitarian effort that our Nation has undertaken in behalf of the refugees from Castro's Cuba. The coming of such large numbers into the Miami area has not been accomplished without some inconvenience to the residents of that community. But the presence of the Cubans has also benefitted the community in many respects. In an article which appeared in the February 26 issue of America, Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh, chairman of the Miami Diocese Commission on Cuban Refugees, concludes:

> The Cuban refugees have bestowed benefits on Miami that far outweigh any temporary inconveniences and aggravations. Quite apart from bringing $195 million in Federal aid, much of which has been spent in Miami, the Cubans themselves by their industry and initiative have created an expanding community, including new restaurants, automobile services, small factories, hotels, and new houses. The whole of the city has benefited from their determined effort to support themselves, and from their fortitude and their warmth and gaiety in the face of catastrophe. There is no intention in this article to deny that Miami has its problems. But leaders from every walk of life are to be found in Miami who will agree that, all in all, the influx of Cuban refugees

has been one of the greatest things Miami ever saw.

For every four Cubans who have arrived in this country under the airlift that began operating on December 1, 1965, three have been resettled outside of the Miami area. This resettlement of the incoming refugees is necessary to relieve the strain that has been put upon the resources of Miami since the Cubans started coming as refugees. At the same time other efforts are being made to improve conditions for those still in Miami. For example, the Federal Task Force for Greater Miami working in conjunction with the Dade County Community Task Force has helped to initiate or expand a number of activities under Federal programs to further the self-sufficiency of the refugees. These include setting up training programs and increasing employment opportunities for Cubans.

In a letter dated November 18, 1965 to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, in whose department the Cuban refugee program is located, President Johnson stated:

> We must continue to place prime emphasis on swift resettlement outside of the Miami area.

Noting that at that time over 180,000 refugees had been accepted into our society since the program was launched in 1961, the President remarked:

> This is a good record of which Americans can be proud. I want our new program to be even better.

The article by Monsignor Walsh follows:

CUBANS IN MIAMI

(By Msgr. Bryan O. Walsh, the Diocese of Miami)

Reports on the economic and social problems refugees have brought to the Miami area are numerous. "It is time the other side of the story is told," a local business leader has stated. Here are facts concerning the situation.

The influx of Cuban refugees into south Florida began on January 1, 1959, when Fidel Castro's troops were victorious. It has continued without interruption ever since—directly, by plane and by small boat, and indirectly, via Spain and Mexico. The arrival of so great a number of persons naturally posed formidable problems both for the city of Miami and for the State of Florida. At the same time, it has brought definite benefits.

The presence of Spanish-speaking political exiles in south Florida is nothing new. For a hundred years or more, both Key West and Tampa have had colonies of exiles, who maintained close relationships with the Cuban homeland. Miami itself has long been a haven for exiles from a dozen or more Latin American countries, waiting out a change in regime. Thus it was that the same planes that brought the first refugees from Castro's Cuba to Miami in 1959 returned to Cuba with others who had chosen exile during the Batista regime. (Many of these supporters of the 26th of July movement—Fidel Castro's revolutionary movement—were soon to return to Miami with cries of a "betrayed revolution" on their lips.)

The Camarioca "Dunkirk" type of exodus preceding the current U.S. airlift had its origins in the speech given by Castro on September 28, 1965. President Johnson, responding from the base of the Statue of Liberty on October 3, clearly established the policy of the U.S. Government toward the exodus:

"I declare to the people of Cuba that those who seek refuge here will find it. The dedication of America to our tradition as an asylum for the oppressed will be upheld.

"I have directed the Departments of State, Justice, and of Health, Education, and Welfare to make all necessary arrangements to permit those in Cuba who seek freedom to make an orderly entry into the United States.

"Our first concern will be with those Cubans who have been separated from children, parents, and husbands and wives now in this country. Our next concern is with those who are imprisoned for political reasons."

Contrary to common opinion, the United States never opened its doors widely to Cuban refugees in the past. Earlier refugees had visas—tourist, student or resident—from the U.S. Embassy. Later, relatives of persons already here were allowed to come by "visa waiver." Special provision was made for the relatives of the Bay of Pigs prisoners and for exiles in the various Latin American embassies, who came out under safe conduct. An exception was the 14,127 unaccompanied children brought to the United States by the Catholic Welfare Bureau between December 26, 1960, and October 21, 1962. For children between the ages of 6 and 16, the United States placed no limit.

When the PAA and KLM flights were suspended during the October crisis of 1962, the only door left, except for the illegal and hazardous trip by small boat, was by way of Mexico or Spain. Upon arrival in Spain or Mexico, the refugee was faced with a wait of from 3 to 12 months for a resident visa to the United States. This asylum here was limited, for all practical purposes, to those who had relative here, affluent enough to bear the exorbitant cost of such travel and delay, and influential enough to secure temporary visas from Spain or Mexico. Such refugees who came with resident visas did not receive public assistance.

The Cubans, on their arrival in Miami and Florida generally, found a community and a State with many problems. Because Miami has long had a large Cuban colony (estimated at 30,000) and welcomes more than 240,000 Latin American tourists each year, the impact of the new refugees on Miami was slight. Not until October 1960, did the community at large become aware of their presence. The resident Cuban colony had done a good job of absorbing their compatriots into their homes and places of business.

When these resources were exhausted, Cubans went to the church for help. Their chief channel has been the Centro Hispano Catolico, an agency established in 1959 by Bishop Coleman F. Carroll, of the newly former diocese of Miami, to welcome Spanish-speaking newcomers. It should be remembered that Miami had, and still has, growing colonies of Spanish-speaking people (estimated at 12,000) from many Latin American countries as well as 45,000 from Puerto Rico. Some have estimated that there were 100,000 Spanish-speaking residents (10 percent of the total population) in Greater Miami before the first refugees from Castro's revolution arrived. Long before 1959, there were hotels, restaurants, theaters and shops catering especially to the Spanish-speaking.

During the first 2 years of the refugee influx, when the community was entirely oblivious of what was going on, the diocese of Miami provided more than $200,000 in services and aid to the refugees. But the city of Miami and the State of Florida, because of totally inadequate welfare programs, accepted no responsibility for them. The only medical aid available to refugees from public funds was emergency treatment.

It was against this background that a citizen's committee, with the cooperation of Bishop Carroll, appealed to President Eisenhower in October 1960. This brought the Federal Government into the picture in a limited way. Aid was provided for the care of unaccompanied children and for relocation of families outside Florida.

Within the Kennedy administration, the Federal Government's efforts to help the Cuban refugees were extended to include financial assistance to families in Miami, payment for hospital care, and aid to the public schools. Approximately 25 percent of the children, nevertheless, have attended Catholic schools, which have received no Government assistance.

Eventually, and to a limited extent, the Federal Government came to the aid of the Cuban refugees. But this immediately created another problem. Florida has no general assistance program for the needy, and hence any aid given by the Federal Government to Cubans was more than what Florida was giving and still gives to its residents. Actually, Federal officials have consistently expressed concern over the inadequacy of the help they give Cubans, with the lament that the State of Florida does not properly help its own citizens. (For instance, though in 1959 Florida ranked 30th among the States in per capita income, in welfare funds per inhabitant it ranked 47th. Again, in average monthly public-assistance payments for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, it ranked 37th and 47th respectively in December, 1960, but only 45th and 46th in October, 1965.)

At last, in 1965, the Florida Legislature raised the maximum grant for aid to dependent children from $81 per month per family to $85. Thus the presence of Cuban refugees receiving Federal aid has led to a slight improvement in local public welfare programs.

The Federal Government tries to keep the amount of its aid on somewhat the same level as that of the States. A Cuban refugee family on relief in New York or Chicago will therefore receive two to three times as much Federal aid as it would in Miami.

Despite the arrival of great numbers of Cuban refugees, the employment picture in Miami for residents has steadily improved since 1958. In fact, according to these figures the number of people actually working in greater Miami has gone up by 48,300. The Cuban refugee colony in Miami is now estimated to be about 80,000 men, women and children, of whom at least 65,000 are completely self-supporting and are contributing to the development of the entire community. The Florida State Employment Service reports that in October 1965, unemployment in Miami stood at its lowest since 1956 and that in the last 10 years total employment has increased 27 percent. It reports that unemployment rolls are down by 5,000 over October 1964, and estimates that 20,000 to 30,000 more jobs will be available in 1966.

Miami has long had a chronic unemployment problem among Negroes, senior citizens, and unskilled persons who move down from the North without the promise of a job. The Negroes, in particular, because of segregated education and the long history of discrimination, cannot compete against the Cubans even for the lowest paid jobs—even when the Cubans cannot speak English. To what extent Negroes and others are displaced by well-educated Cubans willing to work for lower wages is impossible to determine. It may well be that a very small number are thus displaced; if they are, one cannot blame the Cubans. It is rather the fault of unscrupulous American employers, who take advantage of the Cubans' eagerness to become self-supporting.

It has been observed that the Cuban Negro has been more generally accepted than the American Negro. The quirks of prejudice are strange and irrational. There are indications that the presence of many Cubans of mixed ancestry has helped the integration of Negroes and whites, especially in schools and to some extent in neighborhoods.

In the community at large, Cubans face some of the prejudice and hostility that are expressed toward Spanish-speaking persons today throughout the United States wherever there are substantial numbers of them—as, for instance, the Puerto Ricans in New York, the Mexicans in Chicago, and the braceros and migrant workers in the Southwest. It has been my observation, however, that the person of Spanish heritage, whether he be citizen, resident alien, Cuban refugee or tourist, is much better accepted in Miami than anywhere else in the country.

Spanish-speaking persons are to be found in all social circles and at all levels of society. Many of the biggest industrialists, bankers, and businessmen in Miami speak Spanish in both their offices and their homes. Except for a certain segment of the white population in borderline economic circumstances, who feel themselves threatened by those who are different, the majority of Miamians respect their Spanish-speaking neighbors, especially if they are Cuban, and regard them as their social equals or superiors.

As the solution to the whole problem of Cuban refugees, some people, especially politicians, are urging resettlement. They have pressed it so hard that the Federal Government has, for all practical purposes, abolished financial assistance to newly arrived Cubans who elect to stay in Miami. As a result, these families in need, and those who return for one reason or another from resettlement, have only the church to turn to for help. Another result of resettlement is that many of the strong and able, the better educated, the more ambitious, move out of Miami to jobs around the country, while divided families, the aged and infirm, those less adequate to face life in a strange and different climate and culture, remain.

South Florida church leaders have repeatedly condemned the hysterical cry that all Cubans should be forced to resettle and to remain away. Most knowledgeable community leaders, including the newspaper and other media and the chamber of commerce, see the Cuban refugee as a real economic asset to the community.

The Miami Herald said editorially on December 3, 1965:

"The area has become a home of the cream of a nation in exile. It has seen the creation of a bi-lingual culture of impressing quality. The economy has been helped, not tion of a bilingual culture of impressing hurt. The Herald's own studies show that the Cuban community spends some $7 to $8 million a month in Miami. An inventory of new plants, businesses, homes, and restaurants will show many Cuban-financed enterprises which have created new wealth."

According to the Miami News of November 3, 1965, the Cuban refugee's credit rating has soared 150 percent. It reports that Miami banks are soliciting new refugee accounts as "sound secure business." Tully Dunlap, of Riverside Bank, is quoted as saying: "It is time the other side of the story is told. The Cuban in industrious, aggressive, and honest. He definitely is an economic asset to Miami." William Pallot, or Inter-National Bank, declares: "If the refugees were not here, there would be an overabundance of vacant stores and apartments. Miami would probably be suffering economically if not for them."

Last February, the Miami News reported that 16 percent of all homes sold in Miami from July to September of 1964 were bought by Cubans. Some 85 percent of the Cubans bought homes in the $20,000 and higher brackets. Under Florida law, the Cuban refugee is not eligible for "homestead exemptions" ($5,000) on property taxes, or even more Cubans would be buying homes. The Cuban refugee as a nonresident pays taxes on the first $5,000 valuation of his home, while residents and citizens are exempt. The same ruling applies to a Cuban son or daughter who wishes to attend a State university. Even though the family has lived in Florida up to 7 years, and has been paying taxes all that time, their children are treated as out-of-State residents when they apply for admission to State universities and colleges, and thus must pay the higher tuition rates.

Because of these factors, many refugees have arranged to go to Canada and return with permanent resident visas. But this is expensive and will be more difficult under the new immigration laws of 1965. Senator PHILIP A. HART, of Michigan, has been sponsoring legislation that would correct this situation, but as yet there have been no results in Congress.

There is no evidence to suggest that the "parolee" immigration status retards the resettlement program—as C. K. Yearly claims in an article, also entitled "Cubans in Miami," published in the November 19, 1965, issue of Commonweal. Cubans like to live in Miami because their friends and relatives are established here. It is near their homeland, and its climate resembles Cuba's.

Many Americans fear that this concentration tends to delay their integration into American society. Yet sociologists who have studied the earlier waves of immigrants report that the newcomers benefited greatly from the "little Italys" and "little Irelands" of past generations. Immigrants' tendency to live close together protects them against loss of identity, and often provides for a family stability and security that far outweighs any delay in rapid Americanization.

The Miami police authorities have consistently pointed out not only that the Cubans have not contributed to an increase in the crime rate, but that their crime rate has been so low that it has resulted in a lower overall rate for the total community. The same has been true of juvenile delinquency (the one exception being the traffic court). According to the most recent FBI figures, the Miami crime rate increased 1.9 percent during the first 9 months of 1965, compared to a 5.1 percent increase nationally.

City of Miami surveys have shown that many run-down areas of the city, especially in the southwest section, have been saved and rehabilitated by the Cuban influx. One report stated that no Cuban refugee lives in a slum.

The Cuban refugees have bestowed benefits on Miami that far outwieigh any temporary inconveniences and aggravations. Quite apart from bringing $195 million in Federal aid, much of which has been spent in Miami, the Cubans themselves by their industry and initiative have created an expanding community, including new restaurants, automobile services, small factories, hotels, and new houses. The whole of the city has benefited from their determined effort to support themselves, and from their fortitude and their warmth and gaiety in the face of catastrophe. There is no intention in this article to deny that Miami has its problems. But leaders from every walk of life are to be found in Miami who will agree that, all in all, the influx of Cuban refugess has been one of the greatest things Miami ever saw.

The role the church has played in the face of the influx of Cuban refugees cannot be stressed too strongly. From the beginning, the Cubans, 90 percent of whom are at least nominally Catholic, have turned to the one institution in the United States that was familiar to them. During the years of the exodus, the church, through its welfare and health agencies, has provided more than $2.5 million in aid and services to refugees.

The chief concern of the church has been and is the spiritual care of refugees. In Greater Miami, the diocese has assigned 80 Spanish-speaking priests; 16 parishes have mass in Spanish; over 5,000 Cuban children are enrolled in Catholic schools. In the most highly concentrated Cuban residential area of Miami, the diocese has converted an old garage into a modern church seating 1,400 persons. Sunday mass attendance is 3,800; 95 percent of the congregation are Cuban refugees. Outdoor masses, celebrated by Bishop Carroll on major Cuban feast days in places such as the Miami Stadium, have attracted up to 40,000 persons at one mass. The cursillo movement, too, has been fostered, and to date 1,700 Cubans have made a cursillo.

The many religious and priests expelled from Cuba in 1960 have provided the manpower with which the church could meet the spiritual needs of the refugees.

In the midst of all this, the Diocese of Miami, established only in October 1958, has played an energetic role in the allied fields of human relations and racial justice. Bishop Coleman F. Carroll has been acclaimed nationally for his work as chairman of the Metro Human Relations Board. In the war on poverty, the Diocesan Economic Opportunity Program was the first religious group in the Nation to be granted a Federal contract.

It was on December 1, 1965, that the airlift sponsored by the United States began operations, with one flight a day from Varadero Beach (80 miles east of Havana) to Miami. Each day, up to 90 new refugees now arrive on two flights.

This airlift is particularly significant since it is aimed at reuniting families, such as the parents of the unaccompanied children. By December 1, some 197,000 fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters had been claimed by refugees living in the United States. At the present rate, it will take several years to bring them all here. The airlift promises to be one of the greatest humanitarian efforts ever undertaken by any government. It is our belief in Miami that we have nothing to fear from this new influx. On the contrary, the reunion of perhaps a hundred thousand families in all parts of this Nation is bound to solve numberless problems. To us it is inconceivable that anyone could object to this.

There is little one can be certain of in the Cuban situation, but it seems safe to say that (1) it will be only as part of the global situation that the Cuban problem will be solved, and (2) if and when the Cuban refugees return, they will find a society vastly different from pre-1959 days. The social revolution has come to stay. Whether this revolution will continue on the course set by communism or come under the influence of the Christian social revolution that is making itself felt all over Latin America will depend more on Moscow-Washington-Peiping than on anything that is done by Cuban exiles in Miami or anti-Castro elements in Cuba.

The Lawyer as a Lawmaker

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Edward D. Re, a resident of the 15th Congressional District in New York, has served this country with distinction in his capacity as Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commision since 1961. Prior to his appointment to that position he had gained recognition as a member of the legal profession, having received his LL.B. degree from St. John's in 1943 and a doctor of juridical science from New York University in 1950. He is presently serving as chairman of the American Bar Association's section on international and comparative law.

In February an article by Dr. Re, entitled "The Lawyer as a Lawmaker" was published in the Journal of the American Bar Association, outlining the contributions that practicing attorneys make to the progress of law.

In order that my colleagues may have the benefit of Dr. Re's thinking in this vital area, I insert the text of his article below:

[From the American Bar Association Journal, February 1966]

THE LAWYER AS A LAWMAKER

(By Edward D. Re, Chairman of the U.S. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission)

(NOTE.—Mr. Re declares that lawyers perform a vital function in fashioning the law when they represent clients before courts or administrative agencies. The counsel's brief, for example, should contain the articulated points, and perhaps even the language, on which the tribunal may support its decision. By representing his client completently, the lawyer contributes to the progress of law.

(Edward D. Re was appointed Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission in 1961 and reappointed for a 3-year term in 1963. He is on leave as a professor of law at St. John's University, from which he was graduated with a B.S. degree in 1941 and an LL.B. in 1943. He has a degree of doctor of juridical science awarded by New York University in 1950. He is now chairman of the American Bar Association's section of international and comparative law.)

All lawyers by education and training are made keenly aware of the many aspects of their professional responsibility. From its inception, the legal education of the lawyer is designed to inculcate a sense of responsibility. Specific reference is made to the duties owed to the client, the judiciary and the public. In addition, the organized bar has performed valuable public service through a number of programs and projects on local, State, and Federal levels. In recent years in particular, a great deal of constructive work has been done in affording competent legal services to the indigent. Bar associations also have shown commendable leadership in the defense of unnpopular causes and the civil rights of citizens.

An extremely important, although often overlooked, phase of professional responsibility is the role of the lawyer as a lawmaker. I do not refer to the lawyer as a legislator. One may easily gauge the importance of lawyers as legislators by noting their number in the Congress and the legislatures of every State. Nor do I refer to the role of the lawyer in assisting legislators in the drafting of legislation. Rather, I mean the lawyer as a practitioner of his profession, as an advocate in the daily practice of the law and his contribution to the judicial process, the judicial opinion and the law itself.

Alexis de Tocqueville in his famous book, "Democracy in America," observed that "In all free governments, of whatever form they may be, members of the legal profession will be found in the front ranks of all parties."[1] The accuracy of this observation can be proved by recalling that of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, 33 were lawyers; and of the 55 participants in the Constitutional Convention, 34 were lawyers.

My purpose in recalling these facts is not solely to honor the legal profession, but rather to highlight the role that it has played in the fashioning and development of the American form of government. With the ever-expanding complexity of government, the importance of this role has indeed increased.

Mr. Justice Cardozo in "The Nature of the Judicial Process" stated that "The work of deciding cases goes on every day in hundreds of courts throughout the land."[2] Although the statement is still true, today the work of deciding cases goes on daily not only in hundreds of courts throughout our land, but also in many hundreds of administrative agencies, boards and commissions.

In the modern world of increasing governmental activity the judicial function is not limited to the courts. Hence, the contribution of the lawyer to the judicial process is not limited to the lawyer's professional work in the courts. The contribution today is broader and is made by the lawyer in the daily representation of his client, not only before the courts, but also before the numerous administrative agencies at all levels of government.

For instance, take one aspect of the lawyer's work—the writing of briefs.[3] The brief submitted by counsel ought to help shape not only the judicial opinion but also the law itself. George Rossman, a former Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon, has noted, "If better briefs are written, the courts will produce better decisions."[4] This statement highlights the responsibility of the advocate who in the first instance must prepare the case and submit his authorities for adjudication. Mr. Justice Brandeis stated the point most candidly when he said, "A judge rarely performs his functions adequately unless the case before him is adequately presented."[5]

All of these statements indicate that by properly fulfilling his responsibility to the client and by the competent and thorough presentation of his case counsel simultaneously is fulfilling a higher and more noble function by helping to shape the judicial opinion and the law.

Whitney North Seymour, a former president of the American Bar Association, in an address entitled "The Bar as Lawmaker," emphasized this responsibility by reminding the bar that, "The advocate has played a part in the lawmaking process through the persuading of judges to decide cases in particular ways. Thus, in any treatment of Marshall's contribution to American constitutional law, it would be wrong to omit reference to Webster and the other great advocates whose arguments were accepted and became a part of the ultimate warp and woof of the law."[6]

The reference to the contribution of Daniel Webster recalls the famous decision of Chief Justice Marshall in *McCulloch* v. *Maryland*, 4 Wheat. 316 (1819). For the specific contribution of Webster to that decision, one ought to read the contentions of counsel set forth in the official report of that famous case. Not only does the Court follow closely the questions presented and the arguments of counsel, but it adopts several statements made by Webster. Indeed, his statement, "An unlimited power to tax involves necessarily a power to destroy," becomes Chief Justice Marshall's famous utterance that, "The power to tax involves the power to destroy."[7]

There are many examples of the specific contribution of the advocate to the judicial opinion. This is a fascinating field of legal research designed to uncover the origin of passages and phrases that are so well-known to historians and lawyers. The origin of these familiar statements often is attributed without question to judges. As in the case of Chief Justice Marshall's remark, research may reveal that many famous phrases represent the skill and handiwork of counsel who submitted the case for adjudication.[8]

This has practical significance to the lawyer in the active and daily practice of his profession. It brings to mind the suggestion made by the late Karl N. Llewellyn, who speaks of "the proffered, phrased opinion-kernel." Professor Llewellyn in "The Common Law Tradition" states: "What is wanted is a passage which can be quoted verbatim by the court, a passage which so clearly and rightly states and crystallizes the background and the result that it is recognized on sight as doing the needed work and as practically demanding to be lifted into the opinion."[9]

All lawyers know that there is no substitute for careful and painstaking preparation. Although the immediate objective is to win the particular case, enough has been said to prove that the contribution of the lawyer goes far beyond the success of the moment. By the assistance that he grants to the adjudicator, be he judge, commissioner or trial examiner, he will be contributing to the decision that will be rendered. And in a system in which precedents play so important a role in the shaping of the law for the future, the lawyer, too, will have played a part in molding and perhaps improving the law of the land. This realization gives a new dimension to the indispensable requirements of thorough preparation and the competent handling of cases before the courts and administrative tribunals.

The lawyer, by applying his professional skills, will succeed in accomplishing several goals. First, he will discharge his duty to his client. Second, he will help the judge or other adjudicator make a well-reasoned and well-written decision. Third, he will contribute to the substantive aspects of that opinion or decision. Fourth, he will play a vital role in giving impetus and guidance to the law itself. Indeed, the process proves that the lawyer, by the competent practice of his profession, is also truly a lawmaker.

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[1] De Tocqueville, "Democracy in America" 274 (Bradley ed. 1956).

[2] Cardozo, "The Nature of the Judicial Process" 9 (1921).

[3] See materials on advocacy in re, Brief Writing and Oral Argument (3d ed. 1965).

[4] Rossman, "Appellate Practice and Advocacy," 34 Oreg., L. Rev. 73 (1956).

[5] Brandeis, "The Living Law," 10 Ill. L. Rev. 461, 470 (1916).

[6] Seymour, "The Bar as Lawmaker" in Paulsen, Legal Institutions Today and Tomorrow 174 (1959).

[7] For an interesting discussion of this case in its historical context, see Marke, "Vignettes of Legal History," 42–46 (1965).

[8] See, for example, *Greene* v. *McElroy*, 360 U.S. 474 (1959), wherein Mr. Justice Harlan in a separate opinion wrote: "It is regrettable that my brother Clark should have so far yielded to the temptations of colorful characterization as to depict the issue in this case as being whether a citizen has 'a constitutional right to have access to the Government's military secrets'." Id. at 510. Mr. Justice Clark in a footnote to his dissent replied: "My brother Harlan very kindly credits me with 'colorful characterization' in stating this as the issue. While I take great pride in authorship, I must say that in this instance I merely agreed with the statement of the issue by the Solicitor General and his cocounsel in 5 different places in the brief for the United States." Id. at 511.

[9] Llewellyn, "The Common Law Tradition," 241 (1960).

Top Talents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Baltimore Sun is complimentary of the recent appointments of Robert E. Kintner and Walter W. Rostow as special assistants to the President.

The Sun points out that Kintner is an ex-newspaper and TV man whose recent posts have included the presidency of both the ABC and NBC networks and that economist Rostow is a scholar of the first standing.

The newspaper concludes about the appointments:

> Two very different men bringing divergent but top talents are about to join the White House staff.

Since others may want to read the appraisal made by the Sun, I offer the editorial for inclusion in the RECORD:

KINTNER AND ROSTOW

A go-go managerial type par excellence and an economist who sticks closer than some of his brethren to the cautionary rules implicit in his discipline are the latest top appointees announced by the President. Robert E. Kintner is an ex-newspaper and TV man whose recent posts have included the presidency of both the ABC and NBC networks. Mr. Johnson assigns him to intimate liaison between the White House, the Cabinet departments and the economic community, with obvious reliance on his acquaintance and experience in high level American enterprise.

The economist is Walt Whitman Rostow, a scholar of the first standing, who has been the nonassertive but acute and imaginative chairman of the Policy Planning Council at the State Department. Economics is from a Greek word meaning stewardship or housekeeping, and housekeepers are the canniest people in the world in recognizing that attractive ways are limited by a relative but ultimately incurable scarcity of means. Rostow has never been among those economists who promise plenty, both limitless and effortless, if only this law is passed or that institution knocked down. A specialist in economic history, he knows that what he calls the economic takeoff takes hard work to launch and to keep aloft. Two very different men bringing divergent but top talents are about to join the White House staff.

Your Federal Government in Action—IV

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, the C. & P. Telephone Co., is continuing its excellent series of articles on the activities of Federal departments. The fourth in this series, a description of the Commerce Department by Secretary John T. Conner, appeared in the January-February issue of the C. & P. magazine, the Transmitter. I bring this article to the attention of Congress:

YOUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN ACTION—FOURTH IN A SERIES ABOUT DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

FOREWORD

(By John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce)

The following article describes the many services of the U.S. Department of Commerce which are designed to promote the economic growth of the Nation—services geared to what President Johnson calls the ceaseless change in our economic affairs.

The technological advances reshaping every aspect of American industry and commerce are creating conditions that hardly were imagined a decade ago. In addition, our growing population is challenging us to provide more goods and services each year.

The decade ahead should be one of unprecedented growth. By 1975 we expect our population to increase by nearly 35 million. If the Nation's economy continues to expand as vigorously as it has in the past 5 years, the total value of all goods and services produced in a single year—the gross national product—will soar to more than $1 trillion. This is some 55 percent greater than the Nation's total output in 1965—and it is measured in terms of today's dollars.

Over the same period we can anticipate rising demand, but also sharpening competition in the markets of the world. Nevertheless, we can look to the future with confidence, because Government and business today enjoy one of the most fruitful relationships in history. Both are aware that the harmonizing of public and private interests is the key to progress in a free and dynamic society.

This article tells how the U.S. Department of Commerce helps to keep the American economy strong and viable in the changing and increasingly competitive world economy. I am grateful that the Transmitter has provided an opportunity for the story of Commerce to be told.

COMMERCE MEANS BUSINESS

The early years of this century ushered in a new era in America. It was a period in which this Nation was swiftly advancing from a rural to an urban society.

By 1900 more Americans were working in cities than in agriculture. In Detroit a former farm boy named Henry Ford was devising assembly methods that would make it possible for every family to own a car. Alexander Graham Bell was laying the groundwork for a communications system that would link the Nation and all the continents.

To help meet the growing needs of this industrial economy, Congress created in 1903 a Department of Commerce and Labor. In 1913, when the Department became primarily concerned with commerce, America's gross national product was just under $40 billion. This $40 billion was less than the total growth in our economy in 1965—a year when our gross national product climbed from $629 to $672 billion. The Department's charter then and today is "to foster, promote, and develop foreign and domestic commerce, the manufacturing and shipping industries, and the transportation facilities of the United States."

Our population in 1913 was scarcely more than 97 million. Today, it's approaching 196 million and forging steadily upward. There were 9.5 million telephones in the country. Now there are nearly 90 million. Income per capita was around $332. Today, it's almost $2,900. Foreign trade has increased tenfold. Americans enjoyed, at the end of 1965, their 58th consecutive month of unprecedented prosperity.

Did not just happen

All this happened because the energy of free, competitive enterprise was truned loose. It happened because of the productive and marketing genius of American business and industry, the skill of managers and workers, the knowledge of scientists, and the know-how of technicians—all activated by Government policies which encourage business to expand with a growing America.

Month by month, new records have been set in production, income, employment, profits, and all the indicators of economic health. For the first time, personal income of Americans passed the half-trillion-dollar mark in 1965. More citizens were at work than ever before. Unemployment has dropped to its lowest point in 8 years.

Confidence remains high. Capital outlays are expected to total about $51 billion for 1965, a gain of nearly 13.5 percent over 1964. All signs indicate further expansion in 1966.

None of this could have been achieved without teamwork. Our physical and human resources are unequalled, but they couldn't be mobilized without genuine cooperation from each segment of society. Seldom have business, labor, and Government acted with the unity that has been manifest in the last several years.

The Department of Commerce is very active in this productive partnership. By design and practice, the Department is the business arm of the Federal Government. Its basic function is to serve and stimulate the forces of private enterprise for the benefit of the economy and the national interest.

Operates in four broad areas

Many changes have occurred in the organization of the Department since 1913—to be useful the Department must be flexible. Commerce now operates in four broad areas: economic affairs, domestic and international business, science and technology, and transportation. It also is engaged in economic redevelopment and promotion of travel in the United States.

Economic affairs can be of national, regional, or local, substance. From whatever aspect, the ultimate goal in Commerce is to further growth and progress within our system of dynamic capitalism. The Department works toward this goal through policies that create an economic climate in which business and industry can prosper.

The Department works closely with other agencies of Government also involved in economic policies and programs. It speaks for business within the councils of government, not to advocate a partisan cause but to establige conditions favorable to growth and prosperity.

Census Bureau—More than a head count

Moreover, Commerce provides assistance and information vital to the business community in reaching the course of our national economy. The Census Bureau is best known for its population counts every 10 years. But Census surveys also uncover a wealth of information on our resources and economic habits. A census of housing is made in conjunction with the census of population. Censuses also are taken at 5-year intervals of business, manufacturing, mineral industries, transportation, agriculture, and State and local governments.

The increasing urbanization of the United States has drawn 70 percent of the population to 1 percent of the land area. This alone, is one of the most significant economic and social developments of our time. The Census Bureau also reports on retail and wholesale trade, exports and imports, construction and production, and many other fields.

The Office of Business Economics provides the standard data that comprise the framework for economic policy planning by the Government. The national and regional analyses form yardsticks from which both Government and private business develop sound economic programs. For instance, gross national product—calculated by the Office of Business Economics—gages national growth.

Combating the current deficit in U.S. balance of payments, which stood at $3 billion in 1964, is a priority program of the Department of Commerce. Secretary Connor is responsible to the President for the business community's voluntary effort to increase exports, restrain capital outflows and decrease dollar outflows abroad.

Concerned with domestic and foreign markets

Both domestic and international business hold the key to economic growth. In volume of sales our domestic market absorbs all but a small percentage of total U.S. output. Ours is the most prosperous market in the world. Americans were buying goods and services last summer at an annual rate of $432 billion.

Exports, running at about $26 billion, account for only 4 percent of our gross national product. The rate is low compared with many industrialized countries. But in dollar volume, ours is the largest share of world trade.

Businessmen seeking help in exporting now benefit from the commodity knowledge of specialists in the Business and Defense Services Administration. They also can obtain leads on overseas markets from regional experts in the Bureau of International Commerce. Both offices are engaged in a new effort to encourage small and medium-sized business firms to take advantage of "piggybacking"—a process by which one company with established overseas business facilities handle sales for another company that lacks exporting outlets.

Exporting greatly stimulates domestic employment. Each $1 billion increase in American exports creates an estimated 134,000 new jobs for American workers.

Allied with the two larger divisions are the Office of Field Services and the Office of Foreign Commercial Services. The first supervises 42 field offices located in strategic business centers across the nation. The second works with commercial officers at U.S. embassies and consulates abroad.

The Business and Defense Services Administration bears an additional responsibility—emergency readiness. It administers a priorities system to avert bottlenecks in strategic materials. It reviews stockpile requirements, identifies essential industries and supply sources.

Science and technology—keys to growth

The Department of Commerce has prime responsibility for promoting science and technology as a means of economic growth. Congress affirmed this responsibility in 1962 by creating a new office for Science and Technology.

To hurry scientific knowledge from laboratory to production, Commerce administers a program to provide technological information to local industries through the States by way of universities and research institutions.

Awareness that science influences the lives of ordinary citizens, the welfare of the farmer or small businessman, and the earnings of giant corporation, guides each of the operating agencies.

The weather outlook is crucial to the builder, to air and shipping lines, miners, manufacturers, and retailers. The Weather Bureau makes forecasts and searches for new ways to measure vagaries of weather.

Charting is fundamental to movement on seas and in the air. Thirty million nautical and aeronautical charts are distributed each year by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Its sea and shoreline explorations are significant to national defense, commerce, engineering and research, and to navigators of small craft and huge liners. The Coast and Geodetic Survey also provides a system of detection to protect the public from earthquakes.

Mass production depends upon precise measurements, and new products and processes emerge from exact knowledge of the properties of various materials. The National Bureau of Standards is the Nation's laboratory for measurement. It conducts programs of research and development in physics, applied mathematics, and engineering.

The inventor has a constitutional claim to protection of the fruits of his creativity. The patent system serves as an incentive to American genius, stimulating the will to innovate and take risks in our system of private enterprise. The Patent Office administers both patent and trademark laws. It celebrated its 175th anniversary in 1965—with more than three million U.S. and seven million foreign patents now on file.

Transportation—vital artery of commerce

Transportation is the vital artery of commerce, industry, agriculture, and defense. Rapid, economic transportation is imperative to growth. Transportation affects the cost of everything we produce and everything we buy. Highway transportation accounts for one of every six jobs in the United States. It affects one of every seven businesses.

Our transportation complex will be even more effective upon completeion of the interstate highway network and the development of a high-speed system of ground transportation. Our ability to move products in international commerce is increasing with updating and expansion of the U.S. merchant marine.

The interstate highway system is one of America's greatest capital assets. It already is speeding the flow of people and products more efficiently, safely, and economically than ever. Nearly 20,000 miles of the projected 41,000-mile system are open to traffic. The entire network is scheduled for completion in 1972, and plans are being made for needs beyond 1972. The Bureau of Public Roads in Commerce administer a vast program of Federal aid to the States for highways—amounting to $4 billion in the next fiscal year.

Already, we are a nation of nearly 100 million drivers and 90 million vehicles. By 1970, Americans will drive a trillion miles a year. Today's roads must be built for the loads of tomorrow. They must be safer, too. Because of built-in safety features, interstate highways will save 8,000 lives a year. Spot safety improvements on existing roads and new requirements for each state to develop a comprehensive safety program will spare additional lives.

Since other means of transportation are equally imperative, commerce is researching and developing programs in all fields of ground transport. Rail demonstration projects are being worked out for the Northeast Corridor, between Boston and Washington. New rail equipment is being designed to accent comfort while traveling at sustained speeds of 120 m.p.h. and at peaks of 150 m.p.h. The potential of vehicles that move on bearings of air, of autorail ferries, of monorails and other systems that defy the imagination is under study.

The Maritime Administration is charged with developing a modern, ready-for-service merchant marine. The Nation's merchant fleet is essential to its trade and indispensable to preparedness for emergencies.

The Administration grants subsidies for the operation and construction of ships and develops ways to improve older vessels. Maritime built the world's first nuclear-powered merchant ship, NS *Savannah*, and the first ocean-going hydrofoil, HS *Denison*.

That all may share in prosperity

The upswing of the national economy has accentuated a chronic failure of some local and regional economies to share the general prosperity. One of every five Americans still lives in an area of little economic opportunity. One of every four counties has serious economic problems.

The Economic Development Administration, newly established in Commerce, assists depressed areas to rebuild their economies. Besides raising the living standards of people in these regions, its objective is to promote the economic growth of the entire Nation—for poverty in one area retards progress in others.

Local initiative is prerequisite to aid from the Economic Development Administration. Help consists mainly of grants and loans for public works, industrial and commercial loans, technical assistance, and research.

Ultimately, the new agency may assist a number of regions as it now helps Appalachia. The Appalachian Regional Commission, established in 1965, is injecting new life and confidence into depressed sections of the 12 Appalachian States.

Tourism—great potential from an old enterprise

While new industries add vigor, renewed concentration on an existing industry is frequently the quickest way to open the gates to employment and income. Tourism is one of these industries. Among the country's largest, it generates $30 billion a year. It has an asset without rival—the beuaty, history, traditions, culture, inventive and industrial genius of the Nation.

The U.S. Travel Service in Commerce is engaged in a new effort to increase foreign travel to the United States. Promoting 1966 as the year of "Festival U.S.A.," its current campaign features the festivals, fairs, carnivals, pageants, and other events that provide a close-up of American life.

The number of visitors from overseas (excluding Canada and Mexico) already may have set a record in excess of 1 million in 1965. Travel to the United States not only helps to corral dollars and reduce our balance-of-payments deficit; it also stimulates economic growth necessary to continuing prosperity.

The changing needs of a growing Nation

In the building of modern America, Commerce's primary task has been to help create the conditions under which private industry can meet the changing needs of a growing Nation. As Secretary Connor has phrased it: "This economy is, in the last analysis, the basis of our power and claim to leadership in the world. And I am confident that with the continued and cooperative efforts of all the important elements of our society, it will meet any test to which it may be put."

Agriculture Pamphlets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES G. FULTON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, following is a letter I recently sent to my constituents informing them of a valuable service available by my office:

House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Friend: It is a pleasure to write you personally, now that spring is really here, and many people are asking for booklets, to help on their homes, economy meals for families, and helpful advice on their lawns, trees, and gardens.

I have now obtained allotments of current Government books and pamphlets for our Congressional District, and I am always surprised how well written and popular they are. While each Congressman gets only 10,000, several of my friends—Congressmen who are not running for reelection this year—are helping, but they do not go far in our big district of 430,000 people.

As you are on my personal list, I am enclosing an outline of booklets to check five choices only, and also am sending a sample. I will be glad to see these are sent to you without any cost or charge, as an extra service of my office.

I believe these booklets will really help you to keep down food costs as I have been concerned, and opposed the Agriculture bloc moves, to raise the prices of foods and meats.

Just print your name and address on back of list, and mail to me in Washington, D.C., House Office Building.

Cordially,

JIM FULTON.

Publications available for distribution by Members of Congress to homemakers and residents of cities and towns

[Items in stock as of February 1966 are listed. Unforeseen demands or subject-matter changes may exhaust supplies; hence an occasional item may be out of stock when your order is received]

FARMERS' BULLETINS

☐ F 1889 Fireplaces and chimneys.
☐ F 1972 Poison-ivy, poison-oak, and poison-sumac.
☐ F 2018 Control of nonsubterranean termites.
☐ F 2075 An American-type cheese—how to make it for home use.
☐ F 2105 Ornamental hedges for the Northern Great Plains.
☐ F 2131 Raising rabbits.
☐ F 2151 The Japanese beetle—how to control it.
☐ F 2202 Simple plumbing repairs for the home and farmstead.

LEAFLETS

☐ L 56 Preventing cracks in new wood floors.
☐ L 184 The elm leaf beetle.
☐ L 185 Elm bark beetles.
☐ L 250 Hamster raising.
☐ L 268 Eat a good breakfast . . . to start a good day.
☐ L 278 Tomatoes on your table.
☐ L 293 Sweetpotato recipes.
☐ L 307 How much fertilizer shall I use?
☐ L 321 What to do when your home freezer stops.
☐ L 324 Soil treatment—an aid in termite control.
☐ L 350 Kieffer pears for home use.
☐ L 364 Chinch bugs—how to control them.
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☐ L 428 Trichinosis.
☐ L 439 Spring-flowering bulbs.
☐ L 443 Clover mites—how to control them around the home.
☐ L 444 The narcissus bulb fly—how to prevent its damage in home gardens.
☐ L 445 Electric heating of hotbeds.
☐ L 453 How to control bedbugs.
☐ L 463 Beltsville energy-saving kitchen, design No. 2.
☐ L 466 Raising guinea pigs.
☐ L 497 The home chicken flock.
☐ L 501 The old house borer.
☐ L 508 Bridge grafting and inarching damaged fruit trees.

HOME AND GARDEN BULLETINS

☐ G 1 Family fare—food management and recipes.
☐ G 5 Food for the family with young children.
☐ G 8 Home canning fo fruits and vegetables.
☐ G 10 Home freezing of furits and vegetables.
☐ G 11 Fitting coats and suits.
☐ G 13 Food for families with school children.
☐ G 14 A step-saving U-kitchen.
☐ G 17 Food guide for older folks.
☐ G 20 How to tailor a woman's suit.
☐ G 25 Roses for the home.
☐ G 28 Ants in the home and garden . : . how to control them.
☐ G 32 Washing machines—selection and use.
☐ G 36 Peanut and peanut butter recipes.
☐ G 37 Honey—some ways to use it.
☐ G 38 Buying your home sewing machine.
☐ G 40 Freezing combination main dishes.
☐ G 41 Green vegetables for good eating.
☐ G 44 Cabbage insects . . . how to control them in the home garden.
☐ G 48 Home freezers . . . their selection and use.
☐ G 49 Detergents for home laundering.
☐ G 51 Better lawns.
☐ G 52 Wood siding—how to install it, paint it, care for it.
☐ G 53 Lawn insects—how to control them.
☐ G 55 Potatoes in popular ways.
☐ G 56 How to make jellies, jams, and preserves at home.
☐ G 57 Getting enough milk.
☐ G 58 Shopper's guide to U.S. grades for food.
☐ G 59 Simplified clothing construction.
☐ G 60 The Beltsville kitchen-workroom with energy-saving features.
☐ G 61 Lawn diseases . . . how to control them.
☐ G 62 Removing stains from fabrics—home methods.
☐ G 63 Hand sprayers and dusters.
☐ G 64 Subterranean termites—their prevention and control in buildings.
☐ G 65 Growing chrysanthemums.
☐ G 66 Growing iris in the home garden.
☐ G 67 Insects and related pests of house plants—how to control them.
☐ G 68 How to prevent and remove mildew—home methods.
☐ G 69 Home care of purchased frozen foods.
☐ G 70 Home freezing of poultry.
☐ G 72 Nutritive value of foods.
☐ G 73 Wood decay in houses—how to prevent and control it.
☐ G 74 Food and your weight.
☐ G 76 Growing ornamental bamboo.
☐ G 77 Family food stockpile for survival.
☐ G 78 Storing perishable foods in the home.
☐ G 79 Controlling lawn weeds with herbicides.
☐ G 80 Home propagation of ornamental trees and shrubs.
☐ G 81 Maple diseases and their control—a guide for homeowners.
☐ G 82 Selecting and growing house plants.
☐ G 83 Pruning shade trees and repairing their injuries.
☐ G 84 Controlling mosquitoes in your home and on your premises.
☐ G 85 Food for the young couple.
☐ G 86 Growing camellias.
☐ G 88 Growing the flowering dogwood.
☐ G 89 Selecting fertilizers for lawns and gardens.
☐ G 90 Conserving the nutritive value in foods.
☐ G 91 Growing flowering annuals.
☐ G 92 Making pickles and relishes at home.
☐ G 93 Freezing meat and fish in the home.
☐ G 94 Family food budgeting . . . for good meals and good nutrition.
☐ G 95 Reducing salt injury to ornamental shrubs in the West.
☐ G 96 Controlling household pests.
☐ G 97 Sanitation in home laundering.
☐ G 98 A guide to budgeting for the young couple.
☐ G 99 Planning bathrooms for today's homes.
☐ G 100 Equipment for cooling your home.
☐ G 101 Home laundering . . . the equipment and the job.
☐ G 102 Iron deficiency in plants . . . how to control it in yards and gardens.
☐ G 103 Eggs in family meals . . . a guide for consumers.
☐ G 104 Protecting shade trees during home construction.
☐ G 105 Vegetables in family meals . . . a guide for consumers.
☐ G 107 Clothing repairs.
☐ G 108 A guide to budgeting for the family.
☐ GS 1 Nutrition, up-to-date, up to you.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

☐ M 930 Rural recreation . . . new opportunities on private land.
☐ M 948 Fallout shelter for six people.
☐ AH 38 First aid for flooded homes and farms.
☐ MB 1 How to buy poultry by USDA grades.
☐ MB 12 Know your butter grades.
☐ MB 13 Tips on selecting fruits and vegetables.
☐ MB 15 U.S. grades for beef.
☐ MB 17 Cheese buying guide for consumers.
☐ PA 578 Your family survival plan.
☐ PA 589 Safe use of pesticides . . . in the home . . . in the garden.

Pittsburgh Urban Renewal: Most Comprehensive and Varied in the Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the city of Pittsburgh is truly a pioneer in the field of urban renewal in this country. Our efforts to combat urban blight began 20 years ago, even before there were any Federal urban renewal assistance programs. I am delighted to call the attention of the House of Representatives to a report on Pittsburgh urban renewal achievements, as published in the January, February 1966, issue of Urban Renewal Notes by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

In this report the Pittsburgh program is singled out as "the most comprehensive and varied" in the Nation. For other cities which may not have had as good success with their programs as we have in Pittsburgh, I would point to this report as a possible pattern. I think it is particularly significant, too, in that it shows how Federal and non-Federal programs can be combined to focus on such problems as smoke abatement, flood control, and urban blight.

We are proud indeed that Federal officials see our efforts in Pittsburgh as a great achievement.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include the report at this point in the RECORD:

PROFILE OF A CITY: PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh's urban renewal program is among the most comprehensive and varied in the Nation. It is also one of the pioneering efforts. The program was started on a local basis before the federally assisted program was enacted in 1949. Furthermore, Pittsburgh has shown that it is possible to achieve a successful blend of concurrent title I and non-Federal projects. The communitywide attack on blight and its causes began with a smoke-abatement and flood-control program in the midforties. It now encompasses 20 projects, 9 of them federally assisted.

Over the past 16 years, the Pittsburgh program has sparked an unprecedented building boom. New construction and related community improvements put in place exceeds that of any 50-year period in the city's 200-year-old history. Over 4,000 blighted and substandard buildings have been removed. More than 1,700 new dwelling units have been built or are under construction in project areas. One thousand one hundred more housing units are planned to start in the near future. Of this total, nearly half are for families of moderate income. In addition to the housing, there are commercial, industrial, institutional, and public reuses.

The program is also notable in another way. Since its beginning it has been completely bipartisan, and it has been fully supported by all economic and ethnic groups.

The Pittsburgh Urban Redevelopment Authority administers both local and federally assisted projects. It was created under a special act of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1946. The legislation, which permitted the city to undertake redevelopment activities, was supported by its business and political leaders. David L. Lawrence, then mayor and now chairman the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, said recently:

"In establishing the Urban Renewal Authorty in 1946 to oversee this new and untried instrument for civic progress, I appointed a majority of Republicans on the citizen board—3 of the 5 members. These business leaders, along with the Alleghany conference and local newspapers, then insisted that I name myself to the authority—to demonstrate city hall's responsibility in this new civic partnership.

"Unique and unprecedented as it was, I acceded to that request * * * and continue to serve as the authority chairman 19 years later. I don't imply that we have abandoned political competition in Pittsburgh. But, just as we have developed a rather well-respected tradition of bipartisanship in American foreign policy, so in Pittsburgh we have come to recognize that broad municipal development programs are outside the province of petty politics."

Pittsburgh is the central city of the eighth largest metropolitan area of the United States. Its 1960 population was 604,000, making it the 16th largest city. Its origins date back over 200 years when it was a military outpost and the gateway to the West. Over the years it became an important producer of iron, and during the Civil War it supplied most of the heavy guns used by the Union Army. With the advent of steel, Pittsburgh became a leading producer of this basic metal. While its fame has rested primarily on iron and steel, it is one of the most important and diversified industrial areas in the world. Pittsburgh is a major producer of plate glass, aluminum, heavy electrical equipment, and chemicals.

Like most cities, Pittsburgh suffered from deterioration, obsolescence, and extensive blight. By the 1940's, its downtown and its residential, industrial, and outlying commercial areas were rapidly decaying. In addition, it was subjected to periodic flooding. Another blighting factor gave Pittsburgh its unsavory nickname of the "the Smoky City." The city's physical, economic, and social health were threatened.

In 1943, representatives of the city government, financial, business, labor, and institutional groups met to devise a plan of attack on the many problems that plagued Pittsburgh. The Allegheny Conference on Community Development was organized, with a cross section of the city's business and financial leaders on its board. Exofficio members represent various governmental units and educational institutions.

The conference was one of the prime movers in urging enactment of the State enabling legislation in 1946. Its first goals were the abatement of smoke and flood conditions, followed by an attack on Pittsburgh's rundown areas. It still functions as the catalyst for the upgrading programs of the city.

Some of the more significant results of Pittsburgh's overall upgrading programs have been—

Periodic flooding has been eliminated and the smoke nuisance abated.

One thousand blighted acres have been redeveloped.

Some 685 acres have been sold or committed for redevelopment.

Over 4,500 families—approximately 18,000 persons—have been relocated, 97 percent of them into improved housing.

Real estate assessments have increased 60 percent in renewal areas and 25 percent citywide.

Over $331 million in private capital has been spent or is being expended for new construction in renewal areas. Ultimate private investment is estimated in excess of a half billion dollars—95 percent taxable.

Thousands of new jobs have been created in industry. Other jobs that the city might have lost from moveouts have been saved.

Some 55 major new structures have been built in downtown Pittsburgh. This construction has been stimulated by urban renewal and other governmental and private action.

Construction payrolls in the renewal areas during the past 5 years have averaged close to $24 million annually. In the past 2 years, construction starts and completions have aggregated about $130 million.

The Pittsburgh economy is stronger than it has been for many years, and its unemployment rate has dropped below 4 percent for the first time in a decade.

The city's first renewal project, Jones & Laughlin, was undertaken in 1949 without Federal financial assistance. This was a 32-acre industrial development project to provide land for the construction of 11 new open-hearth furnaces for the Jones & Laughlin Co. at its South Side plant. The redevelopment authority acquired the land and sold it to Jones & Laughlin, which then invested $80 million in the new facilities. If Jones & Laughlin had not been able to expand its plant, it might have moved out of Pittsburgh.

The following year, in 1950, the Gateway Center project began. Gateway Center had been conceived and planned 3 years before the federally assisted program came into being. It was one of the very first projects to be undertaken in the country, and is also one of the most successful.

The project covers a 23-acre downtown area, which has been transformed from an eyesore into a handsome complex of new buildings and landscaped plazas. More than 20,000 people are now employed in the project area, five times the number before redevelopment. Tax assessments have increased fivefold. Seven office structures; an 800-room hotel; a 27-story apartment building with 311 units; 4 underground parking garages; and the pedestrian plazas represent an investment of $135 million.

It was this local activity, and the spectacular results it brought, that created the public support for Pittsburgh's participation in a much-expanded program, when Federal assistance became available.

Pittsburgh's nine federally assisted urban renewal projects comprise 894 acres. These represent some $104 million in Federal grant reservations. The projects cover a wide range of neighborhood types and geographic areas, all planned to improve the physical environment of Pittsburgh and build stronger economic foundations. But there are also the human problems which stem principally from slum living and conditions of poverty. Under the community renewal program, concurrent studies and actions are underway to attack these human problems. URA has provided a $900,000 grant for the CRP. Following is a brief synopsis of each project.

Lower Hill, begun in 1956, was formerly a 95-acre concentration of slums, adjacent to the central business district; 1,300 structures were removed, and reconstruction is completed or underway on two-thirds of the area. A new civic arena, costing $22 million, has been in use since September 1961, and a 396-unit apartment building is occupied. Also completed are a synagogue, a bank, a highway connector, and a 2,200-car parking garage. Underway is the $27 million Chatham Center, which will consist of a hotel-office building and an apartment house. A center for the arts is planned for the area.

Chateau Street West, a 98-acre area on the North Side, is planned for light industrial use. Included are warehouses, distribution services, and similar activities essential to the economic health of the city. Almost all of the 58 acres of cleared land has been redeveloped. Twenty-five sites have been sold or committed, and 18 buildings are completed or under construction.

East Liberty, formerly 254 acres of mixed uses, including a local commercial center. Half of the area is to be used for new homes and business buildings, new streets, parks, off-street parking, and other public facilities. The other half is to undergo extensive rehabilitation. Started or completed to date are about $15 million in private and $5 million in public construction. Renewal will make possible an increase of 1,600 residents in new apartment and single-family residences. Three pedestrian malls will be developed, retaining most of the existing commercial activities.

Allegheny Center, a 79-acre area, 10 minutes' walk from downtown. Bordered on three sides by 100 acres of city parks, it contains a library, planetarium, schools, and churches. Designed to be "a city within a city," it is being developed with 216 townhouses, 1,335 apartments, a professional building, 2 department stores, an enclosed shopping center, a multilevel parking garage, and a public square. The redevelopers, of which the Aluminum Co. of America is the largest, are investing $60 million. This project is the springboard for some $275 million of public and private development now in progress on the North Side.

Bluff Street, adjacent to Lower Hill and downtown, was a deteriorated residential area. Most of the cleared land is being sold to Duquesne University for campus expansion, which will permit a doubling of student enrollment to 11,000. Several dormitories and a student activities building are complete or under construction. A science center is soon to be started, and a 350-unit apartment structure is planned.

Stadium, an 84-acre area of railroad, warehouse, and scrap metal uses. This will be the site of the city's 55,000-seat sports stadium, immediately adjacent to downtown. Construction is scheduled to start by mid-1966.

Homewood North, the city's first full-scale rehabilitation project. One hundred and seventeen acres of existing single-family homes will be upgraded, along with extensive public improvements. A limited amount of clearance will provide land for some 90 new needs.

Woods Run, approved for planning in November 1965, is a 126-acre area adjoining Chateau Street West. It is primarily an industrial area with some residential intermixed. Eighty-four percent of the buildings low-cost dwelling units to meet relocation cleared and the topography improved. The land will be made available for industrial use as part of the program for improving the city's economy.

Federal-Anderson, now in preliminary planning. This 64-acre tract of riverfront land adjoins the stadium area on the Lower North Side. It is planned for varied reuses to supplement the stadium complex.

This is the Pittsburgh program that prompted Mayor Barr to say recently: 'Urban renewal has been the salvation of a city that 20 years ago seemed doomed to darkness and decline."

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

portance consistently expanded. Both community-wide and neighborhood groups are involved. At the present time, at least 50 nonpartisan councils, associations, and committees are organized. They speak and act for homeowners, tenants, and business interests in practically every neighborhood of the city.

The most active groups are in neighborhoods presently undergoing renewal or scheduled for renewal action. Through chosen representatives, these citizens groups have continuing liaison and work closely with the mayor's office, the redevelopment authority, and the department of city planning. In all cases, minority representation is present.

The prime cohesive force is the Allegheny Conference on Community Development, consisting of 125 citizen sponsors. This organization, for over 20 years, has exerted an important influence in arousing community understanding and support for upgrading programs. The conference has been responsible for establishing a pattern of public-private action which has spread throughout the community. It has directly fostered the organization of other civic committees to meet specific community needs.

In 1957, the Allegheny Conference sponsored Action-Housing, Inc., a nonprofit agency created to bring about better housing and neighborhoods in Pittsburgh. Its financial support comes from many sources. It has sponsored and encouraged the formation of various citizens groups in renewal areas, such as the Homewood-Brushton Citizens Renewal Council, described below. In addition to the Homewood-Brushton program, Action-Housing is carrying out a 5-year demonstration program of neighborhood revitalization financed by a Ford Foundation grant with local matching funds. Action-Housing's Pittsburgh development fund, a $1.6 million revoving loan fund, was set up through loans and grants from local foundations, banks, utilities, industrial corporations, and department stores.

The fund has provided financial assistance to builders and developers that has made possible several large private housing developments.

In 1959, ACTION-Housing sponsored a pilot Neighborhood Urban Extension group at the invitation of neighborhood residents. Named the Homewood-Brushton Citizens Renewal Council, it was worked closely with the city planning commission in developing a long-range plan for the 900-acre Homewood-Brushton area. The council has formed the Homewood North Conservation Committee to work with the redevelopment authority in the execution of the 118-acre Homewood North conservation project. The council publishes a neighborhood newspaper and operates a housing clinic. The clinic assists residents in improving dwellings, advises on repairs and rehabilitation necessary to upgrade homes to project standards, and arranges for mortgage financing to accomplish the work.

To stimulate homeowner interest and encourage participation by residents, the redevelopment authority's rehabilitation department recently compiled a questionnaire on residents' views, attitudes, and opinions. It was circulated with the aid of the committee.

The questionnaire's significance is its comprehensiveness. It provides the means of evaluating each resident's views on a whole range of subjects. Its major concern is with the residents' personal preferences and attitudes regarding housing and environmental factors. Specific questions cover such items as the respondent's own housing—adequacy, size, condition, rental or ownership status, and cost. Also the resident is asked to classify the housing in his own individual block and the neighborhood at large. There are additional questions on the kind of new housing the neighborhood needs, by type, price or rental; traffic control; public improvements; adequacy of police, fire, garbage removal, and other public services; and schools. Also tested are the respondent's familiarity with the project objectives. It seeks to ascertain the individual's personal opinions regarding the Homewood neighborhood and whether the resident will stay in the neighborhood or move away. Copies of the questionnaire may be obtained from the Council Office, 920 Homewood Avenue, Pittsburgh.

A 16-millimeter film, "The Voice From the Street," has been made by station KDKA in Pittsburgh, depicting the activities of the council. The 30-minute film is available on loan, at no charge, from the Library, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C., 20410.

Another agency, Community Organizations of Pittsburgh (CO-OP), was founded in 1963. CO-OP coordinates the activities of a number of neighborhood groups. By the end of 1964, 30 neighborhood groups were affiliated with CO-OP and 12 others were prospective affiliates. CO-OP's main function is to represent neighborhoods in issues of citywide scope and to encourage citizen support for capital improvements, improved public services, code administration, and other citywide services.

In 1964, the Mayor's Committee on Human Resources was formed. This agency administers the community action program under the economic opportunity program. The executive director of the redevelopment authority is a member of this committee. Thus, a constant coordination of the urban renewal and antipoverty programs is assured.

Dozens of other neighborhood organizations are in operation, representing residents of individual areas. These meet regularly with public and private agencies to present the views of the residents in matters affecting their neighborhoods.

Inadequacy of Our Merchant Marine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include at this point in the RECORD an article by Hoyt S. Haddock which appeared in the NMU Pilot, the official organ of the National Martime Union of America. In capsule form this article goes to the very core of the merchant marine crisis.

Mr. Haddock is executive secretary of the AFL–CIO Maritime Committee. Hereafter is his article:

LET'S FACE IT, MR. MCNAMARA, WE JUST DON'T HAVE THE SHIPS

The Secretary of Defense has again stated that the current merchant marine is adequate to meet emergency Defense Department needs. Apparently, the Secretary is not aware of the extreme hardships that have been placed on the U.S. fleet and merchant seamen to meet the Vietnam situation to date or he is too stubborn to admit he was wrong in his appraisal of the merchant marine in 1962.

The number of ships necessary to fulfill any degree of military commitment is not available because of its classified nature. One reason it is classified is that the Secretary of Defense does not want the people to know just how inadequate our merchant marine is. Another reason for keeping the planning classified is that it would expose our weaknesses to our enemies.

The Secretary's announcement and his past actions, however, lead us to believe that this statement of adequacy is completely out of step with the facts and with the degree of commitment the Government is now planning in the Vietnam war.

The inadequacy in terms of fulfilling military requirements of the current fleet can be demonstrated by comparing the current fleet with the fleet at the outbreak of the Korean war and the increase necessary at that time.

At the beginning of the Korean war there were 61,550 seamen on board the privately owned and Government-owned ships under bareboat and general agency charters. The number of seamen increased to 99,700 by January 1, 1952, to meet the Korean situation.

To meet the shipping requirements for Korea, the number of ships was increased 64 percent between June 1950 and January 1952. Over this same period, the number of seamen increased by 62 percent. This increase in ships was necessary in spite of the fact that American-flag ships were carrying 43 percent of our imports and exports in 1950 and 1951.

Between 1950 and 1965 our imports and exports increased by 191 percent, but the actual tons carried on U.S.-flag ships decreased by 43 percent. (In 1950 U.S.-flag ships carried 43 percent of the imports and exports and in 1964 carried 8.3 percent.) The tonnage carried on U.S.-flag ships in 1964 would have to be increased by 419 percent to bring the carriage up to the 43 percent carried in 1950.

In terms of numbers of seamen and ships, the current number would have to be increased by approximately 100 percent to equal the number in service during the Korean war. This increase would be larger if it was projected from the beginning of the buildup last year.

While these figures do not show precise numbers of ships or seamen necessary in case of a national emergency, they do, however, shed light on the statement that the U.S.-flag merchant marine is "adequate."

But aside from the question of whether the Secretary is right or wrong is the fact that the basic responsibility for promoting an American-flag merchant marine does not reside within the Department of Defense. This responsibility belongs to the Maritime Administrator. In developing a merchant marine, the Maritime Administrator should be guided by: the number of ships necessary to meet emergency military needs—the absolute minimum below which we should never drop to insure our own survival. At the same time, the Administrator has the clear responsibility to work toward a goal of at least 50 percent of all our waterborne commerce on U.S.-flag ships.

But instead, the Maritime Administrator accepts these broad questionable statements of adequacy for defense and then further compounds the fleets' inadequacy by using them as maximums above which Government participation should not be extended.

The Administrator further abdicates his responsibility when he advocates building in foreign yards. Further, he projects a program with no passenger ships and less cargo ships manned with less seamen to carry less cargo.

Our Aging Merchantmen and Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, concerned citizens from every part of this Nation are growing increasingly alarmed at the crisis condition of this country's merchant marine fleet. Spokesmen from labor unions, from shipbuilding companies, from importer and export associations, from the military associations, and from the national press are expressing their alarm at the degeneration that has taken place in all phases of our merchant marine. It seems, Mr. Speaker, that the burdens of the war in Vietnam have revealed a pandora's box of troubles: lack of trained pilots and merchant marine officers; lack of young, able crewmen; most ships over 20 years of age and in drastic need of repairs; lack of an adequate replacement and ship construction program; loss of international trade routes to foreign competitors; and total decay in this Nation's leadership on the high seas. Mr. Speaker, by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, the administration is charged with the responsibility to develop a national maritime policy. The realities of the mess in the merchant marine make it very clear that under this administration there simply is no national maritime policy. Where is the leadership, Mr. Speaker? What is the Maritime Administration doing, Mr. Speaker, about this serious crisis?

One of the most able spokesman expressing alarm is the maritime editor of the Baltimore Sun, Helen Delich Bentley, who has authored an article appearing in the April 1966 issue of the Navy magazine, the official organ of the Navy League of the United States. This article points out many of the serious problems facing our merchant marine in supporting the defense effort in Vietnam. Under unanimous consent I insert the article in the RECORD for the information of Members of Congress:

OUR AGING MERCHANTMEN AND VIETNAM

(By Helen Delich Bentley)

Supplies are being transported to American troops in Vietnam via a pipeline of rustbuckets.

Although this may seem a rather harsh description of the Victory and World War II-built ships forming the supply line to the "brushfire war" 6,000 miles away, the fact is that most of the 240 cargo carriers are more than 20 years old. And in a relatively few more years, these rustbuckets literally will crumble up into the same red lead dust and scrap from which they originally were poured at a time when the United States was desperate for bottoms to transport materials to defeat the Axis powers in the greatest war in history. Those same bottoms managed to carry the United States through World War II, Korea, and the Suez Canal crisis.

Even though they certainly will not be able to perform in another limited or major war, nothing (literally) is being done to replace them because of the misconception that supplies and troops eventually will all go by air and the fact that, thus far, the relics have managed to do the job for Vietnam. However, there is some uncertainty as to whether they would survive Vietnam should it stretch into a prolonged engagement.

REPAIRS AND MORE REPAIRS

The vast amounts of continuing repairs after reactivation and the objections being raised by the engineroom crews because of the strain to keep the ships in operation indicates that Uncle Sam will be fortunate if he gets through the current minor conflict with this collection of ancient hulls. Those fully aware of the situation are gravely concerned that nothing is being done to build a fleet of ships for the next Korea or Vietnam. Such a crisis situation is more likely than ever since Great Britain and our other Western allies have turned over the responsibility for freedom in the world to the United States.

The theory that airlift will replace sealift should certainly be dispelled by events surrounding Vietnam and other recent crises when the Department of Defense immediately groped about for available merchant ships should they be needed—such as in the Cuban crisis in 1962.

Airlift will improve and carry increasing tonnages, but ships will continue to transport 90 to 98 percent of the supplies and a large percentage of troops. In the 15-year span between Korea and Vietnam, airlift only increased its "war lift" by 1 percent which means that 98 percent of the supplies and two of three troops going to Vietnam have moved by water just as they have since the United States first became involved overseas in the Spanish-American War. From that time, when 100 percent moved on the oceans, airlift has taken away only 2 percent of the total.

Just as ships today are carrying 98 percent of the supplies, so they will be needed for as large—or nearly as large—a proportion in a similar "skirmish" 15 or 20 years hence. The question now is whether they will be available.

THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY WSTS SHIPS

In order to keep materials flowing to our 235,000 servicemen in Vietnam and the 85,000 others in southeast Asia, the Military Sea Transportation Service had expanded its entire nucleus fleet through charters and demothballing 370 ships by March 1, 1966, with more being added regularly. This figure was equal to what MSTS had at its peak for Korea alone in August 1953—but there are major differences. Here are some of them:

1. The 101 Victory ships taken out of mothballs for Vietnam were in much poorer condition and some 14–15 years older than when they were used for the other Asian sealift.

2. The supply lines to Korea were much shorter because Japan was under the rule of Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur and thus vast amounts of supplies were handled from staging areas in Japan.

3. There were no massive logjams in Korean ports, causing ships to be backed up for from 6 weeks to 90 days at a clip as has occurred in Vietnam.

4. Seamen were more readily available because of the greater number of American-flag ships still on the high seas after World War II.

The critical dependency of the United States on World War II vessels—particularly the Victory and Liberty types which make up most of the reserve fleet—was pointed up in February 1966, when the British insurance underwriters raised the premiums on cargoes moving on all warbuilt vessels and those 20 years or older.

RELENTED A BIT

The British insurance industry, which sets the pace for the entire world, relented on American berth-line vessels other than Victorys on the premise that they are maintained in first-class condition due to the stringent demands of the Coast Guard. But when the premium increase was first announced, 71 percent of the American berth-line fleet—the cream of the American merchant marine—was threatened because that portion of it is 20 years or older. Only 7 to 10 percent of the berth-line vessels of foreign steamship companies are of that vintage.

Even though the insurance premium is not applicable to military cargoes and ships, it is significant that so many of the bottoms on which officials in key positions in Government had been banking for America's protection—apparently until the year 2000—were considered "out of class" early this year. This is as true of Victory ships that have been given the best of care as those from the reserve fleets which had been given minimal or less care while moored together in the waters of the Hudson and James Rivers around to Olympia, Wash. The condition of the reserve ships has been reflected on every trip to Vietnam as they break down coming and going, annoying the crews and Departments of Defense no end.

But the fact is that, because there were so many bottoms—1,500 in all— in this country's reserve fleets, there has been a great reluctance to build up the American merchant marine. Nobody gave it much thought that these World War II relics could not last forever.

Robert Moot, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics-Supply Services, did point out before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on February 9, that only 258 reserve ships on July 1, 1965, had a speed of 14 knots or more. These included 135 Victorys fitted with 6,000 shaft horsepower turbines and able to steam at 15 knots and 32 Victorys with 8,500 horsepower turbines and a speed of 16.5 knots. The others had a maximum speed of 14 knots. However, the bulk of the reserve vessels were Libertys with a speed of only 10 knots which the Defense Department no longer described as "assets."

M'DONALD'S CONCERN

Admiral David L. McDonald, Chief of Naval Operations, indirectly referred to the inadequacies of the reserve vessels in a recent statement in which he noted that "the term 'inadequacy' " has many facets.

"A fleet of World War II ships, or aircraft, may have adequate lift capacity but may be so deficient in other ways—speed, vulnerability, reaction time—as to make them of marginal utility in certain types of wartime employment," he stated. "For example, what may be adequate for a very limited situation, where plenty of time is available and there is no in-transit opposition, may not be at all adequate in a large-scale war with major naval opposition.

"The United States now has about 900 privately owned, active ships engaged in oceanborne commerce. Of the 600 engaged in foreign trade, about 60 tankers have speeds of about 15 knots and about 116 dry cargo ships in operation or building have speeds over 20 knots. The remainder are slower ships.

THE DELUSION DIES HARD

"Slow ships are vulnerable and become more vulnerable with each passing year.

"In an emergency, foreign and allied ships may not be made available to the United States at a time when they are needed most."

In that carefully worded statement, Admiral McDonald dispelled many thoughts that had prevailed in Washington circles regarding the adequacy of the merchant marine of the richest nation on earth and its ability to depend on the ships of its "friends." It has been primarily because of the belief that there were plenty of ships in reserve and that Uncle Sam could always turn to foreign ships—a delusion after history had proven it to be otherwise so often—that Washington has been so reluctant to take major steps to improve that vital arm of seapower, the merchant marine.

Another major difference between Korea and Vietnam was the fact that in 1965–66, the United States did have available a handful of the most modern cargo ships in the world and did use a few that had been built under the ship replacement program for subsidized operators. More would have been on hand if the Government had lived up to its commitment in the replacement program and had not fallen 90 ships behind schedule by 1965 with no apparent intention of trying to catch up or even of keeping up with its previous commitments for the future.

All of this comes at a time when the United States finds more of the free world's defense forced upon it, at a time when the United States has been left by Great Britain, France, and others to fill in the gaps in sea power, air power and even manpower.

SUMMARY OF SITUATION

As the buildup in Vietnam keeps increasing, the merchant shipping picture could be summarized thusly:

1. Bloc obsolescence actually has overcome the Nation's fleet, but the vast residue from the expensive 1940–45 period—the "build-at-any-cost" era—has given the United States a false sense of security without anyone fully realizing that all of the reserve fleet is little more than "available hulls" while two-thirds of the active fleet is 20 years and older.

2. The United States has plummeted to 12th position in the world in merchant ship construction.

3. The United States has slipped to sixth position in the size of its active merchant fleet.

4. The Russians are building merchant vessels as rapidly as possible throughout the world—wherever there is an empty shipway—with the threat and promise that its merchant fleet would exceed that of the United States in 3 to 4 years. Not only would the Russians have more capacity, but their ships would be modern.

5. MSTS established a precedent by inviting foreign shipowners on several occasions to bid for transporting military supplies to Europe, the Mediterranean and the Near and the Far East.

6. Subsidized lines serving essential trade routes have fallen back on foreign ships because so many of theirs had been taken over for Vietnam. In the 6-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1965, about $16,500,000 worth of business normally carried by these American-flag berth line operators had been turned over to foreign ships because there weren't enough American bottoms on these commercial trade routes.

7. Crews aboard several foreign ships chartered to carry strategic supplies to South Vietnam balked at going there, and the supplies were held up until American ships could be substituted.

8. By December 27, 1965, the demand for both U.S.-flag and foreign ships had conservatively driven the charter market for time charter vessels of one or two voyages upward by more than 25 percent over the previous year and similarly increased the used ship sales prices. The escalation continued to spiral into 1966.

SHIPPING NIGHTMARE

During the first 7 months after President Johnson last July made the initial announcement of a stepup in U.S. participation in Vietnam, the shipping situation could best be described as a nightmare. This was due to an obvious lack of planning and coordination. Inadequate pier space and warehousing, plus the lack of basic stevedore equipment for cargo handling, were cited as partly to blame for the congestion.

The International Longshoremen's Association (AFL-CIO) paid expenses and salaries for four of its top men to go to Vietnam as advisers and remain until the crisis was past. Thomas W. Gleason, ILA president, who made two survey trips at the request of the Government, testified before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee that he had been told by U.S. Oversea Mission officials that the lack of funds was the reason there was no cargo-handling equipment on hand in the South Vietnamese ports to facilitiate the discharging of ships and eliminate the backlog which, at one point, was in excess of 200 vessels, including military, commercial and those bearing aid cargoes.

Finally, in February, the equipment was brought in from the Philippines, Japan and the United States. By the end of February, the jamup of ships was sharply reduced, with 81 reported waiting to be discharged.

During the current good weather season, all-out efforts are being made to get the cargo handling completely caught up. If it is not done then, some officials fear that semblances of the nightmare might return by June when more supplies will be pouring into the area and the monsoons arrive.

CONTAINERSHIPS?

Meanwhile, the Navy Department is exploring the feasibility of using containerships for Vietnam to further expedite the unloading. Gleason had pointed out that the containers could serve as their own warehouses and, if made out of plywood, could later be used for building materials. The containers could be discharged much faster from a regular containership. In fact, it is said that under ideal conditions, a containership can discharge as much cargo in 8 hours as a conventional ship can in 4 days.

However, here again the status of the merchant marine reveals a dearth of containerships. Those which are available all have been converted from World War II-built vessels. They, too, are approaching the rustbucket stage and would not be useful in another emergency because their time—like most of the present-day American merchant marine—is running out.

Citizen Participation in Potomac Planning

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, the active participation of local officials and interested citizens is essential to the success of any comprehensive plan for the Potomac River Basin. Citizen action, in fact, is an essential element in the planning itself, for many aspects of Potomac conservation and development must be explored, defined and implemented by the people who live, work, and pay taxes in this mighty basin.

Last week communication among Federal and State officials, local officials, and interested groups and individuals was greatly advanced during two very successful day-long citizens' workshops on Potomac Basin planning, held under the auspices of the Conservation Foundation. The first, held at Hagerstown on March 31, focused on the western Maryland and Pennsylvania portions of the basin. The second, at Cacapon State Park in West Virginia, was devoted primarily to that segment of the region. Both workshops prompted lively discussion of plans and alternatives, and spurred citizens to consider ways to organize their efforts toward their common goals.

The possibilities for citizens organizations were outlined at both workshops by Mr. Sydney Howe of the Conservation Foundation. Because his address presents clearly the alternative paths for civic action, and summarizes the experience gained in other river basins, I bring his remarks to the attention of the Congress.

Civic Action in River Basins

(By Sydney Howe, the Conservation Foundation at Citizens' Workshops on Potomac Basin Planning, Hagerstown, Md., March 31, 1966, and Cacapon State Park, W. Va., April 1, 1966)

This basin certainly has had its share of attention from Government planners. And I don't think it takes any crystal balling at all to suggest that the actions of Government on the Potomac are going to increase markedly.

Both the Federal and State representatives involved in the present Potomac planning acknowledge that their most important challenge is to come up with a method of administering the basin's water and related land resources in which all the governments concerned are appropriately represented. I strongly suspect that by the end of this year we will see at least one proposal for some kind of river basin agency and that the legislation to create it will appear in Congress and before State legislatures in 1967.

A new Potomac Basin organization is apt to have authority to administer functions which now are handled separately by Federal, State, and local governments. The question I'd like to discuss with you today is "Do we have now in this basin adequate civic participation in planning and management of river resources to permit such an interstate agency to function as it should in a democratic society?"

River basin planners and managers have problems, and they face issues, that are very difficult to treat without a tangible public constituency with which to consult. To be sure, it is their responsibility, to some extent, to cultivate that constituency and help it function. But, at the same time, Government officials can hardly be blamed if the people they want to serve are neither interested in becoming involved nor organized to do so.

Let's take a look at what we have now in this valley in the way of civic involvement in the management of water and related land resources. While there are some hardworking organizations, I think it is fair to observe that, in general, we, the public, have concerned ourselves with our river (a) when a catastrophe made it obvious that something had to be done, or (b) when our water-related needs or pleasures were challenged or presented with a special opportunity. There have been exceptions, to be sure, but extensive discussions of our river resources have arisen mainly when a flood, a drought, or some controversial project made water the first thing to talk about in a streetside conversation. And the communications media have responded accordingly.

There has, on the other hand, been appreciable participation in river basin matters from time to time by specific groups interested in certain water-related values. Private organizations have taken exceeding interest in such subjects as fish and game, flood control, conservation of small watersheds, pollution control, recreation and esthetics, industrial and municipal water supplies, navigation, hydroelectric power, agriculture, and others. Their activities have certainly, in the main, been beneficial. A number of the groups organized for these purposes include persons who improve communications with other groups. For example, the industrialist who belongs to a sportsmen's club may broaden the understanding of both manufacturers and outdoorsmen concerning water pollution. Many of these organizations have kept public officials aware of their respective interests in a most effective and desirable way.

But there has been evidence that private organizations can pull together or fall apart around certain issues. They have had, and continue to have, their squabbles. Perhaps they always will. By the same token, they will always have something very much in common—the Potomac River Basin. As Government increases its role in management of the river, there will be more and more policy issues and administrative decisions on which private units, operating individually, will find themselves unable to conduct objective and technically competent reviews. I submit that it is now time to consider what can and should be done to bring the civic leadership of this basin into a balanced and complementary relationship with Government.

Let's look for a moment at what citizens have done in some other basins. In taking this look it is important to recognize that a civic organization can be good, bad, or indifferent. It can be the abject servant of a few Government agencies or private interests or it can be a sensitive and responsive forum in which river basin policies are tested and continually reviewed, and where in fact, a good deal of public policy originates.

I think it would be best not to describe the specific oragnizations of other river basins, but rather to point out some of the forms which civic action has taken elsewhere. I should explain that my own experience has been largely in New England, although I have made an effort to keep in touch with such activity throughout the country.

First, let's consider the easy kind of basinwide activity, the type we have to some extent here on the Potomac and which exists in a number of other areas. This is the case of no formal organization at all, but appreciable valleywide communication among special-purpose groups. These come together once in a while at a conference, usually sponsored by Government, and they communicate with one another informally. Quite commonly, a very few such organizations will take the lead in reviewing and criticizing resource management programs. The ones that carry the ball are apt to be those which are best financed for some other reason, that is, for example, an industrial development organization interested in process water or a conservation organization with strong support from its national office. Good citizen participation occasionally results from such efforts, but I think the performance has been quite spotty.

A second type of citizen group is the more or less loose council or organizations, representatives of which meet together at regular intervals to discuss matters of common concern, usually with the agreement that the council will not itself take positions on issues. A valley council is apt to have a low budget and depend upon a few willing souls or better heeled member groups to do the administrative work. It can provide a valuable forum for discussions of public policy, for communications among a variety of interests, and for the enlightment of each interest concerning the other's problems.

A third form of public participation in river basin matters is the formally constituted river valley association. Such an organization usually has a professional staff and a central office supported by dues-paying members. The membership may include civic organizations, commercial firms, and individuals. The association is usually run by a board of directors elected by the membership and representative of geographic divisions and water-using interests within the basin. The staff may become deeply involved in investigating issues attending water management and development. Its job is to keep in continuous contact with public agency officials and field representatives, with industrial, agricultural, and other private users of water and related lands, and to help all of these pull in directions which make sense for the basin as a whole.

This kind of association often avoids taking positions on local issues concerning only small parts of its basin, simply because in a large valley there are too many controversies to keep up with. However, I believe that such an organization must not avoid the major issues of its region. It must in fact go to great lengths of patience and persuasion to help various interests converge on common policies—and then pursue those policies aggressively.

From time to time basin associations (which are generally tax-exempt) are able to secure relatively large grants from private, and sometimes public sources, for special projects. Important research and education endeavors which Government cannot undertake are thus handled by and for the valley community.

A basin of the Potomac's size may also have, in addition to an overall valley association, citizen groups organized on tributary watersheds. Using various mechanisms, these local or subregional groups pursue conservation programs and attack problems affecting their tributary areas alone and have a share, as well, in the councils of the valley association.

This has been a partial and imperfect review of some of the routes citizens have taken to effective involvement in river basin affairs. In closing, let me emphasize that I have no intention of suggesting exactly what Potomac Basin citizens ought to do in this connection, but I would suggest that we are not presently organized to meet the challenges already here, to say nothing of those which will be upon us soon. There are some organizations that could become components of a better communication process in the basin, but all too many of them seem centered on the Washington metropolitan area. The Potomac Valley Conservation and Recreation Council provides a forum and an information service for Washington area groups. It could be one component of a broader communication process. As our national river, the Potomac draws special attention from national organizations, including our workshop sponsors and several others, but this is not "home grown."

To be sure, many of the river's serious problems originate in the Washington area, but if some regular system for Potomac basinwide civic action in initiated, I hope very much that its start includes leadership from the upper valley, to assure that this region has a full voice in its establishment and operation.

Ever since the notices about this workshop went out, we have been answering requests hither and yon for invitations. This demand and today's actual turnout illustrate two principal facts: you who exercise civic leadership in this part of the basin have a deep interest in your river resources; and you are willing to give your time and energy to enhance and protect these resources. You have the vital ingredients of a civic action program. In West Virginia, county committees on Potomac planning were formed last year, and we have heard recommendations for the same in Virginia and Maryland. Such groups, if backed at the grassroots, may have real impact as and when they develop channels for cooperation with one another.

The Conservation Foundation and other sponsors have exerted an appreciable effort to arrange workshops and disseminate Potomac planning information. However, we have no intention of making this a permanent service. I don't think you want us to. It's your valley and your future. We stand ready to help, but you should run the show. It is time that we all did a lot more talking and planning with one another up and down this valley.

Puerto Rican Community in New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, in recent years New York City has been enriched by the arrival of many men and women from the island of Puerto Rico—just as in earlier decades it was enriched by the arrival of Irish, Italians, Jews, Greeks, Armenians, Chinese, and others. Puerto Rico, as you know, is thoroughly American—but it is a corner of America that is distinguished by its Hispanic culture. Its people are endowed with personality and charm, industriousness and loyalty, but they are also handicapped by a long heritage of poverty. Hundreds of thousands have come to New York in search of a better life. We welcome them and we are pleased to have them in our midst. But we are aware that it has been difficult for them to adjust to our culture—just as it was difficult for earlier immigrant groups to adjust. I regard their presence in New York as an asset to our city, both culturally and economically. But I recognize that the confrontation of the Hispanic culture of Puerto Rico with the culture of New York has produced some uncomfortable situations.

The Puerto Ricans have added a new and zestful spice to the cosmopolitan flavor of our city. The broth within the melting pot has been improved by their presence. But we would be closing our eyes to reality if we did not recognize that a good broth takes time to make, to absorb the wonderful spices put into it. So it is with the Puerto Ricans, who are making New York a more tasty, and more exciting place to live.

The New York Times, in the issue of April 4, published an excellent study by reporter Paul Hofmann on the problems and joys of the Puerto Rican community in New York. I commend it to my colleagues, who will find it an excellent lesson in how our diverse, pulsating society works:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 4, 1966]

RISING HISPANIC MIGRATION HEIGHTENS CITY TENSIONS

(By Paul Hofmann)

The influx of Spanish-speaking people into New York, which had tapered off during the last few years, is on the rise again, causing new changes and tensions.

The newcomers to the city have brought with them Caribbean gaiety and garishness. They have taught New Yorkers to dance pachanga and merengue, and are teaching them—even in the school lunch program—to eat Creole rice and beans, just as earlier immigrants introduced the city to bagels and pizza.

They have brought some problems and protests. Indications of the ferment may be seen in the plans of Puerto Rican community organizations to parade to city hall next week to present demands for better working and living conditions and in the proposal of a new citywide committee to create a general assembly of Hispanic groups to discuss education, housing, and jobs with Mayor Lindsay.

Such community efforts are often marked by characteristic Latin dissension. However, the community ferment is so general that it has prompted Mayor Lindsay to look outside New York for advice. He recently named Teodoro Moscoso, a well known Puerto Rican economic planner, as his special consultant on Puerto Rican affairs. Mr. Moscoso is expected to come to New York soon for the first of periodic visits in his new role as a champion of Latin causes in the city.

The problems of the Puerto Ricans in the city brought the island's Governor, Roberto Schanchez Villela, here last month. He and Mayor Lindsay laid the groundwork for a conference of New York City and Puerto Rican government officials on common challenges to be held later this year—after the election for Governor of New York State in which all candidates will woo the Hispanic vote.

One out of seven New Yorkers today has a Latin American background. The Latin American segment is expected to achieve even a higher ratio because of its high birth rate and because of new immigration from Central and South America lured by labor shortages here.

The city will never again be as it was before the Hispanic wave of the last 10 years. New York has become used to the Sunday dances of the many Puerto Rican hometown clubs, which are among the few places outside Greenwich Village where whites and Negroes meet socially, to the umbrageous pride of even the poorest Latins, and to their clothes that always seem a size too small.

In their overcrowded homes with the wedding photo invariably on display, most Hispanic families keep television and radio blaring simultaneously, shedding tears to such "novelas" or soap operas in their own language as "The Angel of the Barrio" or "The House of Sorrow."

Voluble Spanish has become an integral part of New York's symphony of sound. It is spoken behind the luncheon counter, in the subway and on Broadway. A Puerto Rican elevator operator who had come here a number of years ago warned two newcomers recently that they should not talk so loud. "People here don't shout as we do," he explained.

CITY INFLUENCE EVIDENT

Still, the Hispanic New Yorkers are profoundly influenced by their new environment. A Caribbean woman buying a kosher chicken explains: "This is guaranteed fresh, not old and frozen." Puerto Rican and Dominican children in an upper West Side neighborhood that in 10 years has turned from Irish to Hispanic, proudly don green costumes for a Celtic-Caribbean school dance.

Relations between the city's estimated 730,000 Puerto Ricans and other New Yorkers, whites and Negroes, were found in a citywide study by the New York Times to be significantly improving.

" 'West Side Story,' was the turning point," a Puerto Rican woman on the Upper West Side said. "There are no longer any rumbles between our kids and Negro kids in the neighborhood. But there is a wall of distrust still between us and the Negroes. A Puerto Rican family moves into a building, and the Negroes start to move out."

A Negro girl in the Crown section of Brooklyn reported: "There is no mingling between Puerto Ricans and Negroes, not even on Sunday. They go to their storefront churches and we to ours."

Talks with many leaders and members of the 800 Hispanic groups here, and with officials, educators, social workers, clergymen, and housewives brought out that assimilation of the latest wave of immigrants is well on its way. The study also found most Latins dissatisfied with the tempo of their advance, although a small Hispanic middle-class is beginning to emerge.

The Reverend Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, a Fordham University sociologist who is an authority on New York Puerto Ricans, said: "The United States had always been lucky to receive masses of young and vigorous immigrants who did the dirty work for us; in our time the Puerto Ricans have been playing that role."

SOCIAL RISE IS NOTED

But this might not be true much longer, the Jesuit added, observing that the social rise of the few second-generation Puerto Ricans he was able to investigate was "phenomenal." In a recent survey, Father Fitzpatrick pointed to a growing tendency among Puerto Ricans here to marry outside their ethnic group.

"We are lowest on the totem pole," said Dr. Francisco Trilla, a physician and chairman of the civic-minded Puerto Rican Forum. He denounced "tokenism" by unions in the building trades and other high-wage labor groups, discrimination in housing, and insufficient education for his community's children. He welcomed the welfare-state tools, including social security and antipoverty programs, as means to speed the Puerto Rican's rise, but said they were not enough. Above all, Dr. Trilla advocates political action.

Puerto Ricans generally are aware of their pressure potential in city politics. After New York State's English-language literacy test was virtually voided last year, the number of Puerto Rican registered voters—only 30,000 out of 400,000, 10 years ago—quickly rose to the present figure of nearly 250,000. Unlike other newcomers, Puerto Ricans do not have to qualify for citizenship; they are already U.S. citizens. Also, educated Puerto Ricans here who had long kept aloof from the immigrant masses have recently plunged into community affairs.

The best known political leader of Hispanic New York today is Bronx Borough President Herman Badillo. A Reform Democrat, he was elected last autumn with the support not only of the Puerto Ricans but also of other groups.

Mr. Badillo makes no bones about his determination to seek higher city office. Supporters already view the 36-year-old lawyer as a future Democratic Fiorello LaGuardia because of his connection with several ethnic groups.

"I am still young, even compared with Mayor Lindsay," Mr. Badillo said in his characteristically controlled way in an interview. Asked what his ethnic connections were, he replied: "Puerto Rican, Jewish, and Negro—you can't beat that." The Borough President's wife is Jewish, and in his campaign he concentrated on the Jewish neighborhoods of the central Bronx.

HEAVILY DEMOCRATIC

Mr. Badillo said that at least 90 percent of New York's Puerto Ricans were Democrats. He said that he felt the community's most valuable contribution to New York was an "understanding of relations between races," and its most serious handicap was unemployment.

"I worked as a pinboy in a bowling alley and as an elevator attendant," Mr. Badillo recalled. "Now bowling alleys and elevators are automated, and it is hard for an unskilled boy to find a job." Then, he added with a twinkle in his eye: "I had to run for borough president."

Discussing the Bronx's problems, Mr. Badillo said relations between the police and Puerto Ricans were "not good." He asserted that policemen were afraid to enter houses in some blocks, and preferred to wait for reinforcements. "Police behave here rather like an occupation army," Mr. Badillo charged.

Complaints about the police were frequent in talks with other Puerto Ricans. Police officers agreed that the problems existed and said the main difficulty in dealing with Latins was the newcomers' faulty understanding of New York laws. One police officer said that a comparatively small segment of the Spanish-speaking group was mixed up in narcotics addiction and peddling.

"Their principal offenses are crimes of passion and disorderly conduct," the policeman said. "In their countries, the Latins spend most of their time outdoors, and we are tolerant when they sit outside their tenements here, playing dominoes. When they drink out of the common bottle, they tend to get boisterous, and when reprimanded, they take offense. Or they start fighting out the political feuds of their countries."

The typical Puerto Rican neighborhood—say, East 138th Street in the Bronx—looks peaceful enough, though it is teeming with life all of the time and often noisy. Caribbean rhythms and guitar twangs waft from windows. Outside the Puerto Rico, a large theater specializing in musical productions, there is a line halfway around the block long before the opening of the first show, offering song-and-dance acts such as "Las Go Go Girls" and "Los Hispanos."

Policy runners canvass stores and tenements. Puerto Rican youngsters practice "beisbol" in a side street, breaking into wild shouts at every "lanzamiento errático (wild pitch)." In a tavern, open to the street, a group of Latins eat lechón asado (roast pig) and order strong coffee—"real coffee, not American coffee." At a corner emporium, elderly women from Puerto Rico, called to New York by their children and children-in-law to do the babysitting and housekeeping while the younger generation works, scan the shelves.

VISITORS NOT RESENTED

Such brand goods as rice enriched with vitamins, in compliance with legal specifications in Puerto Rico, are labeled in Spanish. In a rack there are paperbacks in the same language. A visitor may arouse curiosity, but he does not sense the sullen enmity he encounters in Negro neighborhoods in Harlem only a few blocks to the south. Every policeman in the barrio has learned at least a few phrases in Spanish, but often communications break down between the police and the people because the patrolman cannot understand what an excited Puerto Rican is trying to tell him.

Of a police force of about 27,000 men, only 364 speak Spanish, although efforts have been made in the last few years, jointly with the board of education, to teach the language to policemen. Several precincts have lists of civilian volunteer interpreters for emergencies.

The highest ranking police officer of Hispanic extraction, Deputy Inspector Stephen Valle, whose father came from northwest Spain, has recently been assigned to the police commissioner's office for citywide community relations work. He thinks that the "main handicaps for Puerto Ricans here are the language barrier, the lack of decent housing, and bad job opportunities."

Mr. Valle had a hand in Operation Friendship, which was formed to try to improve relations between the population and the 250-man 24th precinct on Manhattan's Upper West Side to overcome the bitterness generated by the fatal shooting of two Puerto Ricans by a policeman in November 1963. The project included visits of policemen to Puerto Rico and of children from that island to policemen's families here.

Despite such efforts, Latins and law enforcement officers were found in the Times' study to be at loggerheads in many areas.

It was recalled frequently that seven Puerto Ricans had apparently committed suicide in police station houses or in the Tombs Prison during the last few years.

The prison is "Last Tumbas" in that new idiom, New York Spanish. Another ever-present word is "lajara," (pronounced lahara) meaning police, derived from the name of a legendary tough cop, O'Hara.

The new slang shows graphically the Latins' adjustment to a new society. New York's Spanish-speaking people eat "frankfura" and seek an "apalment," discuss the antics of "la bosa" (the boss' wife), invoke social "sekiuriti" or begin middle-class talk about a "morgueich."

Hundreds of thousands in New York's Hispanic community speak little or no English. For them the city has put up the "No Fume" (No Smoking) signs in the subway. The telephone book's yellow pages include information in Spanish, and many city agencies issue brochures in that language.

A garment district manufacturer who employs Puerto Rican workshops for contractual jobs said: "When my father brought me here from Eastern Europe, the authorities didn't make any efforts to talk to us in our language. We had to learn English to find jobs and become citizens. Now it seems we have to learn Spanish."

"Our great contribution to this society is our language; we don't want to be deprived of it," observed Matilda P. de Silva, who works here for the Puerto Rican government. Other Latins noted that their children speak better English than their mother tongue by about the time they reach third grade.

"If it's not school, it is 'Batman,' " a mother said. "TV is an enormous English language influence on the kids."

At a meeting of Hispanic community leaders here recently some speakers said candidly that they would rather use English because it came easier to them.

However, "Spanish is here to stay," many of those interviewed stressed, although few would predict that New York would become bilingual in the technical sense, like Montreal, where English and French are officially used. The consensus was that the Spanish language as well as certain Latin traits would permanently flavor the city much in the way they do in Miami, where most of the Cuban exiles have settled.

Today Spanish language mass media are powerful here and command great loyalty among their audience. They include television channel 47 and three radio stations—WADO, which has been broadcasting around the clock since March 1, WHOM and WBNX. Charles Baltin, vice president of WHOM, pointed to increasing Spanish language quality advertising by nationwide food, beverage, detergent, and tobacco manufacturers as proof that business was expecting the Hispanic market to last for "a couple of generations at least" and rapidly gain in purchasing power.

Ralph Costantino, program director of the same station, said: "Ethnic broadcasting once was multilingual—I remember making Chinese programs. Now it is almost exclusively geared to Spanish. This is a hemispheric language unlike Italian, which is spoken in a faraway country; most Italo-Americans think they know Italian, when all they speak is some southern dialect."

Far ahead in the newspaper field is El Diario-La Prensa with a circulation of about 80,000 and a strongly Democratic editorial line. Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY will dedicate the newspaper's new $3 million building at 181 Hudson Street on April 12. The publisher, O. Roy Chalk, said he had set aside three floors of the eight-story structure for audiovisual mass teaching of the Spanish language to civil service workers and other groups as "New York very definitely is going bilingual." Mr. Chalk, who has large transportation, communications, and real estate interests, said he was preparing a national edition of his newspaper for distribution coast to coast, in Puerto Rico, Latin American countries, and Spain.

A LINDSAY SUPPORTER

El Tiempo started as a weekly in 1963 and became a daily last October. It will move into new, larger quarters at 116 West 14th Street on June 1. Its editor in chief, Stanley Ross, reported a circulation of 35,000.

The paper supports Mayor Lindsay and makes particular efforts to reach Spanish-language readers outside the Puerto Rican community here.

New York also has 24 Spanish-language motion picture theaters, scores of Latin nightclubs, and about 4,000 bodegas (groceries) owned by and catering to Puerto Ricans. A Brooklyn food market chain is controlled by a Puerto Rican company. Spanish-speaking persons also operate about 2,000 barbershops, a field once dominated by Italians, as well as hundreds of restaurants, insurance and real estate agencies, and other businesses.

An expert on Hispanic business here, Julio Hernandez, said Cubans had made "tremendous inroads—they are very resourceful." Mr. Hernandez heads the Lower Manhattan Business Development and Opportunity Corps, which receives Federal antipoverty funds and has granted 63 loans totaling $500,000 since it started 8 months ago. It also promotes what is believed to be the first Spanish-language basic management course in the country.

Three credit institutions here are doing business mainly with Puerto Ricans, the Banco Popular de Puerto Rico, the Banco de Ponce, and the Ponce de Leon Federal Savings and Loan Association. The manager of the last establishment, Erasto Torres, said that an increasing number of Puerto Ricans were buying homes in the $20,000 to $25,000 price range. The Pelham Bay area of the Bronx is favored by the new Hispanic middle class. Others move to Long Island.

There are still near-ghettos of Puerto Ricans in the city—"Spanish Harlem" from East 96th to 118th Street, many blocks on and off Broadway on the Upper West Side, and in south and east Bronx. Spanish neighborhods abound also on Manhattan's Lower East Side, once mainly Jewish, the Greenpoint, Williamsburg, and Brownsville sections of Brooklyn, and other pockets in that borough and in Queens.

Cubans have generally kept away from Puerto Rican areas. The average Cuban in New York, often well educated, is ahead of the average Puerto Rican on the social-economic ladder even though he has the added handicap of alien status.

Last year's civil war in the Dominican Republic touched off a still growing immigration movement from that country. Many Dominicans arrive with enough money to buy out or squeeze out poorer Puerto Ricans. The Corona section of Queens was found to be harboring a sizable Dominican colony. Conflicts and resentment between Dominicans and Puerto Ricans were reported in several areas.

About 28,950 Dominicans had registered as alien residents of New York in January, according to Sol Marks, Deputy District Director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Dominican Consulate General estimated that 65,000 Dominicans were living here. The discrepancy between the two figures may be due to the fact that many earlier Dominican immigrants attained U.S. citizenship, and others entered on temporary visas and failed to register.

A total of 48,008 Cubans and 17,628 Colombians also registered in January as alien residents here. However the Cuban and Cuban-descended population is known to be much larger because many earlier immigrants are now citizens.

The Puerto Rican population of New York was little more than 60,000 in 1940, about 245,000 in 1950 and about 612,000 in 1960. It may reach 750,000 early next year. The migration from Puerto Rico to New York was highest in 1953, with nearly 70,000 persons, and again in 1956, with more than 52,000. Since then it has fallen off. The success of the island's economic development program, "Operation Bootstrap," induced many Puerto Ricans to return home. In 1961 nearly 1,800 Puerto Ricans more returned to their homeland than those settling in New York, and in 1963 the net outflow was nearly 5,500.

Since 1964 the migration here has been rising again, showing a net inflow of 1,370 in that year and of 16,678 in 1965. As manpower shortages become more pressing in many U.S. industries and wages go up, Puerto Ricans again seek their fortune in the big city that is "only $45 away"—the cheapest air fare from San Juan to New York.

The present influx from Puerto Rico is "more sophisticated," according to Francisca Bou, assistant director of the migration division here of the Puerto Rican labor department. "In past years," she said, "people from the island would come, shivering in thin clothes, with a battered suitcase and no place to go. Now many arrive better prepared, and fewer get stranded or are unskilled."

Nevertheless, about 160,000 Puerto Ricans are still on welfare rolls, comparatively a higher percentage than the 236,000 Negroes and 107,000 others on relief. Close to 200,000 Puerto Rican children are in New York's school system with only about 5,000 in the 12th grade. Puerto Rican leaders clamor for measures to enable many more of their community's youngsters to go to college.

Better education for young Puerto Ricans here is indispensable for "necessary leadership," Teodoro Moscoso, Mayor Lindsay's new consultant on Puerto Rican community affairs and economic deveolpment, said. The appointment of Mr. Moscoso, one of the world's leading experts on economic development and Latin American problems, was clearly meant to prove that the new city administration cares for Hispanic New York.

Vietnam and the Jewish Conscience

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the bright spots which has pierced the gloom of war during the last few months, is the outspoken conscience of the religious community. No religious group has been more outspoken than the Jewish community.

In speaking out about Vietnam last November, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations brought a thoughtful moral note to the discussions of the war. Now, in the current issue of American Judaism, Albert Vorspan, director of the Commisison on Social Action of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, develops the moral argument at greater length.

Albert Vorspan's article is thoughtful and thought provoking. If men consider his position "tender hearted," he points out:

That's what the Jewish position has always been.

He favors world law and observes:

> We do not need a Jewish desk of the Rand Corp.

I think we all can benefit from reading Mr. Vorspan's words.

His article follows:

VIETNAM AND THE JEWISH CONSCIENCE

(By Albert Vorspan, author of "Giants of Justice" and co-author of "Justice and Judaism" and "A Tale of 10 Cities." His articles have appeared in Time, the Reporter and many other publications. Mr. Vorspan is director of the Commission on Social Action and director of programs of the UAHC.)

(NOTE.—At its biennial assembly in San Francisco in November 1965, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations adopted a resolution calling for a ceasefire and a political settlement of the war in Vietnam. The following article is an expression of personal opinion with respect to the course of events in Vietnam and we recognize our obligation to publish diverse views on so troubling and controversial an issue. Reactions from readers will appear in forthcoming issues of American Judaism.)

Should the American Jewish community, as such, be concerned with the moral issues raised by the growing crisis in Vietnam? The Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis have vigorously answered this question in the affirmative, and Reform Judaism has taken the lead in mobilizing the entire Jewish community to this challenge. For if such issues of war and peace are not within our province, then we reside in the province of Chelm or never never land. There are many grounds for Jewish concern, not the least of which is our stake in maintaining a healthy and vigorous climate of civil liberties in America itself.

If the war in Vietnam continues its spiral of escalation, we may enter a dark and dangerous era in American life in which a spirit of repression and hysteria and hatred will make the McCarthyism of the fifties look, in retrospect, like a mild national aberration. The tension over the Korean conflict spawned the madness of McCarthyism. As I write, we have resumed bombing in North Vietnam and the Security Council of the United Nations is preparing to debate the question. What lies ahead no man can see, but it could well be a storm which would unleash the passions and furies of repression here in the United States.

Some troubling portents are already evident. Government leaders on all levels have helped shape a public mood inhospitable to criticism of U.S. policy in Vietnam. Attorney General Katzenbach has held out the threat of a full-scale investigation into the demonstrations, promising that "we may have some prosecutions in this area." J. Edgar Hoover, who can always be relied upon to appeal to the primitive and widely held notion that Communists are at the bottom of all social agitation, reassured the public that Communists are exploiting the protest against our Vietnam policy. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has reported that the demonstrations have passed into the hands of Communists and extreme elements. That some Communists are exploiting this issue goes without saying; that such statements by government leaders will have the effect of stifling free debate and discouraging honest dissent also goes without saying. Although the Presidents consensus curtain has tended to muffle debate, there has been a certain polarization of dissenting opinion in the Congress and the country, emphasized by the hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and intensified by the sharp criticisms of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY.

While the burning of draft cards is a futile and senseless gesture which merely beclouds the debate, young and misguided idealists who destroy their cards to symbolize their conscientious abhorrance of the war in Vietnam are treated like major threats to the American system; harsh and panicky legislation was quickly adopted to make violators subject to maximum penalties of 5 years imprisonment or $10,000 fine or both. As the American Jewish Congress has pointed out, this stands in shocking contrast to the penalty for desecrating the U.S. flag: 30 days imprisonment or $100 fine or both. This borders on war hysteria and scapegoating which can lead to excesses as to which Jewish and other groups concerned with civil liberties should at least maintain vigilant concern.

This growing punitiveness was also reflected in the sentence of 2 years at hard labor, a dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of pay which was visited upon Lt. Harry W. Howe for participating, not in uniform and not on duty, in an anti-Vietnam demonstration in El Paso, Tex. This is a harsh penalty and the victim is not only one man, but the first amendment to the Constitution. Would he have been punished in the same way if his placard had read: "Bomb the Chinese Communists back to the stone age"?

And perhaps most ominous of all have been threats by officials of the selective service program to lift the deferment of college students who are involved in student protests. One of the finest products of our youth program in Reform Judaism, a deeply committed and socially conscious young student at Ann Arbor, has had his deferment cancelled because of his participation in a demonstration there. It is encouraging that the Justice Department has spoken up for the constitutional right of dissent, and it is to be hoped that it will dissuade the overzealous from the temptation to use the draft as a hammer to smash lawful political activity and to intimidate young and vulnerable students from expressing their consciences. I do not want to overstate the situation. There are powerful agencies of the courts, the press and the citizenry to resist these trends, and the right to protest has in the main been protected. But I don't think we should regard these few portents as merely transient irritants either. Even before Vietnam became a crisis, the forces of right wing radicalism were significant in American life; and, despite the leadership of the courts in safeguarding civil liberties, public opinion polls in this country have always revealed widespread impatience with the rights of dissenters—atheists, Socialists, Communists and agitators of all kinds. When this normally fragile foundation is burdened with the tensions of an actual shooting war against Communists, when the awesome power of America seems not to be capable of achieving clean-cut military victory, when for the first time in American history a widespread protest movement evolves in the very midst of a war, then all the latent paranoid tendencies in American life will inevitably be exacerbated. Critics will be told to shut up, rally around the flag, stop selling out our boys in Vietnam, go back where you came from, and criticism will be increasingly equated with pro-communism and with treason. Neighbor will once again view neighbor with suspicion, and the hunt for a scapegoat will be on. Our national character does not dispose us for that "ordeal of patience" of which Ambassador Goldberg recently spoke. The attrition of American liberties would be a greater disaster than the loss of Vietnam, and we must have the courage to affirm the first amendment, to uphold lawful protest and dissent, and to encourage diversity and open debate which are the true glories of American democracy.

There is another rationale for our concern. It is the Great Society. Despite President Johnson's assurances to the contrary, I fear that an escalated war in Vietnam will also spell the epitaph to the Great Society. Not only are we not rich enough to wipe out poverty, racial ghettos, illiteracy, and misery here at the same time that we conduct a protracted major war there, but I believe that an intensification of this war will so brutalize and blunt our moral sensitivity as to drain most of the idealism out of the vision of a Great Society.

I believe that our deepest rationale is the imperative of Judaism itself. Our unique history has made us specialists in the survival of human crisis; indeed, I think this accounts in part for the growing fascination on the part of non-Jews with literature about the mystery of Jews, Judaism, and Jewish history. We tend, correctly, to attribute our drive for social justice to Jewish religious values. We explain our position on racial justice in terms of the Judaic concept of the sanctity of the human personality and the equality of all the children of God. Yet the commandment to seek peace, to pursue it, to be messengers of peace unto the nations—that commandment is infinitely more emphatic and unambiguous. It was our prophets who gave the world the vision of universal peace; and our rabbinic literature is an unceasing demand that Jews stand, as copartners with God, in shaping the messianic vision of a time when nations shall beat their swords into plowshares. But never before in human history have Jews had the freedom and the security and the access to the ears of the world to give universal meaning to this mandate. The insights of Jewish tradition, the lessons of Jewish history, the ethical values of Judaism are acutely relevant, I believe, to an American sick and hungry for values to live by.

Nobody pretends that we Jews have lived up to that mission in our time. Individual Jews have won Nobel Prizes and our numbers fill the ranks of SANE, foreign policy associations, U.N. groups and every protest group, but as a Jewish community we have largely been tepid and silent on the great issues of war and peace. Nowhere is the status quo tendency of the Jewish community more evident than in the sphere of war and peace. We pay a price for being so accepted and secure in American life. We are so in that we are losing that special angle of vision which comes from being out, from being alienated, from being part of but apart from the general society, subjecting it to judgment and to criticism. I get woried when the Jewish position is a popular position. The entire organized Jewish community today is in danger of becoming a nice, bright ornament of the establishment, as predictable as a New York Post editorial and as safe as a Chaplain blessing the House of Representatives. It is against us, too, that some of our best young kids are revolting.

One can criticize religion and its place in the social order, but one cannot discount the significance of the Vatican Council schema on war and peace, of Pope John's "Pacem in Terris," and especially the moral leadership on this issue which the current Pope of Rome is bringing to bear. The same is true of the statement by the National Council of Churches of Christ, which similarly related a great religious tradition to the issues of our day. Nobody would care what a Jewish bowling club has to say about Vietnam, but I think they do care where Judaism stands, what we at the UAHC said in San Francisco and what the leaders of the three faiths will say when they meet in a conference on religion and peace in Washington.

But for a Jewish community to speak to this kind of issue also requires more than an assemblage of persons who happen to be born Jewish; it requires an embodiment and expression of what is uniquely and profoundly Jewish: the ideals and values which lie embedded in the Jewish historic and religious experience. If we have not succeeded in making visible and clear the relevance of this Jewish tradition, it is our failure and not the failure of Judaism. It may be inconvenient but dig we must into the mine of Jewish teaching.

Rabbi Jacob Agus has described Jews as the antidemonic and antimythological force in human history. This is what is needed in connection with U.S. policy in Vietnam. Here I express my own feelings. I am not a pacifist; I was a gunnery officer in the Navy in World War II. I applauded the containment of communism in Europe, our resistance to aggression in Korea and Kennedy's stand on Cuba. Yet I believe we must expose the juvenile American tendency to divide the world into "good guys and bad guys"; the world is too complicated for simplistic dichotomies and immature ideological crusades. We must remind ourselves and our fellow Americans of some simple truths about Vietnam, among which are the following: that we poured more than a billion dollars of aid into the French effort to control Indochina before France was forced out; that after the French withdrawal, we took over and installed Diem as puppet ruler of South Vietnam, gave him military support in direct violation of the 1954 Geneva accord, and conspired with him to subvert the reunification elections promised in the accord because we didn't like the way the election would have turned out; that when his role became too distasteful to the people of South Vietnam, destroying his usefulness to us, we conspired to get rid of him; that since the murder of Diem we have put in and supported a comic-opera succession of inept and arrogant generals, the current of whom is an admirer of the energy and dynamism of Adolf Hitler, and none of whom, according to James Reston, had a popular base with the people who "regard their leaders in Saigon as merely the successors of the French colonial regime."

Of course we do not have neocolonial ambitions or seek booty or territory in Vietnam. We are there to fill a power vacuum so as to contain and check the threats of Communist expansionism. But, in response to our peculiarly American brand of obsessive anticommunism, we have so frequently misled our own people that Ambassador Goldberg has admitted there is a problem of restoring "credibility" among Americans to the statements of our own Government. We have succumbed to the immorality of the end justifies the means, so that we have dropped napalm bombs on children and women in villages, we have bombed a sovereign nation in outright violation of the United Nations Charter and the Geneva Accord; we have acquiesced in the brutal use of torture by our South Vietnamese allies; we have not shrunk from defoliating crops; we have persisted in our outrageous pieties that our bombings kill no civilians while our pilots report that they blow up anything that moves down a highway; at least one hospital has been bombed and one of our pilots even informed the New York Times that he had thrown a Vietcong prisoner out of his plane in mid-air because he refused to talk.

There is no doubt that the Vietcong Communists are fierce practitioners of terror, but if the moral distinction between them and us is obliterated, does it matter who wins Vietnam? In this war, which is prettied up as a war for freedom in South Vietnam, there is no freedom now and there never has been in that ravaged land. In this war which we pretend is a war against aggression, but which began as a civil war in violent reaction against the destruction of the Geneva agreements and against the repressions of the puppet Diem, we have now backed ourselves into what has become a fullfledged American war in which the helpless people of Vietnam are becoming mere pawns. We have brutalized ourselves in the dirtest war in which this Nation has ever been engaged. We have managed once again, as in Santo Domingo and many other parts of the world, to identify ourselves with the discredited generals and corrupt agents of an unjust society.

We have appointed ourselves policemen of the world, whether the rest of the world wants it or not. We have given ourselves to an exercise of self-righteousness flowing from a distorted view of reality in which we are ready to ascribe all fault to our Communist enemies and to see ourselves as blameless. When we exaggerate the admittedly hostile intentons of our enemy, when we ignore the frightening effects upon them of our threats and actions, when we imagine we can arrange the world in our way, we place all mankind in jeopardy.

The Communist monolith is dissolving and dividing before our very eyes, but we cannot seem to lay down the clichés and the slogans which have befogged us for 20 years. And so we proceed on a course which drives Hanoi into the arms of Peking, which impairs the possibility of the Soviet-American detente which could lead to broad areas of settlement, which cannot possibly be resolved by military victory, which earns the fearful trembling but not the support of our allies throughout the world, which wastes American blood and wealth while China has a propaganda field day at our expense while she loses not a single Chinese soldier, and which raises the frightful possibility of a nuclear holocaust. On top of that is the folly of turning revoluation over to the Communists who, of course, seek to debase and capture the revolution for their own purposes, while we embrace the hated generals and the keepers of the status quo.

But, we are told, we Jews especially must realize that this is Munich all over again and we must not permit appeasement. In my judgement this is demagoguery and nonsense. Communism and nazism are both noxious but they are not identical. Rumania, Poland, Yugoslavia are Communist nations as well; they are not our enemies. In 1938, the main force operating against the Czech status quo was an outside force, Hitler's Germany; the major force operating against the status quo in South Vietnam has been an inside force, formed in 1960 into the NLF. The largest outside force in Vietnam is American troops, although North Vietnam pours more regiments into South Vietnam as the war escalates. The Czech government was a stable, strong, democratic government; the South Vietnamese government is a dictatorship which we buy, sell and manipulate like puppets on a string. Ho Chi Minh is a ruthless and bloody tyrant, but he is not Hitler. Standing firm in 1938 might have ended the danger of Hitler's Germany. Fighting in Vietnam today, even if we gained total victory which would mean the decimation of all Vietnam, does not even engage our central foes—the Chinese Communists and perhaps the Soviets. To engage what we regard as our real foes would require nuclear bombs, and except for a few Pentagon madmen, we do not seem ready for that. The analogy between Vietnam and Munich is a spurious one; when used to frighten Jews it is a transparent and indefensible piece of demagoguery.

Should we withdraw from Vietnam? No, that is manifestly impossible. We should renew the cessation of bombings in North Vietnam and maintain unceasing quiet diplomatic efforts to get negotiations started among all parties to the conflict, including the Vietcong, which will lead to a cease-fire and an honorable settlement. As a Jewish community, we should speak and act in behalf of peaceful settlement of conflicts, in behalf of all movements in the direction of a world at law, in behalf of all efforts to deal with the poverty and hunger and disease which lie at the root of the revolutionary fever of this age, in behalf of concilation, negotiation, and peace. And, in my opinion, any Jewish agency which speaks out of a Jewish value stance will speak out for precisely these kinds of things. Isn't that a tender-hearted position? Yes. That's what the Jewish position has always been. Rachmanim, b'nai rachmanim—merciful sons of the Merciful. Neither America nor the world needs us to join the mob howling for more blood, more bombs, more military power or to develop position papers or strategy and realpolitic. We do not need a Jewish desk of the Rand Corp. The Communist world is already dehumanized and we are rushing to catch up. No, America and the world need Jews, who are really Jews, to keep man human, to remind us again that man is a precious thing, that there is only one family of man, that the spilling of blood is something more serious than cracking a nut, that he who saves a life saves a world, and that man has a higher destiny than that revealed in the cesspool of Vietnam.

Long after this war disappears into history, the world will still remember the words of the Hebrew prophets of 2,000 years ago, pointing the pathways of morality out of the jungle of inhumanity to that day when men will not hurt nor destroy in all this holy mountain. That was our mission in ancient days and it is still our mission today.

Michigan Partners for the Alliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, a group of distinguished Michiganders will travel this Staturday to British Honduras, a Central American country which will gain its independence in the next few years.

They will be the vanguard of other groups who will visit this country under the Michigan Partners of the Alliance program established only last February.

In every sense of the word, the relationship between Michigan and this soon-to-be independent country which plans to call itself Belize will be a partnership, a mutual exchange of information, of knowledge, or experience for the betterment of both.

I am proud to see this relationship come about and I am sure that the Michigan Partners of the Alliance, under the able leadership of the Honorable Alvin E. Bently and Chancellor Durward Varner of Oakland University, will prove to be of great value to the cause of better understanding between our two peoples.

At the organizational meeting of the Michigan Partners of the Alliance program at Michigan State University on February 25, Mr. Theodore Tenorio, associate director of the Partners of the Alliance program, very ably outlined the objectives and the purposes of this worthwhile program. For the benefit of my colleagues, Mr. Tenorio's remarks follow:

REMARKS OF THEODORE TENORIO, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE PROGRAM, AT THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING CALLED BY GOV. GEORGE ROMNEY AT THE STUDENT UNION BUILDING, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, EAST LANSING, ON FEBRUARY 25, 1966

Governor Romney, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of Jim Boren, the director whose message you have just heard, and our small partners staff I am grateful to Governor Romney for this invitation to be here this morning to talk with you briefly about the Partners of the Alliance, the grassroots operational program in which you are contemplating direct involvement.

The parent Alliance for Progress, which evolved from that now historic conference in Uruguay in 1961, is not a U.S. program, but rather it is an alliance involving, in the words of the charter of Punta del Este, "The full energies of the peoples and governments of the American Republics." It is therefore a great joint effort which calls for positive action not only of governments but also of the private sector. This means that the Alliance is a great revolutionary program for progress which must have the active participation of the people of the United States—and the people of Latin America. Business leaders, yes, but this means the small businessman as well as the director of a large corporation. Labor leaders, yes, but also the member down at the level of his local. Professional leaders, yes, but also the young dynamic man or woman who may be starting a professional career but can make a contribution to the cause of hemispheric peace.

The task in which we are involved is the developing of Latin American institutions which can attack the barriers to economic and social development; it is developing working programs in tax, fiscal, land, and credit reform; it is planning effective use of available resources in the development process; it is the training of professional and technical people for industrial and agricultural development. And, ladies and gentlemen, it is giving hope for a better life to that man in the rural village who is struggling at the starvation level to put food in the mouths of his children and who dares to dream of a better future for those children. It is giving hope for a better life to that mother in the slums surrounding the cities of most of Latin America, who sees her first born live through a long bout with disease only to face a future with little hope of learning to read or write or acquiring some basic skill on which to base a life.

The task is not an easy one. It involves dynamic forces demanding or opposing change. Nevertheless, through the government-to-government programs, i.e., the bilateral agreements reached between our Government and those of the underdeveloped countries of Latin America, institutions are being built: savings and loan, private development banks, cooperatives, productivity centers, management and labor training institutions, and agricultural extension systems.

Yes, the Alliance is moving. It has its slow periods and it has its violent interruptions. But progress is being made in the cold, hard unglamorous business of building and strengthening the institutional capabilities of the various countries to work on their own problems. There is, however, one great gap which needs to be filled, and it is on this need—and this opportunity—that we are directing our attention today.

It takes time to build an extension service to the point that it can reach out to the man in rural Latin America. It takes time to develop a savings and loan system which can provide houses for a segment of the society. In short, it takes time to develop and expand institutions. Until this can be done, there is a particular need to give a sense of movement to the alliance at the grassroots level. Your help is needed in responding to local self-help efforts in the rural villages and in the slums which surround the cities.

The partners of the alliance, as a second followup phase of the alliance, is the channel through which you, as members of organizations or as individuals, can work directly in an alliance with the eager people of a small but important country focusing its attention on independence and self-identification. This is a private sector program which offers to you an opportunity and a challenge. If you believe that we should strengthen the friendly ties with Latin America, you have a specific opportunity now before you.

Through a Michigan Partners of the Alliance, there is not an individual or neighborhood group that cannot be a working part of a new private sector partnership with the citizens of British Honduras.

There are now operating partnerships established between private sector counterpart groups in 15 Latin American republics and 29 States of the United States. These partnerships develop in response to interest expressed by these groups. Our partners office in the U. S. Alliance headquarters in Washington responds to this interest and plays the role of catalyst—translating that interest into an operating program through the mechanism of Partners of the Alliance committees.

Once a broadly representative U.S. Partner committee is formally organized, our office takes an additional supporting step by arranging for the visit of a four to five member "program development team" to the Partner area and—working with a counterpart Partners of the alliance group— to develop a program which they will jointly implement. Such a program, of course, should be based on the best local consensus of priority needs as related to the resources available to the partners for the task ahead.

Similarly, the composition of the team selected by the U.S. partners committee should reflect these priority areas, which in Michigan's case have been suggested in advance by the premier and our own Consul General in Belize in collaboration with the Peace Corps Director and other local leaders. My colleague Mr. Ruben will elaborate on these recommended priority areas.

Once the committees have been formed and the program development team has made its report, the partners continue to work together directly. Our Washington Partners staff withdraws into the wings, so to speak, but continues to be available as a resource to assist the partnership when we can and when called upon. We endeavor to provide the common channel of communication through which the various committees can share program experiences.

These partnerships normally develop programs revolving on the following five types of activities:

1. Helping local groups complete community self-help projects.
2. Technical assistance.
3. Educational scholarships and professor exchanges.
4. Cultural exchanges.
5. Investment and commercial relationships.

In the first category are the many small projects in which local groups in a Latin American country have undertaken self-help but need some assistance in completing them. For example, in several countries rural communities have built schools but lack the materials for the roof, doors, and windows. High schools, or even elementary and intermediate school students, civic clubs, and other groups working through their State's partners of the alliance committees, may provide financing for the needed materials.

Other similar projects already completed have involved equipment for medical posts or small hospitals, books in Spanish or Portuguese for village libraries, hand tools for training programs, hand pumps have been provided for community wells; also blockmaking machines, chain saws, hand tools and other equipment have been provided to enable slum improvement associations to complete community buildings, schools and medical posts. Scores of projects such as these have been completed, and many more are in process of being implemented.

These are small projects but to villages in which the family income may range from $40 to $80 a year, this is meaningful help.

In the category of technical assistance, the U.S. partners committees may develop an inventory of specialists who would be available to go, upon request, to their partner area for 1, 2, or 3 months—not on the basis of a contract but solely on the basis of transportation and per diem costs. For example, the Texas League of Municipalities has offered to make available to their partners in Peru, men with broad experience in handling the practical problems of city government. Similarly, a Houston television station and another professional broadcasting group have offered to help the Peruvian Broadcasting Association in its educational programing. The offers are expressions of keen interest at the community level in the alliance for progress.

In the field of education, Florida is developing a scholarship program with Colombia. The Florida Alliance Committee has already worked with educational institutions in establishing up to five scholarships at each of 29 junior colleges as well as a lesser number at the graduate level. Plans also call for future collaboration with the barranquilla midmanagement training center and a technical and vocational training center.

Joint venture investments and other commercial relationships are developing as a natural outgrowth of the partnerships. At the first inter-American Partners of the Alliance conference held last June, the committee on industrial development and investment opportunities recommended that the various partners committees in Latin America develop a list of specific investment opportunities and assign to them priority ratings based on their general contribution to the country's economic development. These lists are then made available to their counterpart group.

These examples illustrate activities in relation to the five areas named above. Mr. Ruben in his topic, "How Can Michigan and British Honduras Collaborate in a Partnership?" will describe other interesting and varied ongoing activities.

One of the most important aspects of the partnership program, however, is the fact that it is a two-way program.

When the late President Kennedy spoke to the Latin American Diplomatic Corps and the Members of the U.S. Congress on March 13, 1961, he said:

"We invite our friends in Latin America to contribute to the enrichment of life and culture in the United States. We need teachers of your literature and history and tradition, opportunities for our young people to study in your universities, access to your music, your art, and the thought of your great philosophers. For we know we have much to learn."

In keeping with the two-way flow of the partnership, one State university in the United States is organizing a planning department and has requested professional assistance from its Latin American partner, which happens to have a strong cadre of technicians and professionals in that discipline.

Costa Rica sent 12 educators to Oregon and assisted that State in upgrading the teaching of Spanish and as resource staff for social studies.

In the business world, partnership signifies a sharing in the proceeds of business operations. Similarly, the partners of the alliance seeks to establish a channel through which organizations and individuals in every area of the hemisphere can share in the work of the development process and together reap the benefits of educational, cultural, social, and economic progress.

Finally, the partners of the alliance is not a program of mutual "adoption" but rather it is a practical approach through which the people in the United States and Latin America can work together in a direct alliance. It is a two-way program, the scope of which is limited only by the imagination and energies of the partners in each relationship. We in the United States long have talked about what we can learn from the great cultural and educational wealth of the other Americas, but we have not done enough to put that stated principle into practice. This we can help do through the partnership program.

This then is the story of the partners of the alliance. It now remains for this audience to decide the matter of Michigan's participation.

On behalf of the partners office I pledge the support of our partners staff in your effort. Should this group organize on a statewide basis, we will support a followup program development team of members to visit British Honduras and round out a joint program. I am sure you will find the effort richly rewarding.

Thank you again for your kind attention.

Appendix

Hiking in West Virginia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, April 13, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Madam President, a long hike, a stroll through West Virginia's mountains and forests, or a ramble through its wooded areas are all recommended as effective measures to cure attacks of spring fever afflicting desk-bound workers within traveling distance of the Mountain State, or living within its borders.

The members of the Kanawha Trail Club know full well the efficacy of letting their feet cure their penned-in feelings. Others who learn how this group goes "awandering" may wish to emulate their example, as described by Roger Morris in his article published in the March 27 edition of the Sunday Gazette-Mail State magazine, Charleston, W. Va.

I ask unanimous consent that this newspaper article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THEY LOVE TO GO AWANDERING—HIKING CLUB MEMBERS DO WALKING WITH THEIR FEET, NOT FINGERS

(By Roger Morris)

Some people just won't keep up with the times.

While the telephone company is exhorting all reasonable people to let their fingers do the walking through the yellow pages, members of the Kanawha Trail Club insist on letting their feet and legs do the walking through the green, brown or white hills and valleys of West Virginia.

One might forgive this old fashionedness were it an outgrowth of the vigor of the early days of the New Frontier when walking, like a peculiar antique, was considered very fashionable and when BOBBY KENNEDY, spurred on by the heady Atlantic breezes drifting up the Potomac, walked 50 miles and Pierre Salinger, in a burst of fervored energy, walked 50 yards.

But this is now old hat and the trail club is still walking. Besides, one has to be skeptical about the club's commitment to the ideals of the New Frontier, as club annals make no mention of any of the members being thrown fully clothed into a swimming pool.

Yet spring air is a heady mixture which, among other things, turns one's thoughts to days of youth when we thought nothing of a 10-mile, forced march to save the besieged frontier fort from the redskins, or to find Dr. Livingston should Stanley foul up, or join Beau Geste and the Legionnaires at the neighborhood oasis.

Such remembrances led this writer to join up with the trail club for a hike recently to see what manner of men, women, and children commit themselves to such folly week in, week out, come rain, snow, or sun.

Anyone can hike with the club whether or not they are a member simply by showing up at 1:30 p.m. any Sunday at the corner of Broad Street and Kanawha Boulevard, the weekly point of debarkation.

After some perfunctory remarks (such as don't set forest fires) the group piled into cars and headed last Sunday for the road to the Bee Mountain fire tower, south of Marmet on U.S. 119 near Hernshaw. They reassembled where the dirt road going to the tower left the highway.

There were about 25 hikers present, which is about normal for this time of year. Most are men and women of middle age, although there were a few younger persons along, a fact which is pleasing to club members, who welcome new blood into the organization. Many of the original hikers are getting too old for too strenuous exercise.

With a few youngsters forging ahead, the club began its ascent of Bee Mountain along the access road to the fire tower which runs about 1.6 miles. In keeping with the spring air and sunny day, the hike proceeded at a leisurely pace as hikers spread out along the trail walking at their chosen speed. Unlike most hobbyists, the trail club members do not go in for needless paraphanalia. Most wore hiking boots, but other than that the hiking outfits were as varied as the trees in the forest. The only special equipment was a first-aid kit, which is a must, and no one loaded himself down with food or water.

Part of the first-aid equipment is for snake bite, although, no one has yet been bitten while trekking through the woods.

"Some people won't hike in the summer for fear of snakes," says Mary Anne Cook, trail club president. "Of course, when we go hiking," she continues, "there's enough noise that all the animals move out in advance."

For my part, I hoped that the rattlesnakes would still be cowering in their holes or dens due to the closeness of St. Patrick's Day and would avoid taking Sunday sun baths on the rock ledges.

After a short time, the tower was reached and most of the members climbed up for a look at the surrounding countryside. The view from one side included a couple of distant junk yards, and strip mines, West Virginia's hillside acne, were visible from the other.

The Bee Mountain fire tower was established in 1926 and stands 70 feet tall on the 1,750-foot-high mountain. Parker Richardson keeps watch in the tower by day and often by night, and likes to tell height-conscious visitors of how he locked himself out of the tower once and had to climb up a railing and through a window.

After all the hikers had finished tower climbing in the March wind, the group traveled around the spur of the ridge to where a devil's tea-table-type rock was balanced and where one had even a better view of the strip mining.

Finally, the trail club retreated back down the mountainside, part of the time in step to Cleve Meador's harmonica rendition of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "Little Brown Church."

Back at the cars, older members apologized to the new hikers about the easy natuer of the hike, which was less than 5 miles over easy terrain.

The Kanawha Trail Club was formed in 1942. One of its founders was the late Sol Padlibsky, columnist for the Charleston Daily Mail. It was not until 1947 when it obtained a charter that the group began to go about its task in earnest.

The year 1947 also marked the high point of membership—84—with the lowest membership being 37 one year. The present enrollment is 55. A potential member hikes with the club three times before being eligible for membership.

According to Charley Carlson, who is one of two charter members still with the club (the other is Joe Kyer), the club schedules a hike each weekend regardless of weather and only two were cancelled last year. During the summer months, however, hikes are scheduled on Wednesday afternoons because of the heat.

Many of the trail club's hikes are in Kanawha State Forest where they have blazed and maintained eight trails and where they have their club lodge nearby. Twice a year, they have major outings to a park in West Virginia or a nearby State. Some of the clubs' former members, who now live in other States, frequently come back briefly to attend the major outings.

"We ask anyone who is interested in hiking to come out," Mrs. Cook reiterates.

Besides, if the hiking proves too rough you can always let your fingers do the walking while your tired feet soak.

Congressman Zablocki Recommends a Plan on Representation of China in the United Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 23, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, recently the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ZABLOCKI] commented in a press interview on the problem of the representation of China in the United Nations. As reported in an article by Joseph R. L. Sterne of the Baltimore Sun, Representative ZABLOCKI proposed that membership in the United Nations General Assembly be open to both mainland China and Taiwan—Formosa—and that neither state necessarily be a member of the Security Council.

Representative ZABLOCKI is chairman of the Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific whose recent hearings have included expert testimony underscoring the need for reconsideration of the U.S. policy toward China.

The Milwaukee Journal on Sunday, April 10, reprinted the report of Mr. Sterne's interview with Congressman ZABLOCKI and excerpts from my speech in the House urging consideration of a two-China policy in the United Nations.

The journal also commented on China policy in an accompanying editorial, saying:

> There is growing realization that if the problem of China is to be solved the United

States will have to adopt more flexible policies toward that country—or, rather, toward two countries, Nationalist and Communist China.

The two articles and the editorial follow:

How Many Chinas for Roles in U.N.?

(Note.—Last week the call for rethinking of United States China policy grew louder in many quarters, including the councils of the Ripon Society, a group of young Republicans in the east who issued a position paper suggesting a more flexible approach. Among the influential Democratic voices, proposing policy shifts were those of two Wisconsin Congressmen, Representative Reuss, who urged a "two China" position for the United States on the United Nations question, and Representative Zablocki, who proposed a "no China" formula for the U.N. Security Council, with two Chinas in the General Assembly. Here are statements of their positions. From an interview with Representative Clement J. Zablocki in Washington by Joseph R. L. Sterne of the Baltimore Sun reprinted by permission.)

Revision of the United Nations Charter is suggested by Representative Zablocki, Democrat, of Wisconsin, as a way to finesse the "two Chinas" problem that has blocked efforts toward a better relationship between the United States and Peking.

The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia said it is "wishful thinking" to suppose either the Mao Tse-tung or Chiang Kai-shek government would ever accept that "two Chinas" are entitled to United Nations membership.

He raised the possibility, therefore, that this obstacle could be bypassed through temporary adoption of a virtual "no Chinas" formula for the Security Council.

THREE-POINT PLAN

Zablocki offered the following plan:

1. Membership in the General Assembly would be open both to mainland China and Formosa, either as separate countries or, eventually, as one country if they so wish.

2. The present system under which the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and China are "permanent" members of the Security Council in perpetuity would be abandoned.

3. Every 20 years the General Assembly would be given the opportunity to elect seven or nine "permanent" Security Council members who would serve with "temporary" members elected annually.

Zablocki speculated that if a plan of this nature were to be adopted it would be unlikely that either of the "two Chinas" would be elected to the Security Council for the first 20-year period.

If the General Assembly were given a chance to elect nine "permanent" members, Zablocki guessed it would choose the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France, Canada, India, Pakistan, Ethiopia, and Brazil.

Thus, he said, it would not matter if Peking were to spurn an early invitation to join the United Nations, since the lure of election to a "permanent" seat 20 years hence would eventually bring Red China into the world organization.

FAVORS EXCHANGE VISITS

The Wisconsin Congressman said his highly tentative suggestion would attack the United States-China problem "where it really is—in the Charter of the United Nations."

Witnesses before his subcommittee repeatedly suggested more direct U.S. moves toward Communist China.

Zablocki said he would favor a greater exchange of people—including businessmen who could take a closer look at the China market.

But he questioned whether U.S. interest now would be served by inviting the humiliating rebuff from Peking that an offer to trade or extend recognition would bring.

Viewing the situation as a politician, he said no administration could afford to change the present bilateral stance between Washington and Peking while the Vietnam war is going on.

Zablocki said he was delighted that hearings before House and Senate committees brought the question of Communist China to the forefront after years in which many public officials hardly dared to talk about it.

RECALLS STALIN ERA

"Obviously we must find some way to deal with Red China, directly or indirectly," he remarked. "We just can't sweep mainland China under the rug."

If war between the United States and China can be avoided, the Congressman said, the situation in time should improve.

"Nobody thought United States-Soviet relations could be changed in the years before Stalin died," he said.

"But after he died there was a change, a major change, and many people hope our relations with China some day will improve in the same way."

On the basis of testimony his subcommittee is taking, Zablocki said he doubted the Chinese will enter the Vietnam war unless the United States bombs Chinese territory or there is a land invasion of North Vietnam.

(Note.—Condensed from a speech by Representative Henry S. Reuss in the House of Representatives.)

For close to a generation our policy with respect to Communist China has been one of containment and isolation—containment, by opposing adventurism, direct or by proxy, in Korea, Formosa, Vietnam, and India; isolation, by declaring an embargo on trade, by substantially prohibiting exchange of persons, by withholding recognition, and most of all by opposing membership for Communist China in the United Nations.

Now, suddenly, American public opinion, though still supporting the containment part of our policy, is beginning to take a second look at the isolation part. A number of thoughtful and informed witnesses within the last few weeks before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and before Congressman Zablocki's Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, have testified that our policy of isolation is not working.

Vice President Humphrey described "containment without necessarily isolation" as an emerging policy. The Presidet has said as much.

It is time to consider whether persistence in a policy of attempting to deny the 700 million people of mainland China any voice in the United Nations is in our national interest or in the interest of the stability of Asia and the peace of the world.

OUR ALLIES DISAGREE

Other aspects of our policy toward China likewise demand our reconsideration—questions of whether we should recognize Red China, trade with it, and exchange persons with it.

But there is a special urgency for Congress to consider the question of American policy on the representation of Red China in the United Nations.

The question will be at the top of the agenda when the United Nations General Assembly reconvenes next September.

The issue over Chinese representation has sometimes been presented as a battle between the United States and the Communist voting bloc in the United Nations to win over the support of unaligned nations. But there is also a good deal of disagreement on this matter among members of the Western alliance.

The 20th General Assembly of the United Nations voted on the question of seating Communist China in the United Nations in place of Nationalist China on November 17, 1965. Forty-seven nations voted in favor; 47 voted against; 20 abstained; one did not participate, and 1 was absent. The vote came after a resolution declaring the issue an important matter requiring a two-thirds majority; thus, the Communist Chinese were not admitted to the United Nations in 1965.

The two-China approach has gained more and more ground in the United Nations within the last few years. Those who support the policy recognize Communist China as the legitimate government of the mainland and the Nationalist government as the legitimate government of Formosa.

It would only take a switch in four votes to change the procedural situation to require only a simple majority to decide on Communist China's admission at the 21st General Assembly in 1966. And in 1965, that vote ended in a tie.

But there are reasons for the United States to reexamine its position quite apart from the possibility of a United Nations vote next September opposed to our policy of no representation for mainland China.

Universality of membership in the United Nations is more than an ideal. It is a practical necessity if the organization is to make its maximum contribution to the establishment and maintenance of world peace. With the absence of important countries, the United Nations is hamstrung.

Acceptance of China as a member of the international community may well in time help induce a moderation in Chinese foreign policy.

A two-China position by the United States, adopted by the United Nations, would not result in Communist China's immediate acceptance of membership. Rather, there would be a contemptuous turndown.

But such a two-China position would serve the enormously important function of demonstrating that the United States is not bent on isolating Red China and that it is Red China, not the United Nations, which is indulging in fantasies. It would then be open to a less belligerent Communist Chinese regime to respond to the light in the window at a later time.

Zablocki and Reuss Take New Look at China Problem

There is growing realization that if the problem of China is to be solved the United States will have to adopt more flexible policies toward that country—or, rather, toward two countries, Nationalist and Communist China. Recent congressional hearings have resulted in widespread discussion of the problem and proposals for meeting it.

Two Wisconsin Democratic Congressmen, Clement Zablocki and Henry Reuss, have been active in stimulating this new look at China. Reuss, in a recent House speech, advocated a "two-China" policy in the United Nations. Communist China would be admitted to the U.N. Assembly and eventually Nationalist China would be replaced on the Security Council by a large Asian power such as India. Nationalist China would remain an Assembly member .

Zablocki who conducted the House subcommittee hearings, has long opposed allowing Communist China in the U.N. However, in an interview with the Baltimore Sun, he endorses what has been called a "no China" policy. He would admit both Chinas to the Assembly. He would abandon the present Security Council makeup and elect 7 or 9 permanent members each 20 years. He doubts that either China would be elected a Security Council member the first time. But after 20 years they would be eligible to election individually or as one country.

The Zablocki and Reuss proposals are to be found in detail in this section. Both represent thoughtful opinions that add substantially to the debate. Neither Congressman is sanguine about Communist China accepting any proposal. But like so many other Americans they seem to feel that something should be tried.

Protecting the Rights of Law-Abiding Citizens

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, April 13, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, during the past several years many court rulings purporting to protect the rights of the criminal class and absolving individual criminals from responsibility for their crimes have been forthcoming. Not much attention has been given, however, to the protection of the rights of law abiding citizens and the individual victims of these criminal actions.

Recently Capt. Dale Speck, commander of the west valley police division in the San Fernando Valley of California made a speech which makes some extremely cogent points in regard to this subject. I ask unanimous consent that an article concerning the speech from the Tuesday, March 29, edition of the Van Nuys, Calif., newspaper be printed in the Appendix to the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SAYS COURTS' RULINGS HURT CITIZENS RIGHTS

The opinion that police efforts to protect the public against increasing crimes are being hampered by constantly changing court rules was expressed yesterday by Capt. Dale Speck, commander of the west valley police division.

Speaking at a directors' meeting of the San Fernando Valley Associated Chamber of Commerce in Barbata's Steak House, Speck voiced deep concern over various Supreme Court rulings and determinations—including those dealing with the gathering of evidence for court presentation.

SEEKS STABILITY

"There develops a distrust of the administration of justice when decent people of a community or of this Nation become convinced that the safety of families and themselves is in jeopardy because law enforcement officials have been prevented by technicalities from convicting the guilty felon, and thereby permitting him to roam the streets," Speck said.

"Stability of operating rules for any community agency is essential. The police and the public have historically looked to the courts to provide this desirable stability.

"And when the rules are unresolved and constantly changing, concerned with such essentials as when evidence is really evidence and when obscene literature is really obscene, the enforcement of law at the operating police level becomes difficult and uncertain at best.

"Law, to be obeyed or enforced, must necessarily be known by all who have anything to do with it. This includes the members of a community, the law enforcement agencies and the judges, and others engaged in the administration of justice.

"Law, to be known, must be fixed and substantially constant.

"The Supreme Court repeatedly speaks of the rights of privacy of the suspect under the due process provision of the 14th amendment of the Constitution.

"The Constitution, it seems to me, does not guarantee the unlawful use of any right, whether it be the right of privacy, the right of free speech, or the right to do anything else.

"VIEWS EXPRESSED

"How, then, can it be legitimately claimed that the Constitution secures the right of privacy for the purposes of committing a crime? That is the net result of many of the search and seizure cases.

"Narcotic peddlers, rapists, murderers, and other criminals seldom operate in the open for all to see. They take advantage of the unlawful use of the right of privacy.

"We cannot have unbridled individual liberties and, at the same time, have a safe and stable society. We must have a decent and reasonably safe place in which to live and work. Otherwise there is no place to exercise our individual rights such as the right of privacy.

"REFERS TO MEETING

"In other words, to have rights without reasonable safety and security of life, limb, and property is meaningless.

"At a recent chamber of commerce meeting in the valley, chamber members were told that restrictive court decisions which prevent the introduction of much material evidence in criminal court have been made necessary by the lawlessness of the police.

"I would like to offer some evidence that the contentions there stated ignored some pertinent facts."

Captain Speck made reference to the 1964 Escobedo case, in which the U.S. Supreme Court declared a confession to murder "unusable" because the police failed to allow an attorney to be present during the time of interrogation in the case.

DISCUSSES DORADO CASE

Captain Speck further made reference to a California supreme court interpretation of this Federal ruling.

"This was the 1965 case of Dorado, who had confessed the knife slaying of a fellow inmate in San Quentin," Speck said.

"The court held that an arrested person must not only be given the right to an attorney—a ruling which already is a requirement in California—but went on to rule that a policeman, before he can interview a suspected criminal, must tell the suspect that he does not have to make any statement, that anything he says may be used against him in court, and that he has a right to an attorney.

EXPRESSES CONCERN

"Few criminals have much to say to the police after that.

"We are prevented from getting a statement from the one person who knows most about the crime, the one who committed it. It is interesting to note that a New York court decided just the opposite from the California court, and did not expand the Federal case."

Reference also was made by Speck to cases in the "searches and seizures" category—including the 1952 Rochlin case, in which the U.S. court excoriated the police for brutal conduct.

DEFENDANT RELEASED

"When deputy sheriffs observed a suspected narcotics addict swallow several capsules of what appeared to be narcotics, they took him to a hospital and had a doctor introduce an emetic into his stomach so that he vomited the narcotic morphine," Speck said.

"These police were called lawless and the defendant was released at once. Then in 1957, in the Supreme Court case of *Breithaupt v. Abrams*, the Court held that the taking of blood by a doctor on request of the police was perfectly all right, and that there was no violation of the 4th, 5th, or 14th amendments of the Constitution."

Speck further discussed cases involving the "exclusionary rule" in reference to searches and seizures."

FAIRNESS FAVORED

"In all cases where a defendant can show that the police in obtaining evidence did not strictly follow the procedural rules, the evidence cannot be considered by the court, and must be returned to the defendant no matter how incriminating it is.

"Many persons, while concerned over these and other increased judicial advantages to criminals, still feel that there is justification for the newer rule so that the ultimate in fairness can be shown persons accused of crimes.

"Many of these persons, I am sure, are not aware of an inconsistency in the position of the courts."

INTRODUCED BY MORRISON

"Although the appearance of a technical mistake in procedure by a police officer is reason for excluding the evidence and releasing a criminal, a person who is not a policeman can act contrary to the courts' exclusionary rules in violation of so-called constitutional rules regarding search and seizure, and the evidence seized by him will be admissible without question."

Caution Urged

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 22, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the perils of blockading North Vietnam are so great, the Chicago Daily News believes, that they should not be risked.

The paper says it does not believe that most Americans consider the circumstances in Vietnam justify such drastic measures. It adds:

Regardless of how well justified Americans might feel in forcibly turning back any and all North Vietnam bound vessels, the rest of the world does not see U.S. security as all that closely involved.

And both Russia and China would be forced to regard the blackade as an affront and a challenge that they would have to defy, or sacrifice face. It would leave them no graceful avenue of retreat.

Because the editorial sheds light on this most important issue, I am offering it for the RECORD, where my colleagues may peruse the article in its entirety:

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Daily News, Mar. 11, 1966]

PERILS OF A BLOCKADE

Senator DIRKSEN's reference to the 1962 Cuban blockade in his argument for blockading North Vietnam calls up uncomfortable memories.

Never has the world been nearer the abyss of nuclear war than in those late October days of 1962, when a U.S. fleet began halting and boarding Cuban-bound ships of any registry. Two dozen Russian ships were on the way to Cuba, and it was the Kremlin's option to avoid contact or plunge ahead in defiance. Defiance could have triggered nuclear war.

Most Americans believed then that the peril presented by Soviet missiles on Cuban soil justified the drastic measures taken by President Kennedy.

We do not believe that most Americans consider the circumstances in Vietnam justify similar drastic measures now. Regardless of how well justified Americans might feel in forcibly turning back any and all North Vietnam-bound vessels, the rest of the world does not see U.S. security as all that closely involved. And both Russia and China would be forced to regard the blockade as an affront and a challenge they would have to defy, or sacrifice face. It would leave them no graceful avenue of retreat.

Neither Secretary McNamara nor President Johnson believes the situation in Vietnam justifies running that kind of risk at this time, and we believe they are right.

For one thing, as McNamara pointed out, North Vietnam simply cannot be effectively throttled by a sea blockade, any more than it can be knocked out by intensified bombing of military targets. It has no large industries that rely on outside supplies. Its army operates on foot or on bicycle as handily as by truck, and its main weapons are of a size that can be brought in by hand, over the China border.

There is no doubt that an effective blockade would hurt the North Vietnamese and their military effort. But it would promptly send the war into a new and perilous dimension, with consequences that cannot be foreseen.

Constantino Brumidi

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 13, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Italian Community Center, Inc., Union City, N.J., at its March meeting, supporting Senate Concurrent Resolution 70, now under consideration by the Administration Committee of the House of Representatives. The resolution would honor the memory of Constantino Brumidi, artist of the U.S. Capitol Building. I cherish the support of this fine group.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Italian Community Center, Inc., a nonpolitical, fraternal, and civic corporation of the State of New Jersey, did convene in full membership at its beautiful headquarters located at 3315–3317 Hudson Avenue, Union City, N.J.; and

Whereas the said Italian Community Center, Inc., is dedicated, among other things, to foster and develop the highest ideals of American citizenship and cultivate the principles and spirit of charity, justice, and brotherly love, and to cultivate and promote a spirit of fairplay and good fellowship; and

Whereas the Honorable PAUL H. DOUGLAS, Democratic Senator, of Illinois, has seen fit to introduce certain legislation in this session of the Congress of the United States to honor the memory of Constantino Brumidi, an artist and sculptor genius, often referred to as the "Michelangelo of the U.S. Capitol Building" in Washington, D.C., by placing a bust of said Constantino Brumidi in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol Building wherein many of Brumidi's murals and paintings hang and are viewed by millions of visitors, in grateful appreciation for the said work of this great genius; and

Whereas the Italian Community Center, Inc., deems it necessary to commend the Honorable PAUL H. DOUGLAS for proposing the said legislation to honor and commemorate Constantino Brumidi; and

Whereas the Italian Community Center, Inc., fully and heartily supports the said proposed legislation: Be it hereby

Resolved, That the said Italian Community Center, Inc., in said full assemblage does hereby go on record to fully and wholeheartedly support and endorse the proposed legislation of honoring and commemorating the said Constantino Brumidi as herein stated, and said Italian Community Center, Inc., does wholeheartedly and appreciatively also commend the Honorable PAUL H. DOUGLAS for so doing; and

The Italian Community Center, Inc., further, urges the colleagues of the Honorable PAUL H. DOUGLAS, both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, to fully support and vote "aye" for said legislation.

CHARLES J. LACARRUBBA,
President.

DOMINICK C. PAPA,
Secretary.

Wildlife Camp in West Virginia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 13, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Madam President, Mr. Irston R. Barnes, chairman, Audubon Naturalist Society, reports that the society has under consideration a site in West Virginia for establishment of a permanent Appalachian Mountain Wildlife Camp, a natural history summer camp for junior high school youngsters.

My State of West Virginia welcomes the society and its new project and the young people who will be camping and learning in connection with it.

An account of the project was published in the March 27 issue of the Washington, D.C., Post.

I ask unanimous consent that this document be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THEY'VE THE CAMP BUT NOT THE SITE

(By Irston R. Barnes, chairman, Audubon Naturalist Society)

An experiment with a natural history summer camp for junior high school youngsters has proved so successful that the camp is now seeking to buy a permanent site.

The Appalachian Mountain Wildlife Camp is different from most summer camps in that it is not organized to keep its campers busy with sports, games, and the usual round of camp activities. Instead it reflects the spirit and interests of its founder John Trott, teacher at the Burgundy Farm School in Alexandria. He operates on the principle that children are best entertained when they are occupied with something that fascinates them.

Thus the Wildlife Camp is not even a nature study camp in the old-fashioned meaning of that term. Its approach to nature and wildlife is "ecological." This means that instead of simply learning to give the names of animals and plants and to collect "lists of birds seen in a day," the campers learn about natural communities. They learn how different forms of life are interdependent. They ask not simply "what is it," but why is it in this overgrown field and not in the nearby woodland. In short, they are discovering what different forms of life require for survival.

A typical day at the Wildlife Camp begins with an exploratory hike to a stream valley, a mountain, an old farm, a pond, or an interesting bit of woodland. At a leisurely pace that permits noticing and identifying plantlife, and taking new items back to camp for later identification, the group learns to read the landscape, to recognize the "indicators" of different types of habitats and to associate animals with their particular requirements.

Man's past and present use of the landscape provides a basis for appreciating the differences between good and bad land-use practices. The children become both good naturalists and good conservationists because they see for themselves just how it is that nature works: Beneficently for those that work with it, badly for those that are ignorant of it.

Afternoons are spent in the pursuit of the individual camper's special project. That may be an insect collection, a terrarium, birdbanding, making a nature trail, wildlife photography, or even building a telescope.

Twice daily the children have an opportunity to swim. They are encouraged to use their free time in reading, individual observations, or in writing up their observations.

John Trott, the founder and director of the wildlife camp, is a naturalist, and a wildlife photographer, in addition to teaching seventh grade at Burgundy Farm. His wife, Lee Trott, also a teacher at Burgundy, is in charge of the camp's swimming activities.

The junior staff is made up of their former students, who are currently in high school or college. All are experienced in the ways of the camp and near enough to the campers in age to understand and share their enthusiasms and sense of discovery.

The first 3 years the wildlife camp occupied a private lodge located some 20 miles west of Winchester near the Cacapon River. Now that the owners again require their lodge, the camp has had to set about finding other quarters.

The camp has an option on a 250-acre tract near Capon Bridge. It is an ideal site in a beautiful mountain cove. It will be necessary to build a pond for swimming and to erect the camp buildings. A fundraising program is now in progress, with the goal of having the camp ready for this season. If there are delays or setbacks, the camp will be looking for temporary quarters.

The season is divided into three 12-day sessions. The costs last year were $150 for one session; $280 for any two sessions. The season extends from late June to the end of July.

In past seasons, the camp has been limited to 22 campers. However, in planning the new, permanent camp, provision is being made to take 28 to 30 campers.

Any interested prospective campers can secure further information from the Burgundy Farm Country Day School, 3200 Burgundy Road, Alexandria.

The President's Proposed Tax Increase

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 13, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, Mr. Harry Weaver of WOKE, Charleston, S.C., has written a very perceptive editorial regarding the President's proposed tax increase. In order that my colleagues may have the benefit of this editorial, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EDITORIAL

(By Harry C. Weaver)

The die has been cast, the trial balloon is aloft, the Government has primed the American people for the kill. Will the citizenry meekly relinquish their individual freedoms and submit themselves in human bondage as wards of the welfare state to the planners and designers of the Great Society?

A few days ago, we of WOKE alerted the low country to the L.B.J. trial balloon for a 5-percent tax increase across the board, in personal and corporate catagories. Flying hopefully at a great height to match the recordbreaking budget and national debt the manipulators of the Washington bureaucracy have anxiously been waiting for reaction from the American people, the taxpayers, after their subtle "hint" of a possible tax increase to finance the Vietnam war, of course, without a single reference to the pork barrel and socialistic domestic programs destroying our American Republic. With little or no resistance from the American people on the subject of a tax increase the stooges of the Great Society machine have now announced the "possibility" of a 5- to 7-percent increase in personal and corporate taxes. What was first a "hinted" 5-percent has now become a probable 7-percent increase simply because the American citizenry are too busy feeding the Federal money through to take note of this significant change.

What has happened to the typically American expression of protest to Washington bureaucrats who want to care for the American people from the cradle to the grave in order to sustain and expand the Government bureaucracy and its control over the lives and habits of American citizens and taxpayers? How many citizens realize that today they are all but in the cruel grasp of domineering, socialistic government hands? How many taxpayers today are aware of the pending legislation in the U.S. Congress that could utterly destroy the private enterprise system of capitalism and replace it with a socialistic order compatible to communism? How many Americans today care enough about their country and our American way of life to shove aside some of their social and club activities and devote more time to restoring sanity in our Government processes? How many of us remember the bitter truth that what the Federal Government gives it must first take away?

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, who is better known by his pen name of Mark Twain, said many decades ago that "it is by the goodness of God that in our country we have these unspeakably precious things: freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and the prudence never to practice either of them."

We of WOKE hope that the citizens of the low country and South Carolina will earnestly and soberly take stock of what is going on in Washington and how their elected Members of Congress are voting on matters of vital interest to their country and their personal security, financial or otherwise. We do not need an increase in personal or corporate taxes. We need a cut in domestic and foreign giveaway programs. We have no business subsidizing and feeding India, Russia, China, Cuba, and the rest of the socialistic, communistic world. We need to defeat these enemies of freedom, peace, and security in the world and destroy communism in all its evil, materialistic, atheistic, form of ruthless tyranny.

The trial balloon for more taxes and greater Government control of citizens and American private enterprise alike is flying gaily and the puppets of the Great Society are eagerly poised for the Government kill. How will the taxpayers react to this latest onslaught? We hope with a great chorus of protests to our congressional delegation and firm instructions to them to defeat any legislation for tax increases but we must recall the old proverb thta "Indecision is the graveyard of good intentions."

Easter Message

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 13, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Madam President, the great message of hope which is renewed with each Easter season has been expressively stated in the April 10 editorial published in the Herald-Advertiser of Huntington, W. Va.

I ask unanimous consent that this newspaper article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IS GOD DEAD?

Is God dead?

Only to those who deny him.

Only in the minds of people who require that the proof of a thesis be laid in their hands, so that it can be touched and examined.

Only for the poseur or sophisticate who assumes that he is propounding something new in an argument that is as old as the ages.

Only for the fringe of recent doubters who are afraid that He is dead, and for the fringe of troubled atheists who are afraid that He is not.

On this day—the anniversary of Jesus Christ's resurrection—it would be well to recall that He was mankind's only real link with the God that all of mankind has yearned to know since the beginnings of recorded history.

The faiths have been many, and they still are, but in their own individual way they have proclaimed the need to believe in some force beyond man's ken. Mythology may today seem primitive, but in its time it was sincere and in its own way it was devout.

Jesus himself told his Apostles: "The kingdom of God is within you."

The theologians may argue, the skeptics may demand proof, the preachers may write learned and sincere sermons. But none will ever say it better or in fewer words.

The mother tells the child who asks where God lives: "God is everywhere." It is a concept of faith and there are no systems of weights and measures, no electronic computers, no nuclear physicists or other learned men that can even so much as measure faith.

If faith is rooted in an idealistic, manresembling manifestation, or in the continuing and inscrutable force which man calls nature, or in the inner dedication to noble and honorable purposes which seems to be at the tap root of Jesus' admonition that "The kingdom of God is within you," the distinctions are less important than the similarities.

God is not dead as long as there is love and compassion and kindness and charity in the world. Not as long as a single man has faith. Not as long as Jesus Christ is honored and His deeds remembered.

There are no pills to reinforce faith. No nostrum is known that will help to drive away the doubts and the fears that assail modern man as he probes toward the inner secrets of life.

But remember this: The greatest of theologians, living and dead, and the most knowledgeable men in special fields relating to our mysterious universe have no secret answers to the basic questions.

Even the creation of life in a sterile test tube does not endow that primitive matter with a soul, or a conscience, or the power of faith.

Is God dead?

Not for those who believe.

Langdon P. Marvin, Jr., Nominated for Harvard Board of Overseers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 1966

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, Langdon Parker Marvin, Jr., the elected first marshal of the Harvard 25th reunion class of 1941, has just been officially nominated by popular petitions for the board of overseers of Harvard College. In fact, the nominating petitions, or "certificates" as the overseers' secretary still calls them, for my old friend and consultant Mr. Marvin, are the largest in the 330-year history of Harvard.

Beginning next week some 90,000 Harvard alumni will receive ballots in the mail, and have the privilege and responsibility of voting for 6 new Harvard overseers. By law, ultimate responsibility for the government of Harvard rests with the voting alumni. The more alumni who vote, the more their voices will be heard in shaping the future of Harvard University.

Last year only one out of three Harvard alumni cast their ballots by mail; this year an increase in voting may well occur, which would be healthy for Harvard and her sons.

As a former student at the Harvard Law School, I can say to those, few I hope, alumni of the Harvard Law School, Harvard Business School, the Harvard School of Education, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Harvard Medical School, and the many other important graduate schools not to be misled by the title of the offices appearing on the ballots as overseers of Harvard "College" into thinking the election applies only to the college and does not affect them. It does, because the historic and not yet updated title disguises the fact that, as the Harvard University official publication states: "Their—the overseers'—authority extends over all departments of the present university."

Mr. Speaker, I have known Mr. Langdon P. Marvin, Jr., for many years. The time, energy, and sacrifices he has made and intends to make for Harvard are extensive, and his qualifications are impressive.

For 3 years Don Marvin worked at no compensation for his godfather, the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

As many of us know, he was a consultant and adviser to the late President John F. Kennedy for 14 years.

So he had the unusual experience of serving two of our great Presidents.

Don Marvin has been a consultant and adviser to me and other Congressmen and U.S. Senators for over 10 years, and, as I have said, to my colleagues in Congress and to three Presidents of the United States, he has never given me an inaccurate statement or unsound piece of research information. He has helped save the American taxpayers some $34 million per year by devising the reform to separate the hidden airline subsidies from payments for carrying the mail, a reform backed by the bipartisan Hoover Committee on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government on the Postal Affairs Task Force which he served at no compensation, drafted by him for then Democratic Congressman John F. Kennedy and Republican Congressman John W. Heselton of Massachusetts, endorsed by the Postmaster General of both the Democratic—Truman—and Republican—Eisenhower—administrations, the National Association of Letter Carriers and other postal unions, the AFL–CIO, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, veterans groups, three Presidents of the United States, and finally adopted by both Houses of Congress.

Don Marvin's original blueprint and consistent advocacy of airlift preparedness found favor with both President Kennedy and President Johnson, is now a billion-dollar item in our Defense Department budget, and is beginning to enable the United States of America to fly two divisions of troops, with their tanks and other weapons, almost overnight to any part of the world where aggression endangers our country.

Don Marvin was elected for life, by classwide ballot, to be first marshal of the Harvard class of 1941, now about to celebrate its 25th reunion. The class of 1941 had the highest war casualty rate of any class in Harvard history. And that same class is about to present to Harvard, in its cumulative gifts, a record $1 million at the 25th reunion in June 1966. Don Marvin's father was an overseer of Harvard for three terms. If ever anyone was dedicated, trained, and qualified to be a good overseer in the interest of all the Harvard alumni in all parts of the United States of America and the world, Don Marvin is.

Because Mr. Marvin's nomination was officially certified by the Harvard University officials so very recently, and because of the recent newspaper blackout in Boston, the university's announcement of April 4, 1966—reprinted below—was not printed in the papers, and it has not yet been possible to publish his qualifications and the number of his petitions, so it is only fair that the recent letters and official petitions on his behalf be printed here for all interested persons to see, as signed, in their own way, by over 400 distinguished Harvard men:

CERTIFICATE FOR NOMINATION

I hereby sign my name to this certificate or petition to the secretary of the board of overseers to place Langdon P. Marvin, Jr., on the ballot as candidate for an overseer.

(The following names were signed individually to identical postal nominating petitions, as worded above:)

Thomas W. D. Wright, Richard P. Sprague, F. Marshall Beringer, John E. Fontaine III, Charles C. Marvel, Loring T. Swaim, Lester J. Honig, J. Couper Lord, Stanley G. Karson, Howard J. Hauss, Thomas Watkins, Jr., James J. Doheny, Arnold L. Mayersohn, Thomas B. Woolf.

William R. Deal, Kenneth Young, Elliott King Shapira, John E. Reynolds, Robert V. McCormick, Darcy Curwan, George Parker Wahn, Ralph A. Powers, George Burditt, Leo J. Rogers, Peter C. Dammiann, Quinby Taylor, A. Winton Bigwood, William H. Taylor, Jr., George F. Wilson, Roland E. Shaine.

Howard B. Manahan, P. K. Humpf.

Reinhold Niebuhr, Volney W. Foster, Harold J. Coolidge, Hans Zinsser, Benjamin F. Dillingham, L. Perry, Jr.

Henry S. Villard.

Cass Canfield, Beekman H. Pool, W. B. Carusch, Peter C. Brooks, McKinsee Boure.

William Phillips, Charles H. Stern, John A. Holabird, James Higgins, Keith R. Lyman, William Minot, Laird H. McAlpin, John Hackett.

Edwin Lakenan Marvin, John M. Roberts IV, Orme Wilson, Jr., Edward F. Kilroy, David B. Arnold, Jr., Charles D. Burt.

Roger C. Henselman, William E. C. Eustis, Lawrence W. Jones, John H. Bell, Sears Jayne.

Thomas C. Sanders, John C. Carter, Irving Cooper, Robert H. Consolmagno, Charles A. Wheeler.

Joseph P. Driscoll, Theodore Shohl, Everett A. Grant, Porter D. H. Cole, Guy de Pourtales, John Budlong, Jack M. Perlman, Harry S. Hammond, Jr., Pierre Beauregard.

Henry Owen, James T. Nardin, David S. McNamara.

Mario C. Galassi, William A. Betz, Thomas E. Athern, Jr., P. H. Cassidy, Charles S. Ballinger, Fred Benyamin, William R. Dorsey, Lothrop Withintgon.

Howard R. Turner.

Martin Kalmanoff, Wilbur Marvin, Paul R. Schloerb, Alan F. Arnold, Jr., Francis B. King.

Frederick L. Ek, Frank Langdon, William G. Manson, E. L. Souder, Jr., William L. Stringer, Lawrence E. Shulman, Lloyd C. Ahlgren, Murray L. Silberstein.

Porter K. Wheeler, Leo F. Wolking, Morrison Masters, Kenneth N. Trueblood, George Ainsworth, Jr., Henry Freniere.

Winslow W. Wright.

Llewellyn Vorley, Paul D. Davis.

Eugene Keith, Russell Adams Sibley, Paul E. Wilson, Harry L. Cooper, George P. Manhew.

John J. Santosusso, James Lindsay Ware, Timothy P. Murphy, Frank C. Kirby, Donald A. Norton, John Elberfeld.

H. Bradley Jones.

Coles H. Phinizy (added by hand: "And although I am prompted to do so by this free card, the actual doing is because of my high opinion of the man.")

Sheridan S. Evans, John W. Finnigan, Clayton J. Clawson, Benjamin Myers, Kenneth H. Wilson, Jr., Charles N. Brush, Frank Ferdinand, Frederick D. Grant.

William G. Rees, John H. Coburn.

Alan D. Jaffee, John M. Finn, Jr., Ralph S. Leavitt.

Julian Hess, William G. Marvin, Jr.

Charles L. Poor.

Howard Nemerov, Philip Cowin, John Henry Funk.

William H. Taylor, Jr., Fred R. Sawyer, Robert Clurman, Gilbert N. Plass, S. J. Mixter, Allen Goldmann, Reinhold S. Schumann, Harry E. von Bergen.

Johnson Parker.

Robert C. Laserte, Eli Freedman, Richard M. Haber, Marvin A. Epstein, C. D. Dyer.

Charles L. Burwell, John D. Eusden, John B. Gorst, Gaelen L. Felt, Richard N. Swift, William A. Allen, Jr., Anthony Galluccio, Richard C. Hayes.

Elmer E. George, Jr., Eliot Stellar, Dettmar W. Jones, L. C. Jones, Jr., Felix Heimburg, L. Melvin Grubin.

W. Donald McSweeney.

Malcolm E. Peabody, Jr., Abraham Schneider, B. S. Lacy, Jr.

Charles Gilfix, Jr., A. W. Kincade, Jr.

Patrick Henry, Richard Abernathy, Jr.

Augustus Thorndike, Jr., Firman A. Houghton, George T. Moseley, Irving P. Delappe.

Martin H. Slobodkin, William W. Howe.

Gerhard G. Thiem (added to petition by hand 'with pleasure").

John Bragg, Charles E. Feazel, Melvin H. Avergun, Robert D. Forsberg.

Lester G. Hawkins, Jr., William K. Headley, John C. Murphy, Whitman Hobbs, James B. Lynch, Jr.

David Justice, Alfred E. Powell, Donald Herbert Keene, Victor Marans, Horace J. Bresler, C. D. Howell, John S. Noyes.

Peter J. Koeniger, Robert B. Loftfield, John A. McAuliffe.

Lester Theodore Miller, Warren F. Walker, Jr., Richard F. Arnold, Robert M. Thomson, Alan F. Clifford, Charles Miller, Allan B. Ecker, John W. Darr, Jr., Bernard D. Shea, Constantine P. Cavarnos.

Arthur C. Meier, Johann C. F. Schulz, Robert B. Kayser, Jr.

James J. Gibbons.

William E. Braden.

Peter Macgowan, Melvin Richter, Hendricks Hallett Whitman, John C. Bates, W. Allston Flagg, Jr., Bernard J. McMahon.

Dan E. Flickenger, N. R. Knox, Jr., Arthur F. Greenwald, John D. Hoag, Emanuel G. Weiss, John B. McCann, William R. Thurston, Milton Fransel.

Daniel J. Melia, John F. Joyce.

Charles O. Porter, James Southon.

Maurice S. Cohen, S. R. Jayne, George H. Handelman, Stephen V. N. Powelson, Hendrik DeKruif, Alvah W. Sulloway.

Arthur N. Holcombe, Paul C. Washburn, Jr., J. Milton Street, Melvin Berg, Gerald M. Alter, Stanley Leven.

Barnard Sachs Straus.

William B. Ober, Charles E. Feazel, Henry E. Weiss, Joseph H. Rudnick, Morton B. Braun, James Roland McPherson, Sanford Sachs, David M. Romsey, Jr., James A. Marvin, T. Decker Orr.

LeBaron R. Briggs 3d, John V. Frank.

Thomas C. Marvin, Lewis A. Barness, Henry Ritter, Jr., David M. Dennis, Gerard H. Coster, Jr., Gordon P. McCouch, Newton W. Allenbach, J. Paul Racine, Robert J. Korn-

Robert J. Kornfeld, Donald McVickar, Sanborn Vincent, Wilbur James Gould.

James E. Meredith, F. Anthony Butler, Richard Roelofs, Jr., Fred W. Peel, Jr.

H. M. Marvin, Hubert C. Nelson, Harry L. Clark, Ben B. Johnson, Richard B. Fellows, Ely A. Shamieh, Robert S. Ogden.

David C. Noyes, Jr.

Kendric N. Marshall.

James J. Pattee, Payson R. Wolff.

Edward B. Blizard, William A. Bonner, Eugene H. Hoffman, Melvin Pollard, F. A. Gilbert, Jack V. Schurman.

Donald C. Corse, William H. Browning.

David C. Prince, Jr.

Nathan Belfer, John Van Lundingham.

H. Bradley Jones, Melvin H. Freedman, John T. Clarke.

Oscar W. Dillon, Robert B. Stokley, Edward P. Wallace, Kwyn Abrahams.

William G. Rees, Winthrop Sears, Jr., Myron I. Burnes, Howard H. Crabtree, Charles H. Stern, R. Douglas Rumsey, Anson T. McCook.

Rodman Gilder, Jr., Joseph A. Hartman, Thomas Matters III, Andrew G. Rosenberger, T. E. Sharp, Alfred Lionel Chute, John Grant, John O. Felker.

Rendleton J. Slaughter, Jr., Alan A. Roberts, Theodore F. Whitmarsh, Richard M. Wagner, Melvin Levine, Robert K. Richardson, Morris Earle.

H. Murray Robinson, Bruce C. Hopper, Benson S. Charif, Sanford D. Kimball, Morris Yarosh, Howard C. Goodman.

Earl Marvin, Louis S. Taylor, James H. Hodgens, Jr., John B. Grant, David R. Dorman, James H. Jackson.

Daniel T. Skinner, Llewellyn C. Jones, Jr., Herbert G. Pratt, Frank Langdon, John L. Sabine.

Richard H. Speidel, J. Malcolm Barter, Velizar D. Stanoyevich, Murray S. Marvin, David L. Barnett, Daniel H. Skinner.

D. A. Baumhover, Thomas E. Bowman, William B. Schallek, John S. Humphrey, Jr.

Edwin R. Fay.

Thomas Motley.

Frederick Keppel, Joseph R. Coolidge, Earl Marvin, Richard W. Sullivan, Robert Brimmerman, John Hackett.

Calvin H. Elliott, Edgar C. Leaycraft, John E. Murphy, George W. H. Smith, Jr.

Irving R. M. Panzer, Howard M. Mann, Frank L. Hinckley, Jr., Joseph Bernard Spitzer, Arthur Kendall, Jr.

John F. Donnell, Theodore Whitmarsh, R. Dean Smith.

William F. Ketchum, Ernest H. Hill.

Fielding L. Logan, Jr.

J. W. L. Monkman, Max W. Kraus.

Charles G. K. Warner, Robert E. MacMaster, F. L. Rimbach.

Jay Gould, Philip Kadison.

New York, N.Y.,
March 18, 1966.

Martin H. Slobodkin,
Secretary, Harvard 25th Reunion Classmates Nominating Committee, Cambridge, Mass.:

Please accept my signature to the certificate to the secretary of the board of overseers of Harvard University to place Langdon P. Marvin, Jr., on the ballot as a candidate for overseer. My ballot mailed to you last week must have been mislaid in mail. Another ballot mailed to you today.

Joseph A. Hartman,
Bachelor of Science, 1941.

March 7, 1966.

Mr. Langdon P. Marvin, Jr.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Don: It gave me a good deal of pleasure to be able recently to support your nomination to the board of overseers. I hope soon that your friends' support in that field will result in your election.

With renewed thanks and with best regards,

Sincerely,

James J. Gibbons,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

Harvard Class of 1941,
Leominster, Mass., March 31, 1966.

Fellow Alumni of the Harvard Graduate School of Education:

For the first time in the 330 years of Harvard history, enough members of a single class of Harvard College (1941) have legally nominated, by petition of over 400 signatures, a candidate for the board of overseers of Harvard University. The candidate is my classmate, Langdon P. Marvin, Jr.

Langdon Marvin graduated magna cum laude and is a member of the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. The Harvard College class of 1941 elected Marvin first marshal of the class for life.

Since graduation in 1941, he has devoted his life to Government service as a decorated U.S. Naval Reserve officer throughout World War II, a consultant to Congressmen on aviation and other questions of Government policy, personal summer secretary to Franklin D. Roosevelt (1938 to 1940), adviser to the Hoover Commission, and 15 years as a consultant and adviser to his personal friend, the late President John F. Kennedy (1940). He was a major architect of the Kennedy billion-dollar program for the construction of military freight planes for airlift preparedness so vital for our defense. Today, he continues his service to his country as a consultant to Congressmen and Senators as president of the Astronautics Research Foundation.

Langdon Marvin, like ourselves, is first and foremost an educator. He has been a professor of air transport at Norwich University. As research professor of air transport at Georgetown University, he conducted a study pointed toward his book, "The New Sea." He has published numerous magazine and newspaper articles on airlift preparedness, economies for taxpayers, and national defense. Marvin was instrumental in establishing the class of 1941 memorial scholarship in honor of classmates who died for their country during World War II.

The Harvard College class of 1941 had the highest casualty rate of any class in any war during the 330-year history of Harvard University. As we approach our 25th reunion, we may also give our university the greatest class monetary gift in its history. Just as important as all this, we can give Harvard one of our dedicated fellow alumni to the board of overseers. I hope, fellow alumni, that one of your votes for the Harvard board of overseers will be for a fellow educator who has helped in our country's defense and growth in an age of peril as well as space. Langdon Marvin deserves our vote as a candidate for the Harvard University board of overseers.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Laserte, A.B., A.M.T.,
Harvard University.

Harvard University Press Release, April 4, 1966

An additional candidate for election to the board of overseers of Harvard University, nominated by certificates, has been certified by university officials.

Six new overseers, to be chosen by mail ballot of Harvard degree holders, will be announced at commencement, June 16.

The additional candidate: Langdon P. Marvin, Jr., 1941, president of Aviation Research Foundation, Inc., and consultant to Members of Congress and U.S. Senators, of Washington, D.C., and New York.

Twelve graduates of Harvard University were nominated in February by the Associated Harvard Alumni for the six positions on the board of overseers. Mr. Marvin's name now will be included with these in the mail ballot submitted to degree holders.

Harvard's procedures provide for nomination of a candidate for the board of overseers by a certificate or certificates signed by 200 or more qualified graduates. This procedure was followed in the nomination of Mr. Marvin.

Normally, five overseers are elected annually, each for a 6-year term. This year, five will be elected for a 6-year term and one will be elected to fill the unexpired term of Archibald Cox, 1934, from 1966 to 1968. Mr. Cox resigned from the board of overseers when he returned to a professorship in the Harvard Law School after service as Solicitor General of the United States.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

Appendix

Enlightening Editorial on Use of Pacific Northwest Excess Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1966

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, some Pacific Northwest residents are likely to make us believe that the entire population in that part of the country would rather see 90 million acre-feet of fresh water spill annually out of the mouth of the Columbia River into the Pacific Ocean rather than have part of that fresh water used in some other region of the country. To the credit of the Pacific Northwest, the editor of the Newberg, Oreg., Graphic recently said otherwise and his editorial was, in turn, commented on editorially as follows by the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner on March 24:

FRIENDS IN OREGON

With bills in Congress promising a Federal survey of all of the water needs of the Pacific Southwest, including the semiarid States of California and Arizona, it is refreshing to note a friendly hand reaching toward this area from Oregon.

The need for more water in the Southwest States is not immediate, but planning is necessary for possible needs of the future. The Columbia River wastes far more than 150 million acre-feet annually into the Pacific Ocean. Less than 10 million acre-feet of the wasted water from this mighty river would satisfy the needs of the entire Pacific Southwest, no matter how fast the population grows.

Here in part is what the Newberg, Oreg., Graphic newspaper says in an editorial:

"It has been estimated that a water flow approximate to the Willamette's at Salem would give California and Arizona all the water they would need. Considering the Columbia's volume * * * this much water would hardly be missed.

"Biggest danger seems to be to fish life, and if this could be solved, we think it would be a wonderful scheme to transport some of our surplus water to the arid southwestern regions.

"After all, the U.S. Constitution forbids States to set up barriers against each other.

"Columbia River water flowing south to California and Arizona would be a tremendouse boon to the arid eastern Oregon country as well.

"The water situation isn't going to get any better * * * it will get progressively worse. We hate to see any area deprived of water simply because a few politicians (Democrats and Republicans alike) want to make an issue of it."

Our thanks to the fairminded sentiments expressed in the Newberg Graphic. The Pacific Southwest will require only a small fraction of the Columbia River's mighty wasted flow to make its deserts bloom and its cities grow. All this area asks is a small fraction of surplus water now going to waste.

Alcoholism—A Management Challenge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 14, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, too often when we think of the attack on one of the great afflictions of mankind—heart disease, cancer, stroke, or, in this case, alcoholism—our thoughts run only to the efforts of Federal, State, and local governments, the great voluntary organizations, and the health professions. Important as these are, too often overlooked are the endeavors of American business.

American private enterprise is assuming an increasing role in the fight against the Nation's fourth greatest health menace, alcoholism. Indicative of industry's concern with this problem is the fact that one-fourth of the top 100 companies listed in Fortune magazine are now conducting or are developing alcoholism programs for their employees. My bill, the Alcoholism Control Act of 1966, S. 2834, among other provisions, looks to rallying this interest in the antialcoholism battle.

Mr. James S. Kemper, Jr., president of the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co. and other companies of the Kemper Insurance group, on April 1 spoke before the Los Angeles Rotary Club on what industry is doing—and can do—in the effort to control alcoholism in this Nation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the speech of Mr. Kemper, Jr., printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ALCOHOLISM—A MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

There's a great deal of talk today about something called the Great Society. I am going to talk about another kind of society, which is not great but tragic—the alcoholic society. I am also going to suggest some attitudes and actions which we as businessmen can adopt in our own enlightened self-interest to depopulate that tragic society. First—a few definitions and a few statistical facts.

When I refer to an "alcoholic" or problem drinker I mean a person for whom, as defined by the National Council on Alcoholism, Inc., "drinking has created a continuing problem in any important part of his or her business life, domestic life, or social life." I do not refer to the regular but moderate drinker, or to the fellow who sometimes gets drunk and disorderly on Saturday night, or even to the person whose heavy drinking is damaging his physical health. I am talking about a sick person whose drinking has become an obsession, a compulsive thing affecting the fabric of his life.

When I use the word "alcoholism" or problem drinking I am referring to an illness of physical, emotional, and spiritual dimensions, one which has been officially defined by the American Medical Association as a progressive disease having recognized medical symptoms.

According to the average of the estimates by the U.S. Public Health Service and other authorities, the alcoholic society itself is composed in the United States of at least 6,500,000 men and women. This group encompasses every stratum of our communities, but it is important to note that not more than 5 percent of the total represent the skid row or derelict type of alcoholic—the other 95 percent are people like you and me and our friends, relatives, and business associates.

Here is a California figure. In 1960 the U.S. Public Health Service estimated there were 623,400 alcoholics in the State of California. The figure is certainly higher today. In a message to your legislature last year, Governor Brown estimated 900,000 alcoholics in California, and I would guess this estimate to be conservative. So, you see, a sizable segment of the alcoholic society is comprised of your neighbors.

Almost one-half of the 6,500,000 alcoholics are employed by business and industry. This group is comprised primarily of people who are average or above average in intelligence, business experience, and value to their employers. It has been said that the typical employed alcoholic is married with at least two children, own his own home and one or two cars, is between 30 and 50 years of age, and is earning an income considerably above the average applicable to the community in which he works.

Yet this group of employed alcoholics costs an estimated $2 billion a year in absenteeism, accidents, workmen's compensation and health insurance payments, and the other expensive components of industry's "$2 billion hangover."

Alcoholics are also expensive to themselves, entirely aside from the fact that it costs a lot of money to support this addiction. A large life insurance company recently estimated that at age 30 the life expectancy of a light drinker is 44 more years while the life expectancy of a heavy drinker is only 33 more years. After making certain reasonable salary and retirement pay assumptions, they arrived at a "package" total of $162,000 lost by the heavy drinker who dies at age 63 instead of at age 74.

I think it will be apparent from all of these figures that as employers we have a real interest in at least that part of the Alcoholic Society which turns up on our own payrolls; and for the average medium and large corporation this means 3 percent of the total work force. We have a proper business motive for learning something about this problem and the part we can play in helping to solve it; and this is what I would like to talk about today.

Alcoholism has been with us since the beginning of time. It has always been a public and private health problem, and in the past 25 years or so the most effective attempts to deal with this problem have been based upon the health concept. Recognition of the fact that alcoholism is a disease forms the working basis of the programs of Alcoholics Anonymous, the National Council on Alcoholism and its various affiliates, the U.S. Public Health Service, the various State agencies dealing with alcoholism, the American Medical Association, and innumerable private experts in this field; yet these groups have done little more than to scratch the surface of this mammoth problem.

Somehow all of the truly valiant efforts by dedicated people and agencies have failed to synthesize the public welfare and private self-interest—and without a fusion between the humanitarian and practical objectives of a program to deal with alcoholism, progress has been slow and painful. In fact I am not sure the word "progress" can be applied in terms of results to anything that has been done thus far, because the growing number of sick alcoholics has far surpassed the number of those who have found recovery through all methods put together.

However in recent years there have occurred several dramatic events in the history of the war on alcoholism.

The first was the advent on a broad scale of industrial programs for dealing with alcoholism as a part of the employer-employee relationship in the factory and in the office. Among the many leaders in this field are Du Pont) which says it has more than 1,000 members of Alcoholics Anonymous on its payrolls), Eastman Kodak, Western Electric, Consolidated Edison of New York, and Pacific Bell Telephone Co. These programs are based on the proven premise that the most expensive way to handle an alcoholic employee is to fire him, and the most profitable way to handle him is to help him to recover. Thus, the necessary fusion of practical and humanitarian motives, so completely characteristic of social progress under a free enterprise system, has at last occurred.

The second event was the recent decision in the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of *Driver* v. *Hinnant*. Joe Driver, a chronic alcoholic with more than 200 prior convictions for drunkenness, was convicted by a State court for public drunkenness. He sought a writ of habeas corpus in the Federal court under the 8th and 14th amendments to the Constitution, which prohibit the inflicting of "cruel and unusual punishment." He contended that as a chronic alcoholic he had a disease and should no more be punished for chronic alcoholism than for tuberculosis or insanity. The circuit court granted the writ, pointing out that his detention was proper only if for the purpose of treatment and rehabilitation.

This decision for the first time puts a hearty stamp of approval by a ranking Federal court on the conclusion reached by most alcoholism professionals a long time ago—that alcoholism is in truth a disease, and the alcoholic is a sick person. This cannot help but expedite the effort to bring these people to a treatment discipline which will take them out of the problem and into a solution.

The third event is the sudden interest of the Federal Government in a broad, federally supported program of research, demonstration projects, training projects and general public education about alcoholism. In his message to Congress a month ago today on health and education, President Johnson included definite recommendations for legislation along these lines. Prior to that message, Senator JAVITS, of New York, with the strong support of Senator MURPHY, of California, introduced the Alcoholism Control Act of 1966 (S. 2834), carrying out a pledge in the 1964 Republican platform to develop Federal research and other programs to deal with alcoholism. It is a fine bill, and Senator MURPHY is to be congratulated for the major role he played in preparing it.

I would also like to commend Governor Brown for his support of the McAteer-Rumford-Marks Act, which became effective in California last September. This is a well-conceived and comprehensive program for prevention, treatment, and control of alcoholism under guidance of the Director of Public Health. I received a letter from Governor Brown last week about our most recent national advertisement on alcoholism, in which he says: "Alcoholism can only be abated if we in government and industry all work together." I could not agree more wholeheartedly.

With Lyndon Johnson, JACOB JAVITS, GEORGE MURPHY, and Pat Brown all headed in the same general direction, it would seem that alcoholism is just about the most noncontroversial topic in the United States.

So, with these recent developments, the whole field of alcoholism as a public health problem is passing from the era of stigma and struggle to the era of understanding and cooperative effort.

Now I would like to discuss the specific experience of our own company, against the background of the history I have just described. I think you will be more interested to hear what one company is doing about alcoholism as a management challenge than to hear a long list of "do's and don't's."

Several years ago, we began to look for some way in which we could play a useful role in the battle against alcoholism, and it occurred to us that our most useful function would be to sponsor and expedite joint action between industrial concerns and community agencies working in this field. We considered our role to be primarily educational and—in order to provide the absolutely necessary corporate self-interest—we defined a campaign against alcoholism as an important and proper part of our normal loss reduction services to policyholders and to the public.

We established 12 fellowships for occupational health nurses and teachers in schools of nursing at 5 summer schools on alcoholism. We studied the problem ourselves through a newly established rehabilitation services division. Ultimately we produced four basic booklets—one addressed to management, one to supervisors, one to the family, and the fourth as an actual supervisors' guide for our own organization. We have distributed over 360,000 of these booklets. About 2½ years ago we took to newspapers, magazines, and radio in a direct appeal to employers, urging them to set up, through the help of community agencies, their own programs for alcoholic employees.

The response to these activities has been startling. We have received thousands of coupons and letters from individuals, corporations, and private and government agencies throughout the United States in response to our advertisements and mailings. Many of the companies who received our booklets and other information have sought out 1 of the more than 80 local affiliates of the National Council on Alcoholism for help in setting up programs in their own companies, and many others through their personnel and medical departments, have established working relations with local groups of Alcoholics Anonymous, clinics and other agencies. We will never be able to measure precisely the results of these efforts, but we are confident that this particular approach to the problem will be fruitful far beyond our original expectations, and we expect to continue it.

At about the same time we began our studies of alcoholism from a loss prevention standpoint, we began developing a program for our own staff of 6,500 employees. First we took a partial survey of several major units, which, after some interpretive analysis, convinced us that we had not less than 2 percent of our total work force in the category of early and middle stage alcoholics. Then we started an informal program, with no written policy or procedures, but letting our employees learn by informal communication—in other words, the grapevine—that there was counseling and help available for staff members who might have a drinking problem, and that management would treat such matters as health problems.

We let this informal program go along for about a year until we had gained some experience with it. Then, through the work of a committee comprised of our organization planning director, personnel manager, rehabilitation director, medical director, and the staff assistant to the President, we converted it into a formal program with a definite statement of management policy, a written guide for the use of our managers and supervisors, and a schedule of orientation meetings for all our supervisory personnel countrywide.

As we expected, no sooner had we formalized the program than the "clients" of our rehabilitation services director and the consultants we named in our various field offices multiplied severalfold. And, incidentally, once the policy and program had been formally announced, we discovered we had quite a sizable group of AA members in the company who immediately identified themselves and offered to help.

It has been only a little more than 2 years since the formalization of our program, so our statistical results are too green to be publishable, but based on what we do know I can safely make this generalization—that we will have an ultimate recovery rate of better than 70 percent among those using our program. This is consistent with the 60 percent to 80 percent recovery rates reported by other companies with long-established programs. And please understand, we are not in the business of treating alcoholics. Like most industrial programs, ours relies upon referral of the "client" to an appropriate community agency for treatment.

Today there can be no question but that an intelligently administered program for problem-drinking employees is definitely in the self-interest of any employer. You do not have to lose that promising young assistant vice president or vice president, in whom you have invested so many thousands of dollars of training and from whom you expected so much in the way of future performance, but whose drinking has unaccountably reached such proportions that his work has deteriorated and he has become an embarrassment to your company. You do not have to lose the capable foreman or first-line supervisor with 20 years or more of solid experience, whose terrible morning hangovers and nipping during work hours have caused him to lose the respect and cooperation of the people he supervises. You do not have to lose that efficient secretary, that experienced accountant or bookkeper, or that personable salesman whose battle with the bottle is rapidly bringing them to the point where they are unemployable. You can save them, and at virtually no cost at all.

There has been distributed to each of you a set of the four booklets we have put out on this subject. I suggest that you might take them back to the office and have your personnel man, office manager, or medical adviser look them over and give you an evaluation of the suggestions contained in the booklets. If you decide that a program of the type I have described would be a good thing for your company, there are several places in Los Angeles where you can get further information and help in setting up a program. I would particularly recommend consultation with Mr. Jim Davidson, executive director of the Los Angeles Council on Alcoholism, located here on Wilshire Boulevard. And you can always write the National Council on Alcoholism in New York City for detailed information and a description of the field services which it provides.

Finally, I would like to pay deserved tribute to Tom Pike and his associates serving on the board of the Los Angeles Council. I can do this with full awareness of what this council has achieved, because I served as the first chairman of its predecessor organization, the Los Angeles Committee on Alcoholism, when it was formed 8 years ago. I know how hard it is to create public interest and develop financial support for this particular public health challenge. One reason I know about this is that after 3 years of struggle the program here was collapsing, until Tom and his fellow directors and Jim Davidson came in and took hold with vision and hard, dedicated work.

There is a large and growing alcoholic society in the United States, and in California, and here in Los Angeles. Half of the members of this tragic society work for you. It is in your interest as managers, as well as in their interest as human beings, that you consider a program for their recovery as a management challenge of the highest order.

L.B.J. Spending Cut Obviously Called For

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CRAIG HOSMER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the San Diego Union on April 1 editorially advised the President of the only real and effective means to avoid galloping inflation as follows:

THE CHOICE IS OBVIOUS—SPENDING CUT OR TAX BOOST?

The administration that gave taxpayers a 1964 income tax reduction is now leaning toward another 5- to 7-percent tax increase as a tool to halt inflation.

It also prefers to ignore the obvious need to reduce Government spending on domestic programs to insure future availability of funds required to win the war in Vietnam.

Joining the majority of Americans worried over increases in retail and wholesale price increases, the President says he may offer three alternatives aimed at fighting inflation: Wage and price controls, a $5 billion increase in corporate and income taxes, and a $5 to $10 billion cut in spending.

The administration does the great majority of Americans a disservice by delaying the day of fiscal accounting.

First, it grossly underestimated Defense Department needs for Vietnam by $12 billion in its $112.8 billion budget, and forced Congress to make good on this calculated oversight by putting the burden on it to approve supplemental funds to continue the war effort.

Secondly, it took advantage of one-time-only solutions like the $1.6 billion credit for removing silver from coins and a $3.6 billion tax-collections speedup. This added another $5.2 billion in revenue.

And now, to halt inflation, the administration is thinking about adding $5 billion more to the taxpayers' burden, still feeling the effects of the increased bites for social security and medicare taxes imposed January 1.

The only logical solution lies in cutting back spending by the greatest source of inflation in the country—the Federal Government itself.

Consideration of additional programs in the fields of health, education, welfare, manpower training, area and regional development of necessity must await the successful conclusion of the war effort in Vietnam

Instead of boosting taxes by $5 billion, Congress should again pruning the $2.5 billion supplemental appropriations bill, including the $600 million for urban and rural aid, $10 million teachers' corps and $12 million rent subsidies.

Next it can turn to the $3.3 billion in foreign aid requests and the type of budget cuts suggested by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Republican minority.

This will require considerable political courage on the Democrat majority's part, but it represents the only logical solution if a measure of fiscal responsibility is to be returned to Washington and the Nation. Any further delay is an open invitation to today's inflation to become tomorrow's recession.

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Appendix

Report on the Feasibility of Establishing a Medical School in Maine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH

OF MAINE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, the State of Maine needs a medical school. Whether it shall have one or not is currently under study by the Legislative Research Committee of the Maine State Legislature. This study is being conducted under the direction of the staff director of that committee, Dr. John B. Truslow. Recently he made a report to the Legislative Research Committee. It is a very thorough and interesting report and I ask unanimous consent that it be placed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Report to the Legislative Research Committee on the First 5 Months of a Study on the Feasibility of Establishing a Medical School in Maine

(By John B. Truslow, M.D., March 16, 1966)

INTRODUCTION

This is a progress report. There are no conclusions or recommendations in its text. Only five of many aspects of the study have been selected for emphasis at this time. There is still more data to be studied, sources of information and opinion to consult and parts of the State to see firsthand.

If I could wish for one accomplishment of this midterm report, it would be an increasing appreciation by all concerned about the establishment of a medical school that feasibility involves more than academic, professional, and fiscal possibility and likelihood of setting up and supporting a fully accreditable institution. Equally important, is whether this most expensive and complex of all educational investments will achieve what its many enthusiastic supporters so genuinely and properly want for this State: a substantial and steady increase in the number of practicing physicians, nurses, and other health personnel and in the quality and availability of health services over the State.

Both aspects of feasibility will be emphasized today and will be presented in more detail in the final report to the committee.

PRESENT IMPRESSION

The feasibility of establishing a medical school in Maine in the near future depends largely upon the speed and thoroughness of efforts which must be made in several areas which are fundamental to medical education and modern medical care.

Among these areas are: Graduate education in the biological, physical and social sciences; professional education in the several hospital centers capable of sustaining strong internship and residency programs; and regional planning to maximize the value of a medical school to the practicing profession and ultimately to the citizens of Maine.

To these elements so essential to medical education, two others might be added which relate primarily to recruiting physician-graduates to practice in Maine. This is certainly the overwhelming presumption of the widespread public endorsement of a medical school today. In respect to recruitment, the importance of elementary and high school education as well as of transportation cannot be overemphasized.

In the progress report, each of these subjects will be discussed briefly, on the basis of the studies to date. I must emphasize, however, not only the tentative nature of some of these observations today, but also the fact that another study by the State in the field of higher education is presently underway. Its findings and conclusions will necessarily have an important bearing upon the feasibility of a medical school in the near future. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the field of graduate education.

I. GRADUATE EDUCATION

Graduate education is education beyond the bachelors degree—it leads to the master of doctorate degrees, and it is generally concentrated in a limited area of study. In most fields of graduate education, the ultimate earned degree is that of doctor of philosophy, or Ph. D., in the special subject. It represents achievement of a course of training over a period of 2 or more years in closest association with one or more professors throughout that time. This type of education cannot be carried on in large classes. It depends upon small discussion groups, individual attention, and a student-faculty ratio of not more than 3 to 1. It includes generally the accomplishment of original research and the composition of a thesis which the student must defend and discuss for many hours—sometimes days—with a select faculty committee.

Graduate education is the door of greatest student opportunity. Moreover, it must be regarded as this Nation's most urgent and untapped human resource. It is no longer merely vital to progress and to the advancement of human knowledge; it has become a necessity, if the people of the world are to benefit from these advances rather than be overwhelmed by them. Finally, in respect to medical education, graduate education in the arts and sciences related to health and disease is absolutely basic. There are no two ways about it.

Modern medicine is based today upon human physiology in its broadest sense, and upon the study of human behavior. To treat a patient intelligently a doctor has to have considerable understanding of what can go wrong in order to begin to comprehend what is wrong and how to find out about it from the patient and from the laboratory. Accordingly a major portion of the medical student's first 2 years is concentrated in the basic medical sciences, the study of the nature of health and disease, and of the extent of our current knowledge about them.

Teachers and scholars of physiology and behavior can be assembled as a faculty of medicine only in an atmosphere of inquiry—of impatience to know more than we know; and of colleagues, and of facilities, equipment and funds to extend the bounds of human knowledge.

The basic sciences associated with medicine are rooted in the broad fertile fields of biology, zoology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, psychology, sociology, and anthropology; and they are nourished by exciting new disciplines such as genetics, marine biology, nuclear physics, and bioengineering. They describe the university base of an accreditable medical school in 1966. Their academic expression is in graduate education.

What is the picture of graduate education in the State of Maine today?

From 1921 through 1961—a period of 41 years—976 graduates of colleges in Maine earned Ph. D. degrees; but only 3 of them in Maine, and these 3 just since the spring of 1960. By 1964 total Ph. D.'s earned in Maine had grown to 10; ranking us number 50 among the 51 States and the District of Columbia. More were added by the spring of 1965, but data from all States are not yet available for that year.

Only 15 years ago, we were not alone among the States without programs leading to the Ph. D. There were 10 others (including Hawaii and Alaska) at the same level of inactivity.

By 1964, Nevada alone reported no earned Ph. D.'s. Alaska's record showed 14 compared to our 10; and Idaho 15; South Dakota 53; Hawaii 56; New Hampshire 70; Montana 84; Mississippi 158; Arkansas 261; and Alabama 425.

There is action stirring in Maine in many areas today, however, and there is leadership committed to graduate education development—not only because this is a clear obligation of a great university, but also because graduate education programs are essential for recruitment of great teachers and scientists to the faculty, and for keeping the good ones we have.

There is another very practical consideration as well. A productive and imaginative program of graduate education in this State is absolutely necessary if Maine is to receive our State's ample share of the great Federal funds now available in research and development. Very specifically in this field of research and development, Uncle Sam helps only those who first help themselves. We have lagged far behind; we have a long way to go. Initial expense to the State might prove substantial, but it will repay itself many times.

Assuming each State had an obligation to provide graduate education opportunities for its citizens in proportion to its population of college age, Maine's annual contribution in 1965 in relation to total U.S. doctorate production would have been 84 doctors of philosophy, in several major fields. Projecting Maine's college age population to 1975, and U.S. doctorate production to that same date, our obligation should be 175 Ph. D.'s a year, only 10 years hence.

But such an obligation does not rest entirely on the State university—as it certainly never has in the history of our country—and there is not only merit it seems to me in the philosophy of pooling many available resources in the State of Maine to meet this challenge there are also some very practical advantages.

One of the thoughts developing in my mind is the concept of a graduate education campus related academically to several institutions of higher learning in the area. It would be located within 30 minutes of a large commercial airport on an acreage sufficient to include several other major units—including sites for industrial and governmental research and development, and ideally the medical school and medical center. Several medical schools are now being built at the periphery of metropolitan areas adjacent to existing or planned circumferential highways.

Two opportunities just knocking at our door are of such great scope and national urgency that with appropriate planning and ingenuity, they might well be a major stimulus and financial resource to launch such a project—I refer, of course, to the limitless challenges of hydrospace and of plant and animal biology.

Study of the oceans is in its relative infancy today—yet in only 10 years its implications to the very survival of man have become apparent to the leaders of the world—and this last frontier is literally at the front door of Maine.

You are probably aware of the fact that the Department of Economic Development, at the request of the Governor, is making a preliminary survey of Maine's potentials in the field of hydrospace, or oceanography, especially as this applies to the Gulf of Maine, pinpointing Maine's strategic position in this new field of science, which has implications for developments in almost every other scientific discipline.

Study of plants and animals in their vastly expanding significance to human health and disease, offers infinite promise of major advances along many critical lines. Problems of health and nutrition among experimental animals are increasingly plaguing the efforts of medical investigators today. There appear to be substantial increases in the spread of diseases between animals and man. Drug testing on animals must now be greatly expanded, but the problem remains to find animals for whom drug effectiveness and drug toxicity are most comparable to man. As world population, increasingly freed from the scourges of flood, famine, and diseases, marches perhaps inexorably from some 3 billion today to 6 billion by 1985 and 7.5 billion in the year 2000, will not food be a major determinant to any prospects for peace at all?

Where in the world is a better place to live and to work on such problems as these than the State of Maine with its stimulating climate, its freedom from urban pressures, its summer-wealth of great scientific minds who would prefer to stay here the year around—if there were modern facilities and equipment, and easy access to the world outside?

How better not only to stem the outmigration of brains which has characterized our history for so long, but also to call many to return and others to come here to live?

This is more than the brevity I promised in respect to graduate education—but there is so little chance of an accredited medical school in Maine without a major effort in this basic area of graduate education. Graduate education will be a major chapter of the higher education study report—and when the time comes for specific and detailed recommendations, I am confident our thinking will be along parallel, if not identical lines.

II. PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

The amazing advances of medical knowledge have over the past 30 years placed an increasingly important responsibility upon large community hospitals, for advanced and for continuous medical education. The atmosphere of inquiry and self-criticism in the course of medical education and medical practice is neither easily nor inexpensively achieved in the busy lives of our practicing profession today. Increasingly, those hospitals with the most notable and valuable teaching services over the Nation are taking on two or more full-time faculty members charged with inspiring and administering educational programs for interns, residents, and practicing physicians. Of equal importance is their guidance in establishing complex diagnostic and treatment centers for the benefit of both doctors and patients over a considerable regional area.

In a questionnaire sent to all medical doctors in Maine—from which there has been a remarkable 82-percent response—there has been overwhelming endorsement of a medical school "as soon as possible" or "within 10 years." It is quite clear that one of the major hopes from such a school would be its stimulus to development of regional hospital programs in medical education and research.

Now this might be a very reasonable hope if there were at least a few such programs in full operation. But several operational programs are almost essential to establishment of the medical school itself; and there is only one worthy of the name in all of Maine today.

In this connection, I am about to explore with the staff and governing bodies of several regional hospitals in the State the possibility of developing a small nucleus of full-time faculty whose assignments would include house-staff training, clinical programs for practicing physicians, and expansion of referral services around the regional-hospital concept of the heart-cancer-stroke legislation which offers such great opportunities for medical services in Maine. It must be understood that full-time appointees such as this may have research interests in either the laboratory or the community. But, appropriate space, equipment, job descriptions, and salaries can achieve amazing results in just a few years, particularly if the State were to provide sufficient seed money in the early future—which can be matched manifold as the years go by.

A closely related problem still under study is the increasing costs of training programs for schools of nursing, medical and X-ray technology, borne by certain hospitals in the State, but financed largely by increased patient charges. Rather specific recommendations in this whole area are likely to be formulated over the next few months.

III. REGIONAL PLANNING

Reference has already been made to the subject of regional planning; but it deserves a few more specific comments.

Although the advances of medical knowledge have been repeatedly impressed upon the public in recent years, there has been little said about the stunning impact they are having upon some patterns of medical practice and upon the philosophy of health education and of health services.

More and more physicians along with the general public are concerned about getting the benefits of these advances more effectively to more people. So many of the most important developments require expensive equipment and complex teamwork skills. These can be justified in regional centers. They are beyond reason for most communities; but the real problem is still how best to bring together the patient and these modern diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. There are human relations in effective health services no less vital than technical skills—and the patient referred to the regional center must have assurance of prompt and personal attention and return to the care of the referring physician; while the busy doctor, through continuous education and communication with the regional center staff, must have a sense of participation at the forefront of advancing knowledge.

More than any State with which I am familiar, Maine has developed a philosophy of regional health and medical services and as this continues to establish visible patterns it cannot fail to have a major influence upon the recruitment of physicians to practice in the State, and upon the prospects of a medical school with really contemporary operational policies and a curriculum identified with medical practice.

Opportunity for Maine to achieve national leadership in this effort now appears so promising, there are likely to be specific recommendations forthcoming in the final report.

The two other subjects to be discussed in this report, public education and transportation, relate particularly to the better distribution of health personnel and health services. Many problems in these areas cannot—and indeed need not—be completely resolved to assure the feasibility of establishing a medical school in Maine. They have implication to a medical school development, however; and their resolution at best is a long range prospect. So there may be no better time than the present to keep thinking about them.

IV. ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

A few years ago, there was undertaken one of the most comprehensive statistical studies of American education to ascertain (as of the fall of 1963) the numbers of students entering college, by State of high school graduation, State of college admission, and by type of college and high school, for all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Maine ranked No. 51 in the percentage of high school graduates going on to any type of further education. Only 31 of every 100 high school graduates went on to college, junior college, technical or vocational or professional training. This is a figure, of which many of you are fully aware.

While it is a little risky to combine two sets of figures—and very risky to generalize from a set of statistics relating to the progress of only one age group of students through their educational experience—let's take a look at the evidence we do have about this class of Maine students graduating from high school in the spring of 1963.

This same class entered the fifth grade in the fall of 1955. Of every 100 in that class in 1955 (assuming statewide population stability in that age group) 89 entered high school in the fall of 1959; 60 graduated in the spring of 1963. Only 19 of the original 100 (statewide only) were enrolled in any higher educational experience in the fall of 1963—about half of the national average. I have not yet found studies of college retention rates and graduations for further comparisons.

In order to enter any of the health professions today a high school diploma is prerequisite. A passing grade on college entrance examinations is increasingly demanded; and the courses themselves (depending upon the health field) are 1 to 4 years in college work; and, for medicine, osteopathy, dentistry and veterinary medicine, another 3 to 4 years in professional school.

It is heartening to note the substantial progress made in the past 2 years in this State in facing up to this problem of quality in our elementary schools and high schools. Legislative appropriations last year and departmental leadership and dedication have resulted in notable advances. But Maine's relative advances in one biennium can be wiped out in the next unless we are prepared to face our competitive lag and the awful responsibility we have to our young people.

All this is related to the feasibility of establishing a medical school in Maine not only in respect to the equipment of youngsters in larger numbers for training in the health professions. It is a vital consideration in the selection of a Maine community by young doctors starting their practice, and in the recruitment of a competent medical faculty for a medical school.

A major factor in the decision of these highly educated men and women to settle in a community today is a school system designed to encourage and equip their children for admission to college. This is a problem nationally—and it is severest in States of relatively low per capita income and relatively high rural population distribution. But when 15 new medical schools are well advanced in their programs of construction and operation, and 8 to 10 more are knocking at the door to ascertain the likelihood of accreditation, and finally, when there are today 955 budgeted but unfilled full-time faculty positions and by 1975 an estimated 1,680, Maine's assets must be well mobilized to beat this competition in all critical areas. Another of these is transportation.

V. TRANSPORTATION

In relation to the world of science, health, and education, a modern medical school must be located near a commercial airport with convenient and frequent access to a major center of national and international flights.

In relation to the public which a medical school hospital center will serve, the institution must be easily accessible by highway and helicopter from population centers, regional medical centers, smaller communities, and isolated areas. The critical factor in such accessibility is time; and in this connection I want to make two or three assertions which represent, I believe, the best contemporary thinking about the increasing importance of health considerations in the planning of new roads and the improvement of others.

Even in crowded metropolitan centers today it is virtually impossible to plan health and medical services which, for a majority of city residents, are less than half an hour from the physician, the emergency ward, or the clinic. This is true even though there has tended to be a concentration of physicians in the larger cities and towns.

Now, half an hour describes a road distance between patient and service in smaller towns and rural areas of 20 to 25 miles or more, if the road is reasonably straight and safe for a constant speed.

The important significance of this may best be expressed by quoting the well-informed opinion of the president of the Academy of General Practice, Dr. Amos N. Johnson, of Garland, N.C., a town of 642 people. Modern medical practice and future health services, he has stated many times, require a minimum of three physicians in a town or cluster of towns. The day of the lone practitioner is rapidly disappearing. As an earnest to these words, Dr. Johnson, after three decades as the lone practitioner in Garland has urged his devoted friends and patients to start now getting used to traveling to Clinton some 14 miles away for their medical care.

What has all this to do with a medical school in Maine?

Well, perhaps the most interesting finding of the study thus far is the remarkable correlation of population, physicians and hospital beds at this time. This will undoubtedly surprise many of you, but there are fewer than 20,000 of Maine's 990,000 population today living more than 20 air miles (not road miles) from an approved hospital; and there are fewer than 50,000 of Maine's total population living more than 20 air miles from less than 3 practicing physicians. About one-fifth of Maine's practicing physicians are doctors of osteopathy. I have no doubt that further analysis of our questionnaires will show that considerable numbers of all practicing physicians in the small towns and isolated communities of Maine are in the older age groups.

What greater effect will a medical school in Maine have than medical schools elsewhere in New England upon the maintenance and strengthening of this pattern of distribution, unless efforts are also made to think of highways to hospitals and to regional medical centers? What an opportunity this would make possible for a truly modern medical school to serve the practicing profession and people of the State, while training new generations to serve and to settle in areas they know will be served by the best in modern medicine.

In summary, it seems to me the challenges facing this State are great, and in many ways unique. I believe the timing for an accreditable medical school rests in the hands of those who accept these challenges, but will put first things first. I sincerely hope that our further studies and final report will prove helpful to deliberations which I am confident will result in wise decisions for Maine.

Attention All Farmers and Rural Businessmen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DELBERT L. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, this appeal by the NFO to the President is worth reading:

[From the Bowling Green (Ohio) Daily Sentinel-Tribune, Apr. 16, 1966]

ATTENTION ALL FARMERS AND RURAL BUSINESSMEN

Recent statements made by the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President, and steps taken by the Secretary of Commerce concerning the exports of hides and by the Secretary of Defense in ordering restrictions on the buying of certain food items for the Armed Forces, point to the development of a Government policy to use governmental pressure to keep farm prices low.

Statements made by other high Government officials, including the President himself, indicate a growing acceptance for such a policy.

The Council of Economic Advisers to the President has for some time seemed unaware of the need for realistic and fair farm prices. Everyone recognizes that runaway inflation would be detrimental to the entire Nation. But as long as the rest of the economy continues to expand and the prices of all other commodities continue to rise in a growing prosperity, it is unfair for public opinion to be swayed against farmers in an effort to keep farm prices low.

Even though the prices paid to farmers for some farm commodities have risen in recent months, farm income still lags behind the rest of the economy. It is unfair when the first rise in farm prices in a long time brings forth statements blaming farm price levels as the cause of the high cost of living.

Realistic and fair farm prices are of vital importance to the welfare and future of the farmers and of the rural businessmen. We must not let public opinion be swayed against farmers and rural America without letting our voices be heard. This all points out that farmers can depend only upon themselves and that they must unite and bargain collectively under the NFO in order to get and maintain realistic and fair farm prices.

But, at the same time, we must be certain that the public is correctly informed of the necessity of realistic and fair farm prices. Food is still the best buy in America. One hour's wages will buy more food than ever before in the history of our country. The per capita income of farmers last year was only 53 percent of the per capita income of the nonfarm population.

The statements of leaders are not enough in this case. Individual letters to the President explaining the problems of rural America and the necessity of realistic and fair farm prices should be written immediately. No one else can speak for you on this matter. You must speak for yourself. Let your voice be heard. If your voice is heard loud enough then governmental attitude will be changed. Let it be known that farmers and rural America are still alive and can be heard. Write President Lyndon B. Johnson, the White House, Washington, D.C.

WOOD COUNTY NFO.

German Steel Plant for Red China

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I was greatly concerned by the recent action of the German Government in officially guaranteeing the financing of steel facilities for Communist China—this, despite the fact that 250,000 Americans are standing guard to protect West Germany.

I am greatly concerned, too, that our own Government has made no official protest, despite the fact that a major part of the war materials killing Americans in Vietnam are being supplied by Red China.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD and article entitled "Huge German Steel Plant for Red China," by Holmes Alexander, as published in the Lynchburg, Va., News.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HUGE GERMAN STEEL PLANT FOR RED CHINA

(By Holmes Alexander)

WASHINGTON.—Dr. W. A. Menne, a West German industrialist and politician, is a heavy-set, bespectacled, gruff and arbitrary personality who, 20-some years ago, might well have served as a cartoonist's model for a Herrenvolk arms manufacturer—a merchant of death.

He arrived recently in Washington in somewhat that capacity, despite the fact that a high-frequency word in his conversation was "peace." Dr. Menne was here to tell the State and Commerce Departments, and later the press, why his country was the leader in a European consortium to build a $150 million steel enterprise in Red China.

Right away he began to explain that the steel products which the rolling mills would produce were "peaceful" goods, that they would not increase China's steel capacity at all, that it was the consortium's desire for the Chinese Communists to have a "higher living standard" and that if German merchants and government hadn't done this, "somebody else would have."

In order to keep the "peace" theme rolling, and to dub in some humanitarian and loyalist overtones, Dr. Menne declared that the German Federal Republic had just opened a world-wide "peace offensive"—the first that his country had ever undertaken. West Germany, he said, was sending ambulances and medical supplies to South Vietnam. Naturally, he declared, if the United States were in a "formal war" in southeast Asia his country "would do as much as you are doing for us."

What we're doing, and have done for many years, to protect West Germany from Communist aggression is to station five American divisions there. During that period, we've also been fighting communism both in Korea and Vietnam, to say nothing of running the Berlin blockade and patrolling the Formosa Strait.

Under the circumstances it didn't make very good listening to hear this trader with Red China and member of the Bonn parliament explain how harmless the steel products of the European-financed rolling mills were going to be in China. The sheet metal they make, you see, he said, are 10-millimeter gage and really intended to be processed into food cans and automobile fenders. They might make Red Chinese Army jeeps and maybe soldier helmets, but they'd never be any good for armor or ships. When somebody asked him about bombs, he dismissed the question: "I'm not a bombmaker."

The picture-reels of history rolled backward as Dr. Menne talked on. The great Krupp factories that armored the Kaiser and Der Fuehrer seemed to dance in the lenses of his black-rimmed spectacles. The rancid small of commercial greed began to permeate the air in the smoke-filled room where he spoke. Hypocrisy, which has an odor of its own, was also there. And one reporter was very sorry that there wasn't a cartoonist to do a sketch of this German steelmonger.

German capital makes up 50 percent of the consortium's investment, but there is French, British, Italian, and Swiss money in it too. Thus two of the five participating nations, Germany and Italy, are former enemies of World War II whom we quickly forgave and rehabilitated. Two others, Britain and France, are former allies in that war whom we saved from Hitler and restored to a place in the sun. Four out of the five partners of the steel deal are also our partners in NATO.

"They did not express happiness," said Dr. Menne with heavy Teutonic humor when asked how American officials felt about this steel-for-communism enterprise.

It's a good guess that the American people wouldn't "express happiness" either, not with these European traders over whom we have no control, much less with our own government's passivity in this matter.

What's a foreign policy for if it can't prevent allies from supplying steel to our enemies?

De Thomasis Named National Finance Director of Young Democratic Clubs of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 22, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the two-party system is essential to our form of government, and I am always glad to see our young citizens become involved in this most important profession.

I am proud, therefore, to have permission today to include in the Record the followin article from the Long Island Press announcing the appointment of Mr. Louis de Thomasis as national director of finance for the Young Democratic Club of America. Although only 25, Mr. de Thomasis has already shown the energy and dedication necessary for success in our progression, and I hope his achievement in being named to this national office will inspire more young men and women in our Long Island area to become active participants in their Government.

The article follows:

DE THOMASIS NAMED FINANCE DIRECTOR

Louis de Thomasis of Westbury has been named to the newly created post of national finance director for the Young Democratic Clubs of America.

De Thomasis, 25-year-old president of Metro-Graphics Inc., Washington, D.C., and an executive of Flatlands Inc., Westbury, will be in charge of formulating and directing a continuing national finance program for the YDCA, which has 5,000 local clubs.

He will coordinate fund-raising projects at the national level and serve as liaison with the State Young Democratic organizations. His brother, Ludwig of Old Bethpage, will assist him on Long Island and another brother, Sylvester, will coordinate in Washington.

De Thomasis is a graduate of La Salle Military Academy, Oakdale, and the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service.

Does College Financial Aid Discriminate Against Women?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, one of the distinguished experts on financial aid to students in higher education is Josephine L. Ferguson of Valparaiso, Ind.

Mr. Ferguson, who is financial aid director for Valparaiso University, at the time when my bill for higher education assistance, S. 2492, was before the Education Subcommittee in the 88th Congress, gave excellent witness to the need for Federal aid, drawing on her experiences. She is widely known in educational circles, and is presently on leave from Valparaiso to serve by appointment of the Governor of Indiana as executive secretary of the State scholarship commission.

Recently, Mrs. Ferguson was one of the speakers at the convention of the American Personnel and Guidance Association, held in Washington. Her address discussed "Financial Aid Practices Discriminating Against Women in Higher Education."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the address by Mrs. Ferguson printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FINANCIAL AID PRACTICES DISCRIMINATING AGAINST WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION

(By Josephine L. Ferguson)

There really is no discrimination against women in financial aid and if there is, is it really very important? As I've turned this question over and over in my thinking during the last several years, I've occasionally encountered a likely discussant who is willing to express a point of view. I always meet the type of reaction I've just mentioned. It is exactly this type of lethargy in the minds of the American public which permits the subtle type of discrimination which does exist to continue year after year. I am confident that women are discriminated against in the distribution of financial aids, and I submit that this discrimination is bad not only for the individual members of our society, but for the country as a whole.

Before one can reasonably discuss financial aid and women, one has to make certain basic assumptions. If we can't start from the premise that women should be educated, agreement on any deterrent to their education is unimportant. And if we can't agree that the reasons for educating women are complex and varied, perhaps aiding them is less important. And if we don't recognize a continuing need to define the ideal college education for women then it is unimportant to explore this discussion further.

One of the authors of Womanpower has said, "Almost every utterance on the education of women is likely to express a judgment—at least by implication on the degree to which women resemble or differ from men in general intelligence, abilities, and aptitudes, * * * It should not be surprising, therefore, that there has been a continuing debate over whether higher education should serve primarily the needs and interests of the women as homemakers, as workers, or as citizens."[1] Another question that confronts us immediately, is whether there are differing goals of education for the two sexes. Shall the primary emphasis of college education for women be to prepare them for the responsibilities in which they essentially differ from, or resemble men? Several writers on this subject seem to feel that men and women go to college for much the same basic reasons; because of compelling intellectual interests, because of their desire to train for a productive adult life, because of their interest in attaining certain social status, because of their interest in training in a profession, or a basic career, or even because they are interested in increased earning power.

College education for women began in the United States in 1837 when Oberlin College admitted four young women. Vassar, the first women's college, was founded 28 years later. By the close of the 19th century, women comprised one-third of our Nation's college and university students. Again, our author from Womenpower said, "The early arguments in opposition took for granted the innate inferiority of the female sex and represented college education for women as a device for undermining the superior status of the male. It was contended that opening men's colleges to women would 'feminize' the institutions, introduce new courses to meet women's needs and men would be discouraged from attending existing course likely to attract women. Some believed that the admission of women would encourage immorality, promote early marriages, weaken the family by leading the women to question the superior status of the husband."[2] In 1900, when there were 27,000 students enrolled in colleges throughout the country, 5,200 of these or 19 percent were women. This was less than 1 percent of all the Nation's women, age 22. By 1920, when there were 48,000 college students, 16,000 of them or 34 percent were women and by 1955, after several wars had caused the male population in colleges to fluctuate up and down, 36 percent of the students enrolled in college were women. The percentage continues to climb.

During the last several sessions of Congress, considerable testimony has been offered to support the proposition that the absence of financial support has discouraged qualified young people from post-secondary education. It was admitted that even though it is extremely difficult to separate matters of financial need from motivation, no one denies that the lack of financial support was an important contributing factor. Figures offered in the "American High School Student," issued by the University of Pittsburgh,

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Footnotes at end of speech.

in 1964, when speaking of the percentages of high school graduates who failed to enter college, states that of students in the top 10 percent of aptitude level coming from homes of less than a $3,000 income, 10 percent of the boys and 33 percent of the girls failed to go on to college. In the top 25 percent in aptitude level, and in the same low income group, 18 percent of the boys and 37 percent of the girls failed to go beyond high school.[3] So, among the so-called disadvantaged students of the country, it would appear that the women students are more disadvantaged.

Discriminatory practices working against the young women of our country, take many shapes and disguises. Some are direct, some are subtle.

In this paper I will speak of financial aid, or the lack of it, in its broadest sense, not only in terms of an award of dollars given or loaned to a student but also as any potential sources of encouragement and support that was denied a girl through refusal of an award as well as through the permission of conditions which prevented the girl's aspirations. Many of the direct and indirect prohibitions of attitude and fact which restrain young women are interrelated and not operating singly.

First, the attitudes of the general public permit male students to be more favored in the distribution of financial aid awards. Second, the attitude of parents of young women tend to deemphasize the importance of financial planning for the daughter's education and limit her freedom to take advantage of opportunities which would otherwise be hers. Third, colleges more direct in their discriminatory practices—often have planned programs of quotas of financial assistance for women. Fourth, a number of the college scholarship sponsors, through their emphasis on technical training and their requirement that students be committed to their industries after graduation, withhold the financial opporunities from the women.

But let's turn to the public as a whole. Common attitudes are (1) that the women's essential role as a wife and mother does not require an education, (2) women's most common employment requires only a technical training, (3) education is wasted if not sellable directly in the job market, (4) it is unfeminine to be too smart, too intellectual, (5) women do not have the intellectual ability for college, (6) women shouldn't borrow, it is all right for men, but women stuck with a reverse dowry start marriage with a serious handicap, (6) it's less important for women to postpone marriage until after they have completed their education.

Edith Green, speaking in New York at the college scholarship service meeting last fall, spoke out against such public attitudes when she said, "And it seems to me that the realities of life, the realities at least of modern life in the sixties have not penetrated some stereotyped attitudes which perversely cling to the idea that women are in less need of education and job training than men, and this kind of thinking, it seems to me, ignores the fact that one-third of the labor force is composed of women; that three out of five of these women workers are married; that nearly 3 million mothers with children under 6 are in the labor force; that 8 out of 10 girls will have jobs sometime during their lives, and ignores, too, the serious manpower shortages in the skilled and professional services to which women, nonwhite and white, could make an immense contribution * * * that 69 percent of the top 25 percent of girls graduating from high schools do not go on to college."[4] She says further, "Is education to be the mere training of the shoemaker and the tanners and nuclear physicists, or is it to be for the formation of the complete individual, his curiosity stimulated, his ability fully developed, and his potential made clearer and more available to him?"[5]

But how do the parents deny essential financial support to the daughter of the family? Often it is through attitudes which prevail in the home from early childhood as well as through tangible denial. Typical among them are that a son's education is more essential and that no support will be available for the daughter. It is typical for a father, particularly a laboring father, to want something a little better for his son than he has had out of his own life—but the same father often feels that the level of education which he attained is good enough for his daughter. Then there is a type of pressure that builds up simply because the family is less willing to let a girl live away from home. Another manifestation of this attitude is found in the many families who are willing to let a son attend the State university while the daughter must enroll in a sheltered private tightly controlled or church campus or even stay home and attend the local community college. The there is the pressure for the daughter to directly or indirectly help maintain and support the home. This stems from the idea that the daughter, particularly an older daughter of the family, has to carry on the mother image and assist in the sheltering and rearing of the younger children.

Some families reluctantly permit a daughter to begin college, making her ever aware of the tremendous strain she is placing on the family budget by doing so, taking advantage of her somewhat more sympathetic appreciation of the financial strains in the home. This same family may consider higher education for the son to be the birthright, and even expect that same daughter, once she has dropped out, to contribute toward the education of the son. An interesting statement in the "American Women," says: "Girls" who drop out of school are likely to do so because they must assume responsibilities beyond their years either in the homes from which they come or in the homes of their own. Lack of parental stimulation often conditions grade school youngsters from low-income families to settle for less education than their abilities warrant even before they reach high school. Daughters of families that are well able to pay for higher education too often see no reason for going as far as they could."[6]

I have said that some of the practices exerted by colleges in their discriminations, are the most direct and most damaging. Before you reject my attitude as being one too cynical, I would remind you that I come from a background of 15 years of direction of a financial aid program at a private college and am very well acquainted with the practices particularly among coeducational midwestern colleges of the liberal arts tradition.

I have experienced the handing down of rulings from a board of directors setting quotas on the number of scholarships for women, directives to deemphasize awards in fields most often entered by women. I have tried to accept the reasoning of those who restrict the average award to women by hundreds of dollars less than that going to comparably qualified male students. It seems to me that the dominant reasoning of the colleges with such practices, is as follows:

The liberal arts college of our country, that college was normally having the largest scholarship budget, is the same college that is fearful of having a disproportionate balance of women in its enrollment. This college often offering little in the way of technical training and programs which attract male students in large numbers, and appearing strongly to the family looking for a sheltered environment for their daughter, has an ever present struggle to keep a satisfactory percentage of men among its enrollment. It's most natural for this institution to direct its funds, which are sometimes limited, toward the recruitment of the strong male candidates.

This uneven treatment may even extend to scholarship renewal policies. In such a case the women student once enrolled is subjected to more stringent qualifications for renewal of the award she was given at the time of enrollment. Secondly, there is the attitude that the man becoming the head of the household also becomes the more generous alumni. Colleges feel that it is the man of the family who influences the direction of any contributions which the family may make toward the support of an alma mater. Third, there is the rationalization that a man does not interrupt his professional aspirations with family, rearing responsibilities and therefore can more quickly distinguish himself professionally and bring a measure of fame to a college.

If the college is judged by its alums, the more quickly and more surely that alum can make an impact on society, the better. While I am on the subject of colleges discriminatory practices toward women, I should point out that there are certainly many exceptions to this practice. A more notable one is that of colleges whose principal educational goal is training in a field which appeals more strongly to women. Ball State University, for instance, in Indiana, being primarily a teacher-training institution, awards 70 percent of its scholarships to women and only 30 percent to men and has an average award for women equal to that given its men. It has about an equal enrollment split on campus—50 percent men and 50 percent women and about 65 percent of its students are in teacher training. The same approximate figures are true at Indiana State University—predominately a teacher-training institution. Like figures are available at programs for nurses' training, and the like.

By directing its financial aid resources toward technical and scientific fields a college may, without specifically stating so discriminate against women, since it appears that the offer of scholarship assistance alone will not attract a woman into a field which has little interest to her. An editor of "Women Power" says: "Financial assistance appears to be more influential with girls where the fields in which they would have a major in order to secure scholarship aid, are those in which college women normally concentrate, that is, the liberal arts, the fine arts and education."[7]

One of the most complete and enlightening pictures of the domination which the male student has over the financial resources of the college is found in "Financial Aid to College Student," 1963–64, a technical report completed by the Educational Testing Service and edited by Elizabeth W. Haven and Robert E. Smith. This study shows that in the 1963–64 school year, men received 48,456 scholarship awards compared to 38,612 given to women. Men were the recipients of almost $26 million in these awards as compared to $14 million going to women. And the mean award given a male student was $532 as opposed to $370 for the women. The editors of this survey say, "When awards for men and women are compared, men averaged $157 more than women in single scholarship awards and $180 more in packaged scholarship awards. Men received more of the larger awards; and women more of the smaller awards. The variance measured by the interquartile range shows that the middle 50 percent of the men's awards ranged from $239 to $847 and the middle 50 percent of the women's awards ranged from $193 to $648.

Packaged awards for individuals were substantially higher than single awards and, except for loan aid, higher for men than for women. For men 47 percent of their packaged awards were $1,000 or more compared with only 30 percent of those of women. When awards were classified according to the

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Footnotes at end of speech.

size of award, higher percentages of awards to women than of awards to men were packaged, except for two categories; 'less than $200' and $2,600 and over. In the former category, the percents were the same; in the latter, 72 percent of men's awards of $2,600 and over were packaged compared with 39 percent of the women's awards."[8]

The survey goes on to show that when you categorize the practices of the colleges of the country according geographic region, type of control, size of institution, and other factors, the awards going to men ocntinue to exceed the awards going to women. For instance, in the North Atlantic region, single awards to men averaged $634 while single awards to women averaged $540. Packaged awards to men averaged $1,358 while packaged awards to women averaged $1,010. Single awards going to men in institutions of public or State control averaged $369 while to women they averaged $300. When packaged for the same type of institution, men received $704 and women $623. And so goes the entire study.

Before departing too far from this discussion of statistics and comparative figures, it should be pointed out that the Federal aid program and all of the State aid programs with which I am acquainted, definitely prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex. Statistics supplied by the U.S. Office of Education and by State programs seem to bear evidence that discrimination, in fact, is absent from these programs. In preparing summary statistics just a few days ago for our new scholarship program in Indiana, we were startled to discover that out of the first 1,465 awards recommended to our Commission, there were 733 men and 732 women.

National Defense Education Loan statistics will show that women have actually benefited more than have men. But then it does seem that women are always permitted to borrow more and this again seems to me to be another type of discrimination.

What, if anything, can be done to reverse this discriminatory trend and to remove the greater financial barrier which faces the young women of our country? Undoubtedly, a real awareness of the problem is a first and most important step in this direction. I was, of course, much pleased to hear Congresswoman Green describe her plans to investigate this problem. Again, referring to her speech before the College Scholarship Service last fall, she said, "Now what about the admissions practices in coeducational institutions? My subcommittee has just started a study on this. We are sending out questionnaires at the moment to selected lists of colleges and universities.

"Are higher academic standards required for young women and young men in gaining admission? Is there a policy of arbitrarily accepting more men than women; do some colleges set an arbitrary ratio; are loans and scholarships equally available to a young man or a young woman if the academic abilities are the same?"[9] A second and very important attack on this problem can be played by the counselors of the Nation. The high school counselor is in a tremendously important position to influence a young woman to seek out and compete for such financial assistance as may be available. Here again, the role of the counselors to inform the young woman of financial opportunities is so interlaced with his function to motivate and encourage the young woman that it is difficult at times to define where the one function leaves off and the other starts.

Mrs. Lois Rice in her article, "Needed: Unique Patterns for Educating Women" says, "At the same time it is extremely difficult to separate finance from motivation, since modest family financial circumstances can either encourage the student to go to college or stifle intellectual drives. Further, lack of money is often used as a socially acceptable excuse for not continuing one's education and sometimes veils the student's own poor motivation, or the parents' lack of conviction that educating their daughter is important. It is no easy task then and even a doubtful undertaking for the high school counselor or teacher, or college dean or admissions officer, to attempt to convince a young woman that she should postpone fulfillment of her marital drives, or to attempt to put marriage into meaningful perspectives with the entire life cycle."[10]

Edith Green says: "And then, I wonder how many times the girls in high school or college have been counseled right out of a profession of their choice because it has been assumed that there were no job opportunities or at least time-tested ones in that particular area, and, as a result, we have, it seems to me, a vicious cycle; I know, in my own experience, of Negro friends who were advised, in their high school and college days, not to take particular courses because there would be no jobs available to them upon graduation, and it seems to me that, today, we are doing the same thing as far as women are concerned, and we are still doing it as far as minority groups are concerned, and then we go on and we say that, few, if any women, are appointed because the women are not available, they aren't trained to fill such positions."[11]

Before I conclude, I would just like to point out that for lack of time and effort, I have been unable to investigate and discuss many of the problems related to this discussion, and equally important. It would be my hope that this paper would not only encourage some meaningful research into the direct and indirect and the obvious as well as the subtle discriminatory practices against women in financial aid, but that we might also be able to look into the influence which this withheld financial support has on the problem of dropouts among female students, the problem of women going into too few professional fields, the failure to attend graduate school in increased numbers and other important areas.

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[1] National Manpower Council, Womanpower, Columbia University Press, 1957, p. 191.

[2] Ibid., pp. 193, 195, 202.

[3] Project Talent, "American High School Student," vol. 6, University of Pittsburgh, 1964.

[4] Green, Edith, "Federal Thinking on Access to Higher Education," address to CSS annual meeting, Oct. 26, 1965.

[5] Ibid.

[6] President Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women, "American Women," 1963,

[7] Ibid., p. 209.

[8] Haven, Elizabeth W., and Smith, Robert E., "Financial Aid to College Students," 1963–64, March 1965.

[9] Green, op. cit., p. 64.

[10] Irish (Rice), Lois, "Needed, Unique Patterns for Educating Women," College Board Review.

[11] Green, op. cit., p. 63.

One Man, One Vote

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment on legislative apportionment, I should like to call to the attention of our colleagues an editorial which appeared in the March 3 issue of the Detroit Free Press. The editorial follows:

"Dirksenmander"

To support his amendment that would permit States to apportion their lower houses on some basis other than one man, one vote, Senator Everett Dirksen writes that committees have been formed in each of the 50 States.

There are nine members on the Michigan committee—one from the Detroit area (Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties) which has nearly half the State's population, and eight from the rest of the State.

The organization, Dirksen says, is "the most widely representative citizens committee in the Nation's history." Well apportioned, too.

U.S. Friends Assist China Economic War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a column written by Eliot Janeway, entitled "U.S. Friends Assist China Economic War."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Mar. 28, 1966]

U.S. Friends Assist China Economic War

(By Eliot Janeway)

New York, March 27.—The German-led project to endow China with a modern steel industry has absolutely no military significance for the present confrontation between Washington and Peking in Vietnam. China's steel plan is part of a different war. While our European friends remain insistently neutral in our war for the jungles of Vietnam, they have lined up on China's side against us in the war for the markets of Asia.

The terms of trade explain the military irrelevance to Vietnam of the Bonn-Peking steel project. Long leadtimes are involved in activating modern industrial complexes—even on domestic jobs. But, in the case of the China steel project, the equipment must be sent halfway around the world; its engineering intricacies and sensitivities must be made to work on a primitive industrial frontier; and the machinery and the know-how are to come not just from Germany but from all over Europe.

In Europe, inflation is more than the invitation to debate that it is in America. There, it is a costly reality, and becoming more so every day. Inflation takes its toll on efficiency in a variety of ways. One of them is lengthened delivery schedules. Another is higher prices.

The overworked condition of European industry fortifies the judgment that the new mill project hasn't a chance of coming on stream in time to affect the present struggle in Vietnam. But while China can't hedge herself against losses of time, the terms of the deal insure her against losses of mere money. For the mill is to be built for her on her credit, which means that by the time the bills fall due she'll have plenty of chance to hedge herself. Given inflation, as in Europe today, it is more profitable to owe than to be owed. China has put herself on the profitable side of the inflationary divide between creditors and debtors.

BOTH ENDS AGAINST MIDDLE

Moreover, China's power politicians are shrewd enough practitioners of the financial art to be playing both ends against the middle. They are buying on time from countries overrun by inflation and, therefore, vulnerable to depreciation of the currency. And Europe's credit terms give China an opportunity to conserve her own cash, which she is putting into gold on the calculation that depreciation for Europe's paper currencies will mean appreciation for gold.

Such calculations are part and parcel of the economic war which the Reds of every factional persuasion are waging against the West. This war was going on before Vietnam flared up into the issue of issues for America. It will go on after Vietnam has been settled one way or another. Meanwhile China, despite her pitifully underdeveloped condition and her scanty resources, is demonstrating her determination to play her hand on the world economic front as well as in Vietnam.

The steel-building coup she has just pulled off in Europe leaves no doubt that her investment in global economic power politics is paying off. For the steel deal represents a breakthrough for China in her bid to emerge as a factor in the world economy (which, she is not now).

MEANS CHANGE IN BALANCE

If in the short run militarily, the German-led China steel consortium means nothing for Vietnam, in the long run politically and economically its meaning for the changing balance of power in the world is omnious. For it formalizes our isolation from countries officially designated as our allies, which enjoy our nominal protection and our very real economic and financial favoritism.

Not only have our efforts to wheel and deal troops from our allies met with rebuff; but this act of recognition on their part of China's future as an industrial power is a dramatic and provocative vote of confidence in the line she is taking and of no confidence in the line we are taking.

As for our Government, it is reduced to public exhortation. This is all the more ineffective because Bonn did clear the project privately with the State Department. Rhetoric is no substitute for jujitsu in restraining our European friends from reaching for a piece of business, or our Russian challenges from reaching for a power grab. For America, jujistu means using our economic and financial strength to develop leverage for our foreign policy. In spite of the pressure the Vietnam crisis is putting on us to do so, we are not yet facing this problem.

Tale of Federal Economics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DELBERT L. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, the following article appeared in the Fremont News-Messenger.

Every Member should read it.

[From the Fremont (Ohio) News-Messenger, Apr. 16, 1966]

TALE OF FEDERAL ECONOMICS—GERMANS BUY 7,562 BOMBS FOR $12,736; UNCLE SAM GETS 5,570 BACK FOR $114,500

WASHINGTON.—The United States sold a German firm 7,562 bombs as junk for $12,736 2 years ago and now, in wartime, is buying back 5,570 of them for $114,500, it was learned today.

The Defense Department provided this information in response to questions about the transactions which Secretary Robert S. McNamara said Thursday indicated no shortage of bombs for the Vietnam war.

McNamara disclosed the repurchase during a press conference to answer charges by House Republican Leader GERALD R. FORD that the war has been shockingly mismanaged and hampered by a bomb shortage.

McNamara denied this, pointing to increasing tonnages of explosives being dropped against the Communists in the southeast Asian country.

Then the Defense Chief mentioned that the United States was buying back 750-pound bombs from a German firm that bought them in 1964 for fertilizer purposes. The nitrates of bombs are plant nutrients.

In response to a question about the bomb repurchase, McNamara said with a laugh, "Well, I would certainly hope we aren't paying more for them than we sold them for."

The figures provided today show that the United States sold the bombs for $1.70 each and now is paying $21 apiece to get them back.

The United States halted production of 750-pound bombs, favored for most missions in South Vietnam, in the mid-1950's after the Korean war. Only recently did orders go out for renewed production.

Due to the time required to tool up for production, fresh supplies of the 750-pounders aren't scheduled to be available before July, although the Secretary said he believed the timetable can be accelerated.

The repurchased bombs originally cost $330 each, the Pentagon said. A similar size today costs $440.

Here is what the Pentagon said in response to questions about the deal:

"In March 1963 authorization was given to dispose of some excess 750-pound general purpose bombs stored in Europe.

"In January 1964 and April 1964, 7,562 of these excess 750-pound bombs were sold to Kaus & Steinhausen Co. of Schweinge, Germany. At that time this represented about 2 percent of the U.S. supply of 750-pound bombs. It was determined that the storage space for these bombs could be better utilized and the money it cost to store and maintain them could be better spent. This was a year and a half before the B-52's began bombing in Vietnam."

The reply went on to give the prices.

McNamara told newsmen Thursday the United States presently has 331,000 tons of bombs in inventory, including 102,000 stored in this country.

He noted the heavy use of bombs in Vietnam, including "an unprecedented raid" by B-52's against the Mu Gia Pass in North Vietnam, and said that in March alone 200,000 bombs of 250-pound to 1,000-pound sizes were dropped.

Double Standard Is Applicable

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial from the Southwest Virginia Enterprise of April 12, entitled "Double Standard Is Applicable."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DOUBLE STANDARD IS APPLICABLE

Senator HARRY F. BYRD, JR., hit the nail squarely on the head in a speech before the Lions Club, of Bristol, Friday, when he criticized the free world trade with Asian Communists while the United States is fighting to contain Reds for the protection of the free world. The junior Virginia Senator not only was duly concerned over the British, but of the Western Europe nations, with West Germany taking the lead in contracting to furnish the Red Chinese with supplies for a steel plant.

There is an obvious need for many more to take as strong a stand as Senator BYRD and not merely think, but act to halt this dollar-greedy race by those who are supposedly our friends.

BYRD said that he voted recently to curtail all forms of foreign aid to any country that sends supplies to North Vietnam. If such an idea was supported—put into action by the support of the vast majority of the legislators, and likewise by the President, the war in Vietnam would come to an end much sooner.

After all, thousands of America's finest young men are sacrificing, being wounded, and many dying in the jungles of that Asian land for the cause of a free world.

We are far into the night and there is no excuse that will meet with the approval of most Americans for not taking every step, regardless of how drastic to choke the supply lines to our enemies—and the enemies of free peoples in every part of the globe.

Pittsburgh's Three Rivers Arts Festival Gets World Attention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is a great satisfaction to see the growth of interest in the arts that is so evident through the Nation. It is a particular satisfaction to see this interest flourish in my own city of Pittsburgh.

For generations, the city of Pittsburgh has been a symbol throughout the world of American business and industrial leadership and success. It has represented our matchless material resources, our energy, and our productivity.

And now Pittsburgh is becoming a new kind of symbol. In both the free and Communist worlds Pittsburgh is coming to represent the artistic vitality and success of America.

The U.S. Information Agency publishes the magazine Amerika in Russian and Polish and distributes it behind the Iron Curtain. Pittsburgh's annual Three Rivers Arts Festival has been chosen as an example of the enthusiasm for art among Americans of all walks of life. In a spectacular color picture story entitled "Art in the Golden Triangle"—with photographs by Ben Spiegel—the USIA magazine Amerika tells of crowds strolling between decorative, open-air pavilions to enjoy the nearly 1,000 paintings on exhibit at the annual Three Rivers Arts Festival. Held in the Golden Triangle, a plaza in downtown Pittsburgh, Pa., the celebration lends a holiday air to an area that was once a congested industrial center. Now it is a showplace of urban renewal where shining new buildings tower above green parks.

For 10 days in June these parks are the setting for dance, drama, and art shows, and music echoes between the office buildings. All events are free to the public. Financing is provided by individuals, foundations, business corporations, and city government to back up the hard work of 1,500 volunteers. The grand scale of the festival typifies the lively interest Pittsburgh residents take in their city—its looks and its life.

At the festival professionals and amateurs alike test their talent before the public. Artists, photographers, dancers, and musicians living within 110 miles of Pittsburgh are eligible to participate. Students from nearby schools cap their academic year by participating in a wide variety of scheduled events. A jazz trio takes the stage one night and a symphonic orchestra the next. Modern dance rhythms contrast with the cadences of classical dramas. But the top attractions are the paintings, sculptures, and photographs selected by a jury as representative of the best work produced that year in the Pittsburgh area.

That is the story that the USIA tells with dramatic color photographs—themselves works of art—in the magazine Amerika.

In addition, the U.S. Travel Service, with offices throughout the world, is distributing a booklet describing the Three Rivers Arts Festival and using it to illustrate American interest in the arts.

Because Americans, as well as citizens of other countries, will find Pittsburgh a fascinating place to visit, I insert the text of the U.S. Travel Service booklet at this point in my remarks.

THREE RIVERS ARTS FESTIVAL, MAY 27–JUNE 5, 1966, PITTSBURGH, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet to form the Ohio, a triangle of land holds a city which has long been called the Gateway to the West. The Gateway: rich in architecture, rich in history, rich in sun and hills and now, after two centuries of industry and high finance, rich in the arts. That's where, every spring, Pittsburgh creates a "happening" called the Three Rivers Arts Festival. The first festival happened in 1960. Sponsored by Carnegie Institute, home of the world-famous Carnegie international art exhibit, it was a community project that was different and exciting. And it was free.

The festival has happened every year since. During its 10-day run, more than 125,000 visitors purchase thousands of dollars worth of art and enjoy an impressive variety of performing arts.

About 1,500 volunteers handle the incredible job of planning, promoting, and staging the festival. All winter long beneath the snowcapped roofs of the community, the spirit of the Three Rivers Arts Festival grows in its spring crescendo.

The Three Rivers Arts Festival draws entries from all interested artists in a 110-mile radius of Pittsburgh—an area that takes in corners of three States. Artists and craftsmen of every kind—painters, sculptors, pottery makers, rug weavers, photographers—bring in entries by the thousands.

Amateurs and professionals compete on an equal basis, and the works are selected by jurors who themselves have achieved national distinction in the art world.

Finally, the selected works are hung or displayed with exquisite care. Framed and matted works are hung outdoors in specially designed, weatherproof pavilions. Crafts, photographic prints, and special exhibits are shown indoors.

And the surroundings provided by the gleaming Gateway Center buildings—walls of aluminum, steel and glass, marble floors, fountains, terrazzo stairways, winding walks and pedestrian bridges—are an inspired setting for the festival both day and night.

From Punch and Judy to Don Juan in Hell, from jazz and folk songs to Berlioz and Bach, from modern dance in leotards to the Slavic costumes of the Tamburitzans, day and night, in sunshine and spotlight, the performances go on. Band concerts. Choral renditions. Woodwinds. (And the wind on the rivers.)

There are demonstrations in crafts. Exhibitions of batik. Origami. Glass blowing. You don't take anything home from the performances—except the memory of laughter, a heightened emotion, an art technique or new perception, or perhaps just the lingering sound of a melody. But some of the impressions of the festival may last all summer.

Visitors who stray from the Three Rivers Arts Festival do not have to go far (or stay away too long to find other interesting things. There is Carnegie Institute itself, with its fine permanent collections of art. Across the street from the museum is the University of Pittsburgh with 17 nationality rooms, each decorated authentically in the style of a foreign culture. The civic arena, with its vast revolving dome, may one evening shelter an ice show, and the next open its doors and roof to light opera.

Somewhat farther afield, but still within easy reach of the city, are such historic and scenic spots as: Forts of the American Revolution—Necessity, Ligonier, Duquesne; Old Economy, a German Harmonite communal settlement; Fallingwater, one of the architectural masterpieces of Frank Lloyd Wright; Presque Isle, with sandy beaches on one of the Great Lakes. And everywhere, a countryside that reveals in its foliage—magnolia and northern pine—a unique blending of southland with temperate zone.

Tourist groups may arrange a free, conducted tour of the festival grounds with a qualified member of the Three Rivers Arts Festival committee. The Pittsburgh Port Authority has package bus tours of the city and its environs.

Of special interest to foreign visitors is the hospitality of the Pittsburgh Council for International Visitors. PCIV, at your request, will arrange a visit to a Pittsburgh home, where you may observe and discuss with congenial hosts aspects of U.S. life which most interest you.

Foreign visitors who are traveling on a U.S. Government-sponsored study project may arrange for extensive PCIV hospitality. Their home visit includes a meal with a family, sometimes overnight accommodations, a PCIV guided tour of Pittsburgh and seminars or conferences with specialists in their particular field.

All hospitality, tours, and conferences require advance notice to the PCIV office, 1102 Bruce Hall, 4000 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., 15213.

The Role of Political Parties in Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, a new publication has just been brought to my attention which I believe would be of special interest to my colleagues and to everyone interested in political science. It is the first publication in the "American Government Studies" series by the Institute of Government Research at the University of Arizona entitled "The Role of Political Parties in Congress: A Bibliography and Research Guide."

This very valuable research guide was authored by Prof. Charles O. Jones of the Department of Government, University of Arizona, and Dr. Randall B. Ripley, research associate with the Brookings Institution. I am confident it would be of great benefit to anyone interested in Congress and politics.

Wall Street Journal Lauds Joint Economic Committee Republicans for Stand on Spending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, when the Joint Economic Committee issued its annual report on March 17, the minority members filed their own views. One of the recommendations made in those views was that the first defense against inflation should be a reduction or deferral of Federal spending. The minority felt that a tax increase could be avoided if the administration trimmed spending with sufficient diligence and determination.

In an editorial of March 30, the Wall Street Journal discusses the prospects and problems involved in making expenditure reductions and praises the Republican members of the Joint Economic Committee for "exposing the diseased state of public policy." I think the editorial makes a contribution to understanding the need for expenditure control and the risks involved in following present policies.

With unanimous consent, I insert the editorial, entitled "The Uncuttable Growth," in the RECORD at this point:

THE UNCUTTABLE GROWTH

It is symptomatic of today's economic sickness that politicians should even be arguing whether to treat inflation with higher taxes or reduced Government spending; commonsense plainly calls for the latter.

As it is, though, the administration would almost certainly increase taxes before it cut domestic outlays. To the credit of the Republicans in Congress, and especially those on the Joint Economic Committee, they are challenging that ill-considered approach.

The minority Members warn that present economic policy is bringing inflation in 1966 and risks recession in 1967. The aim of policy should be a Federal budget surplus in fiscal 1967, instead of the projected $1.8 billion deficit—a smaller batch of red ink, it should be emphasized, than is likely to emerge in the event.

"If the administration is unwilling to reduce spending," the GOP committee report says, "an increase in taxes will be necessary, which would cause economic damage itself. Increasing taxes is a less desirable way to moderate the boom than by deferring expenditures."

To which we would add that it is not only less desirable but also not sure to be effective in countering inflation. As we have had occasion to remark previously, raising taxes may merely mean the Government will spend more; in that case the budget deficit is not necessarily wiped out, nor is total demand necessarily reduced. Conversely, Federal spending cutbacks are bound to lessen the inflationary pressures of demand.

So what is thought to be so terrible about taking the sensible course?

In the first place, it's a question of attitude. This administration is carrying the political handout obsession to truly impressive lengths. A dazzling assortment of domestic programs has been inaugurated or proposed, and for most of them the initial cost is practically nothing compared with what will come.

According to one estimate, outlays for so-called Great Society programs—in health, education, welfare, manpower training, area and regional development, and the rest—will be five times bigger in fiscal 1970 than they were in 1965. Although Vietnam has deterred the Federal officials from asking for as much domestic money in the new budget as they would have liked, they evidently suffer from an almost congenital incapacity for actual retrenchment.

And, sure enough, there is a school of thought, if that is the word, which contends that any serious curtailment of Federal expenditures is politically impossible. Once you start something like the antipoverty campaign, it's suggested, so many politicians and administrators (if not the poor themselves) get involved that the whole thing quickly becomes an enormous uncuttable octopus.

We would certainly not deny the political pressures, but it is a pretty frightening day for this country if it is really true that literally nothing can be done about the Federal Government's extreme bout of obesity, and we don't believe it is true. It would mean, at the very best, more and more of these incredibly mismanaged and wasteful undertakings like the poverty business and urban renewal that customarily destroys without renewing.

In addition, an endless proliferation of projects would promise continuing inflationary pressure, making what the Republicans regard as the risk of an ensuing recession all the more acute. Not to mention that a Central Government growing by such leaps must press uncomfortably close on traditional political liberties.

For all these reasons, we find the case for lowering spending instead of raising taxes an eminently sound one; it would be the healthier choice, and in more than economic ways. As for its alleged impossibility, all that is required is a modicum of political courage in Congress.

Hard-working Americans don't deserve to be slapped with a tax boost just because their Government refuses to prune its political extravagance. But whatever the upshot, the GOP is doing a public service by exposing the diseased state of official policy.

A Tribute to Mr. David Dubinsky

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement made by Mr. George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations on March 17, 1966, in tribute to Mr. David Dubinsky on his retirement as president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

AFL–CIO President George Meany issued the following statement:

"David Dubinsky has been my warm and good friend throughout nearly all my life in the trade union movement. Those are the words—warm, good, friend—that I think best describe this unusual man.

"All his life has been devoted to helping people and he has approached every opportunity with an eagerness to do good that has been contagious.

"No one, I suppose will ever completely tabulate all the good that David Dubinsky achieved in his lifetime and he would be the first to say no one should try. For it was the deed that always counted with him, not the plaudits.

"I am positive that David Dubinsky will never retire from the field he chose in his youth—the trade union movement, the brotherhood of workers dedicated to helping themselves by helping each other. David Dubinsky does not need the title of president of the ILGWU to make his impression on the trade union movement and on America. Even without it, there will be a 'D.D.' stamp on the future of American labor."

Malcontents Who Refuse To Pay Income Taxes Because of War in Vietnam Should Be Sent to Prison

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the April 14 issue of the Washington Post carried a half-page advertisement signed by some 400 people which announced their intention to refuse to pay their income taxes voluntarily. In that publicity it was contended the United States, in our opposition to Communist aggression in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, was guilty of atrocities against innocent civilians. Our actions were compared to Russia's intervention in Hungary, and other idiotic accusations were included.

By way of retaliation these morbid misfits declared they would refuse to pay their income taxes voluntarily.

This publicity, attributed to a group which includes some well-known pro-Communist, bespeaks an unpatriotic and anti-American attitude which could very well have been written or dictated from Moscow or Peking—or Hanoi.

These characters, who both boast of and abuse freedom, quite obviously prefer the Communist brand of freedom. They talk, write, and preach the Communist line. It would be interesting to know what would happen to these weaklings if they lived in Peking and dared publicize views condemning the Red Chinese policies of aggression in Vietnam. They would, of course, have their heads chopped off. Yet as Americans, smugly hiding behind constitutional guarantees, they whine and squawl like poisoned pups when our Government opposes Communist aggression anywhere in the world.

There is, however, something to be said for these nondescripts who would refuse to pay their income taxes. In that way they at least expose themselves to our penal laws which make each of them subject to fines and imprisonment for deliberate refusal to obey the laws of our land. Surely the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Justice will give them the full treatment they deserve. The Congress and the American people will undoubtedly demand that every one of these criminals—and that is what each will be who thus violates the law—will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

When that is done our Nation will be relieved, at least temporarily, of the presence of these bellyaching phonies who are obviously quite unhappy with the American brand of freedom and democracy.

A Small Business Success Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1966

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, today when we are so concerned over the difficulties of many small enterprises who must compete with huge business complexes, I feel that the story of one company in my constituency might well serve as an inspiration to men whose financial resources are modest but whose dreams, ambitions and human resources are great.

Less than 5 years ago two residents of my district, Walter Rein and Edward Gross, joined to form a new company. They named it Twinco Products, and in 1962 in a 4,000-square-foot San Fernando, Calif., factory with two sewing machines, these two men embarked in one of the most competitive businesses in the Nation: the manufacturing of ironing board covers.

In 2 years, this fledgling company, because of the high standards it set for itself, the quality of its products, an adherence to giving value that would be recognized by the consumer, and service welcomed by its distributors, its merchandising acumen, its bold marketing programs and its flair for communications, became known in its industry as the company to watch.

Expansion followed expansion. The 4,000-square-foot plant grew to 6,000 square feet, then 7,000 square feet. Other products were added to its lines and then there was an expansion to a 20,000-square-foot plant.

Brains were as important to Twinco as products, and 2 years ago, Mr. Ernest Anderson, another resident of my district, sensing the bright future of the company, left his post as one of the top executives of a large corporation to become executive vice president of the housewares manufacturer.

Soon there was another step forward. Twinco moved into its own 50,000-square-foot building, one of the most modern automated production plants in southern California.

While this company was experiencing its rapid growth, with all the heavy duties and work that this entails, its executives still had time for community activities and concern.

All of them are extremely active in civic organizations. And it is this concern for the people of San Fernando, where their success is rooted, that brings us to this moment.

For some time now there has been an unemployment problem with the women of the community, as well as the men.

To create work was a real necessity. And Twinco put its mind to it. It is my pleasure to announce that on March 25, Twinco Products received its initial contract for manufacturing trousers for the armed services—a contract that will bring approximately $500,000 to the San Fernando area.

It is the first supply contract ever issued in the city of San Fernando, a city that most desperately needed it.

Over 100 people, many of them now unemployed will be immediately added to Twinco's working force with an estimated 200 more in the next few months.

For some time I have urged businessmen in my district to compete for Defense Supply Agency contracts. These cooperative efforts have been successful. The resulting contribution to the economy of the San Fernando Valley once again demonstrates the value of the small businessman to our free enterprise society.

Planning Conference Calls for Mid-Decade Census

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the Atlanta, Ga., Region Metropolitan Planning Commission in a meeting on March 25, 1966, passed a resolution supporting a mid-decade census.

The resolution and the statement accompanying it follow:

Resolved, That this conference go on record as strongly favoring a mid-decade census of population and housing.

We realize that this matter has come up frequently in recent years and that certain bills have been introduced in the Congress to provide for a quinquennial census. The need for a population and housing census more frequently than every 10 years arises from the increasing complexity of our urban society and the many programs we are developing to help solve our problems.

The resolution was introduced by Mr. George K. Selden, Jr., of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Charlotte, N.C. It was reported unanimously approved by the commission by the executive director, Mr. Glenn E. Bennett.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the resolution is indicative of a general feeling throughout the country that a census of its people, who make us the great Nation we are, is essential every 5 years. And, Mr. Speaker, I encourage action on the legislation before us (H.R. 6183) to bring about a 5-year census at the earliest practicable time.

The Merchant Marine: Sense Out of Nonsense?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, the concern of America's business community was focused this week on the sad condition of the Nation's merchant marine. In the lead article of the outstanding business magazine Forbes the question "What is being done about the condition of our merchant marine?" was asked. The article expresses the same concern we have heard from every other element concerned with this Nation's merchant marine affairs: from labor leaders, from the press, from shipbuilders, from importers and exporters, from passenger and cargo carriers, from economists, and now, from the business community.

The question is being asked, "Where is the administration's leadership in this vital matter?" "Can Lyndon Johnson make sense out of the nonsense in this matter?" "What is this Nation's maritime policy?" Is the administration going to let our merchant marine sink into the watery depths before it takes the helm of leadership?

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include this article in the RECORD at this point for information of Members of Congress:

[From Forbes magazine, Apr. 15, 1966]

THE MERCHANT MARINE: SENSE OUT OF NONSENSE

"If this industry were a bank," said one Congressman recently, "there'd be a run on it." He spoke with some bitterness, because the case for—and against—the U.S. merchant marine is again about to be fought out on Capitol Hill. But this time, for a wonder, there is a chance of getting some real change. And regardless of the precise result, the outcome of the battle will have an effect on every American business engaged in, or dependent on, foreign trade.

Waterborne foreign commerce ran to over 400 million tons, or more than $30 billion worth in 1965; that's a good deal of business. Without ships U.S. industry simply couldn't exist in its present form. The United States consumes 50 percent of the world's raw materials. It imports almost 100 percent of its manganese, better than 80 percent of its nickel and aluminum ore. But besides raw materials, over $20 billion of 1965's $30 billion in foreign commerce was in manufactured goods such as steel products, machinery, and consumer goods. Moving those goods costs big money—perhaps $1 billion in shipping charges.

It would seem as though getting even a share of that business ought to be profitable, but the merchant marine is as eerie an industry as the Nation has. Individual companies, whether operators—like United States Lines—or shipbuilders—like Todd Shipyards Corp.—have annual revenues in the hundreds of millions of dollars, and their skilled workers sometimes earn a five-figure yearly wage. Yet the industry exists on about $380 million in handouts from the U.S. taxpayer, and business gets worse every year.

SHIPS COST MONEY

The crux of the issue at the moment is the need for more ships, but there also is the rub. Over the years, Congress—acting in its infinite wisdom and listening to the voices of some of the most powerful lobbies in Washington—has decreed that only ships built in U.S. shipyards may fly the American flag. But American shipbuilding costs are astronomically high—often twice as much as in foreign yards.

As an inevitable result, the building of new ships in the United States must be subsidized. The subsidy commonly makes up the difference between the cost of building a given ship in the United States and building it abroad. U.S. costs are so high, say critics of U.S. yards, because the yards themselves display the twin evils of high labor costs and outmoded facilities. And these conditions exist, the critics continue, because both management and labor know they can pass the cost along to the U.S. taxpayer.

Subsidies to the industry are allocated by the Maritime Subsidy Board, a part of the Maritime Administration, whose budget must be approved by Congress. The Maritime Administration's relatively small (by Government standards) budget of $300 to $350 million has not changed significantly since 1963. (The balance of Government handouts to the shipping industry takes the form of higher rates paid by the Department of Agriculture for shipping U.S. surplus farm products, half of which must by law go in U.S.-flag ships.) The obvious result, of course, is that while the merchant marine needs more and more ships, the Maritime Administration authorizes the construction of about the same inadequate number each year—only 14 in 1966, for example.

NEW DAY?

The new hope in the present situation, however, is that President Lyndon B. Johnson obviously intends to do something about the U.S. growing transportation problem—in the merchant marine as well as elsewhere in U.S. transportation. In support of that intention, an Interagency Task Force on Maritime Policy was established last June under the direction of Alan S. Boyd, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. The current struggle over the merchant marine's future is being waged around the task force's recommendations.

In its report, the task force first considered the traditional arguments for subsidizing the merchant marine: The need for ships in time of war, the necessity for maintaining the industry as a vital part of the Nation's economy, and the "prestige" of having a flag fleet.

Only the first argument had any validity, said the task force. It recommended that the size of the fleet needed for war—it didn't say war, it said "emergency"—should be determined by the Defense Department, the Office of Emergency Planning and the Office of Emergency Transportation. For present figures, it suggested 400 general cargo ships, 100 bulk carriers, and 500 tankers. The present fleet has 570 cargo ships, 40 bulk cargo ships, 250 tankers, plus 13 passenger liners, 450 U.S.-owned ships sailing under foreign flags ("flags of convenience," to avoid U.S. taxes and wage scales), and 1,400 more laid up in the so-called "mothball fleet."

Going further, the task force dismissed the "prestige" argument by recommending that subsidized U.S. passenger and combination (both passenger and cargo) ships be "phased out" at the end of either their contracts or their useful lives. Ending the subsidy on the 13 passenger ships alone would save the U.S. taxpayer $330 million by 1980.

On subsidies in general, the task force noted that $210 million was paid in 1965 to 15 U.S. ship operators to run 310 ships. Further, in 1964 these lines received $129 million for carrying Defense Department cargoes, $34 million for Agency for International Development shipments, $38 million for cargoes moved at world rates, and $4 million for moving U.S. surplus food cargoes above world rates. (Although subsidized, U.S. carriers charge higher rates than world rates for surplus food cargoes—$30 a ton for moving wheat to India, for example, compared with the world rate of $13.)

Major task force recommendations on the subsidies:

That the world—for U.S. shippers—be divided into a set of trading areas on which U.S. lines would compete for routes and cargoes. This would replace the present system of assigned lanes with no competition. An average cost-parity would be determined for each area, but subsidies would be paid to each individual operator on the basis of revenue—thus giving him an incentive for improved efficiency because he could profit from below-average costs.

Government cargoes for AID, surplus food and other (except Defense Department) items would be opened to foreign bidding.

U.S. operators would be allowed to buy ships abroad and operate them under the American flag. Bids would be obtained from both United States and foreign yards, with the contract going to the foreign yard if the bid were lower than that of the U.S. yard plus its allowable subsidy.

All these recommendations—plus others—if carried out over a period of 20 years, reasoned the task force, would reverse the decline of U.S. tonnage, double the estimated number of U.S.-flag carriers, contribute to improvement in the balance of payments, and save the U.S. taxpayer a cumulative total of $2.7 billion.

ENTER THE INTERESTS

Now these recommendations alone were certainly enough to arouse all the special interests that crowd the field. But the task force, with a bluntness that courted foolhardiness, filled its report with points to offend everybody. Sample: "The task force is strongly of the view that if labor and management cannot reach agreements which will provide industrial stability and continuity of service at reasonable cost, all Government support for an active, privately owned, U.S.-flag merchant marine should be withdrawn."

The challenges were not slow in coming. Complained John T. Gilbride, president of Todd Shipyards Corp.: "While the United States is replacing outdated ships at the rate of 11 to 13 a year, the Russians are building them at 10 times this rate. American shipowners should not be allowed to buy in foreign yards. And the Boyd report is totally inadequate in the amount of money it would allow for shipbuilding. It should be $800 million a year."

Said Donald F. Wierda, vice president for traffic of United States Lines: "What we need to do is to build more ships." But he differs sharply with Gilbride on where they should be built. "I don't care where we buy them," he said, "at home or abroad. But when it comes to throwing our routes open to competition by setting up trading zones—there, you're breaking down the whole system."

The biggest gun fired at the task force report came from the public members of the Maritime Advisory Committee. The committee was set up by President Johnson in 1964 to try to solve the problems posed by the International Longshoremen's Union, which at that time was operating its own private foreign policy by refusing to load wheat onto ships bound for Russia.

The "public" members of the committee put out a 65-page report to rebut the task force's 51-page report. They agreed that the merchant marine seemed to be going to hell in a leaky dory, but they feared that the task force's trading area suggestion would "gamble national assets" on a "radical and theoretical approach" which would provide "a splendid haven for the predatory profit-seeker," who would abandon less profitable routes for richer ones.

Finally, the public members went along with the position of U.S. shipbuilders that only vessels built in U.S. yards should be allowed to sail under the U.S. flag. The resolution of that argument is going to be the key to what happens to this Nation's merchant marine.

Says a high administration official who has the President's ear: "We need more ships, but trying to build them here would send the Maritime Administration's budget through the roof. The recommendation for buying abroad is now lying on the President's desk. If he okays it, then comes the problem of getting it through Congress. And that could lead to one of the damnedest fights you ever saw."

Does this mean that the Government's efforts to bring sense out of the nonsense of present shipping policy are doomed? Not necessarily. President Lyndon Johnson feels strongly about shipping. Moreover, he has shown a willingness to tackle special-interest lobbies in other fields, and he puts great stock in his role as a representative of the whole Nation. However the battle comes out, look for maritime policy to stay in the headlines in the months—and years—just ahead.

Idea Is Praised

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the Atlanta Journal is one of many newspapers, I have noted, which recommends the idea of a $300 million foundation to promote learning, advance science and encourage research in India.

The paper states:

> It would be helpful to India to have a foundation fostering education and we hope the President's plan can be implemented. But we hope it is set up along with—and not instead of—comprehensive plans to relieve the hunger pangs of millions of Indians facing starvation.

The Journal's comments are noteworthy and I herewith make its editorial available for publication in the RECORD:

HELP FOR INDIA

President Johnson has proposed a $300 million foundation to promote learning, advance science and encourage research in India.

He made the proposal at a White House dinner honoring Indira Gandhi, India's Prime Minister who is here on a visit.

The President suggested that a foundation similar to the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations be set up to encourage educational pursuits.

And the idea is a good one. Food for thought is a worthwhile undertaking. But India is faced with a serious food-for-the-body problem as well.

It would be helpful to India to have a foundation fostering education and we hope the President's plan can be implemented. But we hope it is set up along with—and not instead of—comprehensive plans to relieve the hunger pangs of millions of Indians facing starvation.

My Individual Freedoms Under the Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, recently the Freedom Foundation honored two of my young constituents by giving them honor certificates for essays they had written on "My Individual Freedoms Under the Constitution." I should like to call the attention of the Members of the outstanding work of these two young Americans, Larry Keefauver and Tracy Stafford, and place their essays at this point in the RECORD:

MY INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

(By Larry Keefauver)

Of all the freedoms granted to me under the Constitution, I value most the freedom of religion, for it is the most basic and vital freedom any American enjoys. But in America today, this freedom is neglected, undermined, and abused.

Let us first examine the reasons which made it necessary for this freedom to be included in our Bill of Rights. Our country was founded as a religious asylum for persecuted Pilgrims, Quakers, Catholics, and other denominations. Our forefathers had a firm belief in God. The reference to God and religious freedom is repeatedly found in our Nation's motto, initial documents, on our billboards, and in our churches, but where this freedom should be found, it is not found. In America today, this freedom is merely superficial. The true significance of this right is neither pondered in our minds nor felt in our hearts.

Apathy toward religion can only result in a society corrupted by vanity, complacency, and immorality. Religion and vice are in inverse variation. This means that when religious freedom ceases to be important, the vices of crime, political corruption, riots, immorality, and atheism increase in our Nation. Therefore, it would not be illogical to state that a possible root to our Nation's internal problems is supineness toward this precious freedom of religion. Even though this problem does exist, there are few who are willing to rectify it. But the solution is lucid and must be asserted with complete candidness. Freedom of religion becomes a reality only when it possesses the souls of men and radiates forth from their lives for all the world to witness.

Americans need to awake from their stupor and apathy and must show a concern for this vanishing right. It is imperative that we realize that to possess a freedom which is not utilized by our society is absurd and valueless. Neglecting and ignoring a guaranteed freedom is the greatest treason an American can commit.

The mere talking and writing about our freedoms are not enough. Action is needed now. Only the exercise of our freedoms under the Constitution today, can guarantee America's freedom in the future.

MY INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

(By Tracy Stafford)

Someone with a great deal in insight once said, "Freedom is not the license to do what I want to do, but the power to do what I ought to do."

Freedom is a word which is widely used, but not everyone who utters it realizes the full significance of it. Too many people consider freedom an excuse from any responsibility; yet freedom is one of the greatest responsibilities Americans possess, for within freedom lies great power. If freedom is not controlled it gives way to a lawless, brutal society. If it is too rigidly controlled a dictatorship of some type is evident. When each individual practices his freedoms, democracy is assured. When freedom is neglected, democracy is doomed. If our constitutional liberties are neglected America can only be on the road down hill.

Apathy is chocking America. As Americans we still enjoy our freedoms but we are too involved to appreciate their great value. We continue to practice our freedoms, yet we don't find time to offer a prayer of thanksgiving for them. We say we cherish our freedoms, yet we are becoming more and more reluctant to defend them.

The men who gave us our freedoms felt differently about them. They appreciated them and had a realization of their worth. They never ceased thanking God for what he had provided them. America exists today only because these men loved their freedoms and were anxious to stand up for them.

My personal freedoms mean a great deal to me. Freedom of religion, freedom of speech and press, freedom from unwarranted search, freedom of peaceful assembly, and all the other liberties granted in the Bill of Rights are unparalleled in any other country of the world.

Our forefathers had the strength to give us these freedoms. Our parents had the courage to preserve them. God forbid that we should not have the concern to pass them on to our children.

Let us give the world a glaring demonstration of what freedom means to America. Maybe someday, through the preservation of our liberties the world can live peacefully together, united by a bond of individual freedoms.

The Budget

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the need to economize in the Federal budget has been advocated here in the Congress and throughout the country.

When the budget was presented to us, we were told that many appropriate cuts had already been suggested, but upon close scrutiny, it was discovered that the reductions were made in areas in which the funds were most helpful to our people. On the other hand, the funds in the programs that should be cut were augmented or remained the same.

At this point in the RECORD, I would like to insert an editorial from the Newport Plain Talk, Newport, Tenn., which comments on the proposed budget.

[From the Newport (Tenn.) Plain Talk Apr. 4, 1966]

BUDGET REDUCTIONS

Congress is now becoming aware of the magnitude of the President's proposed budget reductions.

Despite claims to the contrary, funds have been rather heavily slashed for several popular programs which enjoy bipartisan backing in Congress. These cutbacks include $19 million from the school lunch program, $82 million from the school milk program, $20 million from funds to assist land grant colleges, and $100 million from the agriculture conservation program.

A budget war is thus developing in the present session of Congress, and it seems likely that Congress will restore or partially restore, at least some of the reductions. In view of millions spent by the State Department for such questionable operations as sending jazz bands over the world, it would seem reductions could better be made, in some cases, elsewhere.

Hawaii's Rising Cost of Living May Require Congressional Investigation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the consumer price index is clearly only one of the many ways by which America's economic health is measured. It is therefore not with imprudent anxiety but with prudent circumspection that I bring to the attention of my colleagues Hawaii's rising consumer prices.

According to recent figures released by State Statistician Robert C. Schmitt of the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Hawaii's housewives are finding it more difficult than the average mainland housewife in setting before their families a budget-balanced meal. While the consumer prices for the Nation as a whole rose 7.7 percent during the years 1960 through 1965, the consumer prices for the State of Hawaii for the same period rose 11.6 percent. Mr. Schmitt says that while this figure represents price increases in all areas of consumer spending, the greatest rise has been in food prices. For example, round steak which sold for 70 cents a pound in 1960, now sells for $1.19 a pound and rib steak which sold for 73 cents a pound now sells for $1.25 a pound.

I am beginning to believe that a congressional investigation may be needed to determine just what is really causing the rising cost of living in America, especially in my home State. If other members of the Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations of the House Committee on Agriculture, agree, as chairman of that subcommittee I may call for just such an investigation.

I submit for inclusion in the RECORD the article citing Hawaii's rising living costs which appeared in the Monday, April 4, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser:

HAWAII LIVING COSTS UP 11.6 PERCENT SINCE 1960

Housewives across the Nation are finding that it's costing more to fill the family dinner plate.

And State Statistician Robert C. Schmitt says the trend is reflected in Hawaii.

At national level, consumer prices rose 7.7 percent from 1960 through 1965, he said. They rose 11.6 percent in Hawaii during the same period.

Schmitt has records dating back to 1943, the first year that a consumer price index was prepared by the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.

He said last year's annual average of 103.9 percent represents in increase of 141.1 per cent over 1943 when it was 56.5 percent.

According to Schmitt, the average has risen by 76.7 percent in the 20-year period from December of 1945.

The most recent figures he has are for December of 1965.

He said food prices rose and housing costs, consumer prices rose a substantial 1.6 percent between September and December of last year, he said.

He said food prices rose 2.5 percent and stemmed mainly from a 10.9 percent advance in prices of fruits and vegetables. Tomatoes, cabbage, green peppers, cucumbers, and lettuce were priced higher.

Housing costs advanced 2.4 percent, chiefly as a result of 5.5 percent rise in home ownership costs. An increase in property taxes and other costs associated with home ownership led the advance.

All other major groups of consumer spending also moved up, but their increases were less significant than those for food and housing.

In Hawaii, unlike the mainland, restaurant prices have not risen faster than food prices.

"We haven't reflected the general trend of services going up faster than goods in this respect," Schmitt said.

A check of food and appliance advertisements shows that prices generally have risen here since December of 1960.

Round steak then was listed at 70 cents a pound. It now costs $1.19 a pound.

Here are some other 1960 prices, with the current price in parentheses:

Rib steak, 73 cents a pound ($1.25); a dozen eggs, 51 cents (69 cents); bacon, 55 cents a pound (90 cents); frankfurters, 53 cents a pound (59 cents).

In the year ending in March, milk has risen from 57 cents to 59 cents a gallon; carrots, from 17½ cents to 19 cents a pound; chuck roast, from 45 cents to 55 cents a pound, and pork chops from 79 cents a pound to $1.09 a pound.

The trend also is reflected in the cost of such items as television sets, mens' suits, and dress shirts, and in the rents paid for homes.

Mrs. Lilly Gresham, a Distinguished Texan, Celebrates 90th Birthday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Lilly Gresham of San Angelo, Tex., who counts her friends in the thousands, celebrates her 90th birthday on April 19. Still in excellent health, she thinks in terms of more service to the community and to the Democratic Party with which she has been associated during most of her lifetime. Her goal is to achieve a better community, better government, and a better life for the average American. She has devoted much of her life to such worthy causes.

Mrs. Gresham was recently recognized by her San Angelo friends, and was given an award which reads:

> Tom Green County Democratic Executive Committee and Tom Green County Democratic Club presents this meritorious service award to Lilly Gresham, beloved lady of the Democrats of all Texas in grateful appreciation of her unselfish service and outstanding loyalty to the Democratic Party.
>
> Signed and presented at San Angelo, Tex., this the 4th day of April, 1966.

The award was signed by Hon. E. E. (Pat) Murphy, chairman, Tom Green, County Democratic Executive Committee; Jack Linworth, president, Tom Green County Democratic Club; Hon. Earl W. Smith, executive secretary, and Hon. Otho Crawford, secretary of the Democratic Club.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to join in extending congratulations to my friend, Mrs. Gresham, and wishing her many happy returns.

Verrazano Day, April 17, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this week as the country salutes the memory of Giovanni da Verrazano, Americans of Italian lineage have a right to a special pride. Over 400 years ago the 29-year-old Florentine navigator sailing under a French flag explored and charted the east coast of the United States from South Carolina to Newfoundland and historians credit him with discovering New York Harbor and Narragansett Bay.

The quest for knowledge was strong in young Verrazano and, not content with what he had already accomplished, he set off on another exploration, this time to the Southern Hemisphere of the Americas. What happened to him is shrouded in the mists but it is generally accepted that he met death at the hands of cannibals on an island in the Caribbean.

In recent years the interest in Verrazano has quickened due to the magnificent bridge which now spans a portion of the harbor he discovered. All who cross the Narrows from Brooklyn to Staten Island are reminded of the important role this Italian seaman played in the history of the New World. In fact it is impossible to consider the early days of the New World without realizing the importance of Italians in its development. It was discovered by one, named for another and charted and explored by still others.

But the role of Italians did not stop when the age of exploration ceased. Far from it. By the millions they have come to these shores and they have made this country a better place by their presence.

To think of Americans of Italian heritage, or any other group for that matter, leads inevitably to thoughts of immigration. I think we can all be proud, Mr. Speaker, of the role this 89th Congress has fulfilled in passing our new immigration law which President Johnson signed into being at the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor on October 3, 1965. To my colleagues, who, like myself, had been introducing improved immigration legislation for more than a decade, it was a moment of sincere satisfaction.

On December 1, 1965, Mr. Speaker, I had another moment of satisfaction when the first visa was issued under the new law. It went to, coincidentally enough, another 29-year-old Italian seaman, one Salvatore Esposito who now resides in my district. Is it not ironic, Mr. Speaker, that on an island in a harbor discovered by a 29-year-old Italian seaman over 400 years ago President Johnson in 1965 signed a law which allowed another 29-year-old Italian seaman to join his family in the United States?

The new immigration bill passed by this Congress and signed into law by President Johnson was a measure dear to his heart. In the fall of 1964 President Johnson met with a group of civic leaders of Italian heritage who were seeking approval of a commemorative stamp in honor of Verrazano. President Johnson said at that time:

> We are committed to eliminating discrimination in our society. I believe we should also eliminate discrimination in the laws relating to those who would join our society from abroad. The strength of our Nation has been built from many groups from many lands. No group has contributed more—few have contributed so much—as the sons and daughters of Italy.

As we join with our friends of Italian background in gratitude and tribute to Verrazano we can do so proudly, Mr. Speaker, knowing that the barrier of prejudice has finally been lifted on those who would be Americans.

Winning Isn't Everything

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following column from the Lima, Ohio, News of March 6, 1966. As the column indicates, it is a well-deserved tribute to Coach John Stozich of the Findlay High School basketball team, to whom the future of one of his players was more important than winning a big game. Coach Stozich is a native of Mingo Junction, Ohio, a graduate of Mingo High School and the College of Steubenville, and previously coached for 7 years at Steubenville Catholic Central High School.

The column follows:

WINNING ISN'T EVERYTHING

Winning isn't everything to some coaches. Consider the case of Findlay High School Basketball Coach John Stozich:

Findlay came into Lima Friday night scheduled to play Ohio's second-ranked and undefeated Shawnee High Indians. But Dave Sorenson, Stozich's big gun, leading scorer, and much-sought ace, was ill with infected tonsils.

It was the general pregame consensus that with Sorenson in the lineup Findlay had an excellent chance of stopping Shawnee. But without Sorenson? Forget it, Charley.

Big Dave owned a 25.9 scoring average throughout the season. He is considered one of the best high school performers in Ohio and is being sought by at least 100 colleges.

Friday morning Coach Stozich told a Lima News reporter: "I'm not going to use Sorenson. I'm not going to jeopardize his health. He's been a sick boy this week. He has a bright future ahead of him."

STOZICH WINS THOUSANDS OF FANS

Rumors and speculation ran rampant throughout Lima senior gym prior to game time. Everyone was asking: "Will Sorenson start?" "Will Sorenson play?"

Then everyone began expressing opinions. "I'll bet Sorenson will be in the game." "If Findlay can stay in the game until the fourth quarter I'll bet Sorenson will come in."

Findlay clung to a shaky 1-point, 51 to 50, lead with 2:34 remaining in the game. If Stozich was going to send Sorenson into action to win this biggest of big games it would have to be now.

But Stozich didn't send Sorenson in. He stuck to his convictions.

Stozich wanted more to win that game than any Findlay player or fan. But he remained with his convictions.

To Stozich a boy's future was more important than winning a big game. Stozich lost the game but won the battle.

Friday morning Stozich was just one of hundreds of coaches. Today he is something special. He has thousands of fans throughout northwestern Ohio who will never forget what happened March 4 at Lima senior gym.

Winning isn't everything.

Age Discrimination Against Airline Stewardesses

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on a number of occasions in the past few months, I have spoken out about what I believe to be a very unfortunate case of age discrimination in employment.

I refer to the arbitrary retirement ages imposed on stewardesses by certain airlines. In what other profession does retirement beckon when one reaches the age of 32. It does for stewardesses on certain airlines in this country.

Some airlines, Mr. Speaker, have contracts to provide service for agencies of the Federal Government. And Federal agencies are supposed to be abiding by Executive Order No. 11141 which provides, in part, that—

> It is the policy of the executive branch of the Government that (1) contractors and subcontractors engaged in the performance of Federal contracts shall not, in connection with the employment, advancement, or discharge of employees, or in connection with the terms, conditions or privileges of their employment, discriminate against persons because of their age except upon the basis of a bona fide occupational qualification, retirement plan or statutory requirement.

I submit that imposition of a retirement age of 32 runs counter to the policy of the Federal Government as set forth in Executive Order No. 11141.

It is interesting to note that the practice of retiring stewardesses at such an early age is not universal. For example, the Washington Star carried an article on Monday, March 28, about a French stewardess with 20 years of experience. She is flying at the age of 45 and, from the contents of the article, it appears that she is still going strong. So would American stewardesses if they did not have to retire at 32.

For those of my colleagues who may have missed the article in the Star, I include it as part of my remarks at this point in the RECORD:

THEY ARE BORED WHEN BOARDING

> She has seen gourment meals replace box lunches on flights she has served. She has seen hours taken off travel time as the jet set phased out the prop set.
>
> And, sadly for Solange Catry, a French stewardess with 20 years of flying behind her, she has seen enthusiasm, apprehension, and respect for flying turn into apathy.
>
> "When they put movies on my flights, I'm going to quit," Air France's 45-year-old chief hostess says. That won't be long from now.
>
> "Already the passengers board as if they were going on the tube," the vivacious hostess complains. "And I feel sorry for anyone who gets on without looking at the stewardesses."
>
> Being blase has not caught up with her. "Whatever time they are with me, I want them to forget their sorrows," she says.
>
> As chief hostess, she often helps select the airline's new trainees, and aways keeps in mind the importance of a sense of humor. It's not enough for a girl to look good in her uniform or balance a tray in flight.
>
> "She can spill anything on anybody's knees, in fact," Miss Catry says, "as long as she knows how to get it up and keep the passenger happy."

A HAPPY JOKE

> She has done it herself, spilling tea on passengers ranging from tourists to temperamental movie stars. But with the handling, the damage was always repaired and the incidents became a happy joke.
>
> One of the young stewardesses on Air France is Marie Jose Dragon, who was in Washington this weekend with Miss Catry. Both agreed that wearing a uniform helps them keep the passengers happy.
>
> "When you are in it, it's like being on stage," Miss Catry said. "You do things and say things you wouldn't wearing your own clothes."
>
> But a uniform can't cover up for everything. A stewardess, she says, needs brains, good looks, and agility, to get multicourse meals served during a 50-minute flight.
>
> In her own early days of flying, it was a bit easier to get food served. One needed only to pass out the lunches. But glassware was sometimes a problem.

JUST TWO GLASSES

> On one flight from Paris to Zurich she had two glasses to serve 16 passengers "and I was supposed to look like nothing was wrong." As soon as one passenger had finished his drink, Miss Catry ran the glass to the cabin to wash it and use it again.
>
> During all her flying years, her planes have never come close to an accident, she said.
>
> She is a bit baffled by American standards for its stewardesses, particularly the age requirements and the nonmarriage rules many lines employ. In France, a stewardess normally flies until she is 40.
>
> She must be single when hired, but can keep her job if she marries, Miss Catry reports.
>
> "If you can't continue to fly when you're married, that is an invitation to liberty," she says.

Hoosiers Answer Loud and Clear

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr Speaker, during the past several weeks I have conducted an opinion poll among Indiana voters. I would like to submit the results of the sampling at this time.

STRONGER ACTION IN VIETNAM BACKED

One overwhelming conclusion drawn from this sample is that the voters will support stronger military action in Vietnam, to bring the war to a successful conclusion, as it was often expressed.

Sixty-one percent of the replies indicated a willingness to see the United States "intensify military action" in Vietnam. Nineteen percent favor maintaining the present level of involvement.

Only 8 percent would support withdrawal of our Armed Forces in Vietnam prior to a successful conclusion of the war and 4 percent favor the suspension of our bombing raids into North Vietnam.

There is still considerable confusion about our exact role in South Vietnam, reflected not only by the 3 percent who declined to answer this question but even more by the comments people added to their cards and letters. Without a doubt the war is very much on people's minds and they are greatly concerned about our position.

There are misgivings about our getting involved in the first place, but the predominant belief is that we now have to see it through. Many persons who returned the questionnaire card wrote, in addition to their answers, "Win or get out."

I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that the responses to this questionnaire came before the recent internal battles in South Vietnam. If a radical change in the Government of South Vietnam occurs, public opinion here may change as well.

INFLATION FEAR WIDESPREAD

The question was put to the voters, "Do you believe there currently is a threat of serious inflation?" The answer was a resounding "Yes."

Altogether, 88 percent of the replies were "Yes." Only 10 percent said "No" and 2 percent had no opinion.

An even stronger sentiment was expressed in opposition to the rent supplement program enacted last year and for which funds were appropriated recently. Ninety-three percent voiced their disapproval of this program; 6 percent approved it and only 1 percent refused to express their views.

Skepticism concerning the war on poverty was also quite evident: 91 percent said they did not approve of this year's request for $1.6 billion for the war on poverty; 8 percent did approve and 1 percent did not respond.

LONGER HOUSE TERMS NOT FAVORED

The proposal to extend the term of the Members of the House of Representatives to 4 years was disapproved by 59 percent of those replying; 38 percent said they would support this change and 3 percent had no opinion.

Tax credits for deductions to parents for the college expenses of their children was supported by 54 percent of those who replied; 44 percent said "No" and 2 percent did not say what they think about it.

POLL PROVIDES VALUABLE INSIGHT

Polls of this nature can be very helpful in understanding the opinions of our constituents. Of course, not everyone replied and in some cases there may be important information which is not known to the average voter.

Still, these samples supplement the many other contacts that I have with my constituents and I believe they are very valuable.

It is also true that such samplings stimulate thinking about some of the important issues we face. I believe the views expressed are worthy of the attention of my colleagues.

Christian Science Monitor Praises Plan To Encourage Agency Shifts by Top Civil Servants

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 23, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's plan to encourage top Government workers to move from one agency to another is a sound step forward.

Commenting on the proposal, the Christian Science Monitor points out that the President plans a master civil service roster of higher grade administrators.

The paper notes:

> Agency heads needing to fill new or vacant posts would be required to consult the roster to aid them in choosing the most competent men available, even though they may be from other agencies.

The paper states it welcomes all practical steps to develop and encourage civil servants of broad vision.

Since I believe many Members will be interested in the Monitor's comments, I include the editorial:

MEN OF VISION

> One of the worst features of Government bureaucracy in Washington is the slavish

devotion which civil servants develop to their own special departmental interests. This devotion is frequently accompanied by a narrow, parochial outlook and by stodgy, stereotyped thinking. Government and the Nation are the losers.

In any administrative setup there is the danger that employees will become so wrapped up in their particular departmental concerns that they will fail to catch the vision of the whole. Now President Johnson reportedly intends to try to do something about it insofar as the Federal Government is concerned. To encourage civil servants to develop a broad, national perspective, he plans to make it much easier for them to move from one agency to another.

According to reports, he plans a master civil service roster of higher grade administrators. Agency heads needing to fill new or vacant posts would be required to consult the roster to aid them in choosing the most competent men available, even though they may be from other agencies.

Although many top Government officials even now shift from agency to agency in the course of events, the President's plan would presumably encourage much more moving about. Would such shifting simply mean the transference of narrow allegiances from one department to another? Is it worth sacrificing long years of specialized experience? We believe it worth experimenting to find out the answers.

Other promising ideas for broadening the experience and outlook of career men in Federal service include seminars with leaders in business, labor, and education; brief periods of work in private industry and in State or local government; advanced graduate work in broad areas of interest; and career systems for Government service professional men, such as lawyers, whereby they might move from agency to agency with comparative ease as the need arises to utilize their specialized skills.

Recent Presidents have called for more men of broader vision and allegiance in the ranks of Government service. We welcome all practical steps to develop and encourage such men.

Veterans' Administration Voluntary Service 20th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, this week, Washington is hosting the 1966 meeting of the Veterans' Administration National Voluntary Service Advisory Committee. I would like to call special attention to the planned observance of the 20th anniversary of the Veterans' Administration voluntary service program by presenting the following tribute to all who have given so generously of their time and energy in order that our deserving veterans might be comforted.

The 20th anniversary of the Veterans' Administration voluntary service program of community volunteer participation in the care and treatment of veteran-patients will be observed in April of this year. The official observance will be in conjunction with the April 18 to 20 meeting of the National VA Voluntary Service Advisory Committee composed of representatives of 42 national voluntary organizations.

Volunteers and officials of the participating voluntary organizations and VA staff throughout the Nation have been invited to attend the meeting which will include special sessions of interest for all attending groups. In addition to commemorating the 20th birthday of VA voluntary service the various groups will explore mutual problems and attempt to develop ways and means for providing more effective service and leadership in the program on behalf of veteran patients.

A feature of the meeting will be a dramatization of "The VAVS Story" which presents the program as seen through the eyes of volunteers and officials of the participating organizations and hospital staff.

Another feature will be a luncheon honoring organizations and their representatives who attended the first planning meeting on April 8, 1946, which led to the birth of the official VA voluntary service plan. The guest speaker will be Brig. Gen. F. R. Kerr, who served as the first chairman of the National VAVS Committee.

Other highlights include the presentation of national commendations by W. J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to the heads of the 42 national organizations on the national committee in appreciation of their organizations' volunteer assistance in the medical program over the years; an evening devoted to individual meetings of the 42 national organizations; presentations by the VA's Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, W. J. Driver and the Chief Medical Director, Dr. H. M. Engle; and a patriotic program by the U.S. Army Field Band.

The voluntary service program which is being commemorated has experienced dynamic growth and development in its two decades of existence. Currently, a monthly average of approximately 108,000 citizen volunteers are providing over 8 million hours of service to sick and disabled veterans each year in VA's 165 hospitals. They also serve in VA's outpatient clinics, day treatment centers, and nursing home care units, and in the community to help discharge veteran-patients make successful adjustments to home and community.

The volunteers, who range from teenagers to octogenarians, are warm-hearted men and women of the community serving those who served. Each is prized for his own particular contribution which might be the enthusiasm and buoyancy of youth or the skill and wisdom of the older or retired persons. Because they have time to serve and the desire to continue purposeful activity, retired and older citizens have found a prominent place in VA voluntary service.

The volunteers are welcomed in the VA as highly valued members of the hospital team. Under the supervision of the medical staff they perform assigned duties and can be found everywhere in VA's hospitals, supplementing and extending the work of the staff. Their efforts not only make it possible to extend and expand services and programs, but also result in improved quality of care and treatment for veteran-patients.

Volunteers give of themselves in this program of service to those in need. They receive no salaries or wages. The youth volunteers learn about medical and allied fields and become interested in health careers. All of the volunteers witness remarkable recoveries and rehabilitations by patients. They find in this reclaiming of human lives challenge worthy of their best efforts. The knowledge that they, as members of the hospital team, play a vital part in the recovery and rehabilitation of the patient is their basic reward and source of deep personal satisfactions.

Of particular significance is the placement of the voluntary service program in the office of the hospital chief of staff, thereby assuring top medical leadership and guidance for the participation of citizen volunteers. At the national level the service is in the office of Dr. Oreon K. Timm, Assistant Chief Medical Director for Professional Services, who serves as chairman of the National VAVS Advisory Committee.

The voluntary service staff which directs and guides this nationwide voluntary service program is headed by James H. Parke, who served as the principal architect and developer of the VAVS plans which has won the blessing and support of the Nation's leading national welfare, service, and veterans organizations.

Men Die

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, as more and more Americans are killed in Vietnam, American citizens are asking fundamental questions about the war. They ask what we are fighting for and they question what the Vietnamese themselves desire.

In his splendid series of articles in the New York Post, which I inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD earlier in this session of Congress, Peter Hamill put these issues very sharply indeed.

In his column of April 10, he squares the death of an American sergeant, Cleveland Foster, with the Buddhist and student demonstrations. He further points out the increasing concern on the part of the American people about a policy which raises more questions than it answers.

His column follows:

MEN DIE

(By Pete Hamill)

The man's name was Cleveland Foster, and last week, in the 37th year of his life, he suddenly became a memory. He had spent most of his adult life rolling across the face of the earth, but he was gone for good finally, and Friday, talking to a stranger, his mother could only summon fragments of the man who was her son.

"It's so hard to remember," she said. "I mean, I remember, you know, but I can only remember little things. Just bits and pieces and little things."

She remembered a boy, mostly. There was a boy who played stickball on the streets, a young stranger with sad eyes, who would come home in the evening and celebrate the wonders of Coney Island. "He liked the excitement, the lights and all," said Mrs. Magie White, the boy's mother, who lives now at 90 Clifton Place in Brooklyn. "And he loved the Dodgers. Oh, did he love those Dodgers."

She remembered the day of pain and agony when he was born, and she remembered watching him learn to walk, and then the bones lengthening in his legs and the muscle wrapping itself around the lean boy's frame. He was a student at Eastern District High School, and when he dropped out, his mother remembered, she worried about whether he would just drift through life. For a year after the end of World War II, he did odd jobs, and hung around with his friends, and then one morning at the end of 1946, he joined the Army.

"He was gonna make it a career," Mrs. White said. "Brother—that's what we called him—thought that the Army would be a good way to spend his life, and I was happy for him."

She didn't see much of him after that. He traveled around the earth and the country, to Germany, to Japan three times, to Louisiana and Arkansas, to Korea. "He even liked Korea," she said. "He wasn't in the fighting there. He always said he was just lucky, that he was one of the people God looked after."

Somewhere along the way he became a radio operator, acquired staff sergeants stripes, was married and was separated. "It's hard to be married," his mother said, "when you spend so much time away."

Then last year he was sent to Vietnam. He was with the 1st Cavalry, which has been doing the heaviest fighting in that war, and he was stationed at the great sprawling base of Anh Khe in the central highlands. He wrote to his mother that there was nothing to worry about, that danger was all around, but that he wasn't in it. He was lying, of course. If you are in Vietnam, and you are with the 1st Cavalry, and your job is to carry 50 pounds of radio equipment on your back as you flounder through rice paddies, you are in terrible danger.

So last Tuesday, there should have been no surprise when, at a few minutes after 7 in the morning, a young Army lieutenant came to the apartment at 90 Clifton Place. He talked very quietly, and very politely, and he told Mrs. Maggie White that her son had been killed in the defense of his country.

"I just felt numb," Mrs. White said, "I couldn't believe it, because you don't think it's ever gonna stop just like that. Just so simple like that. But it did."

And that was it. There were no sad parades marching down Clifton Place to mourn Cleveland Foster with the rattle of a military drum. There were no gilded statues rising on the streets of Bedford Stuyvesant, no obits in the Times, no ballads struck, no tears shed by strangers. Cleveland Foster was anonymous, and he died anonymously in a sinkhole of a country.

"He was planning on getting a good home and a good job," his mother said. "In December he would have had 20 years in, and he was coming out with a pension. He was looking forward to it."

While Cleveland Foster was dying, the students of South Vietnam and those marvelous peace lovers, the Buddhists, were rolling through the streets of Danang and Saigon, screaming and burning property and battering lone Americans.

And the Government of our country continued to deceive the mothers of its children. They continued to push the fiction that men like Cleveland Foster were dying to save South Vietnam from the evils of communism, that they were dying in defense of their country.

There is no one in the Government who will say that the war might be a blunder, and that we are committing ourselves every day to a deeper and longer land war in Asia. We are losing our allies, we are losing our young men, we are losing the fortune which helped make us a great Nation, and now even the citizens of the country we are supposed to be defending are screaming at us in the streets.

We reply to all this by announcing that we are winning the war and that 170,000 more men are on their way. All year, young Army lieutenants will be knocking on strange doors to tell people like Mrs. Maggie White that a young man had been killed in defense of his country. And women like Mrs. White will say, as she did Friday, "I just don't understand that Vietnam. What are we over there for?"

About this war, we are still getting more questions than answers. Except, of course, from the dead.

Buffalo's Legal Aid Bureau Gives Impetus to War on Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article by Pete Bowles in the February 21 Buffalo Evening News. This article describes the vitally important role in Buffalo's war on poverty being played by a project to provide legal services to the poor.

Buffalo's legal services project got underway early this year through an OEO grant of $106,162. The response of the residents of Buffalo's impoverished neighborhoods to this new program is most heartening. The project director, Mr. Albert J. Fitzgibbons, says:

> The goal of the legal program in the war on poverty is to either create, awaken, or renew the spirit of self-respect.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert Mr. Bowles' article in the RECORD:

The Legal Aid Bureau Helps Poor Families Enjoy Self-Respect

(By Pete Bowles)

Poverty oftentimes eats away a person's self-respect.

It causes a family to pay $80 a month for an apartment that has inadequate heat and broken windows.

It compels a man to buy a television set on credit for three times its value.

It discourages a woman from walking into a first-class store.

It keeps a worker from standing up to an employer who is slow in paying his wages.

Now a legal adviser has stepped into the poverty areas to help rekindle self-respect.

The Legal Aid Bureau, contracted by the community action organization, has set up offices in two neighborhoods and plans to open two more soon.

CONDITIONED TO POVERTY

"The goal of the legal program in the war on poverty is to either create, awaken, or renew the spirit of self-respect," said Albert J. Fitzgibbons, project director of the legal program.

"People of poverty pockets become so accustomed to being trod upon they become conditioned to poverty as a way of life. And their children become conditioned to poverty.

"We want to help them aspire to a better way of life so they will demand more through their earnings and efforts.

"We want to help them become aware of whatever bargaining power may be theirs," he said.

NEED IS VERIFIED

Since the opening the first of the year of legal offices at 367 Niagara Street and 281 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, some 50 persons have sought legal aid.

"The response has been very satisfactory," said Mr. Fitzgibbons. "It verifies the need for these offices."

The bureau anticipates a larger volume of business with the opening of neighborhood offices in the Masten and Ellicott districts.

The Legal Air Bureau, 310 Walbridge Building, is providing the same services it always has since it was founded here in 1912.

But through the poverty program, it is going directly to the people who need its services.

NOT A GIVEAWAY

"Our services are much more accessible to these people," said Mr. Fitzgibbons. "It is a financial effort for many of them to get downtown."

Mr. Fitzgibbons is quick to point out the bureau is not a "giveaway" program for people who can afford legal counseling.

"There were some in the target areas who thought they could get free legal services," he said. "We can't sabotage private practitioners."

"Sometimes people confuse us with the bar association," he said. "It's just a case of not knowing where to go for a lawyer. We refer them to the lawyer reference service of the Erie County Bar Association."

EXPERIENCED MEN ASSIST

Scope of the work of the neighborhood centers relates to civil law problems. Persons needing defense attorneys in criminal cases are sent to the three public defenders of the bureau.

Mr. Fitzgibbons said the cases are not unusual and deal mostly with domestic relations.

Some of the cases involve collection of wages, landlord-tenant disputes, inquiries on social security, and veterans disability benefits, reinstating of welfare checks, and enforcement of support payments.

Experienced lawyers man the neighborhood centers—Salvatore A. Ballacchino at the Niagara Street office and Robert T. Rosinski in Lackawanna.

SEEK NEIGHBORHOOD AIDS

Each office is looking for a neighborhood aid who has these qualifications:

1. He is in need of employment.
2. He is the head of a normal family who is willing to work at the business of helping people.

Mr. Fitzgibbons believes residents of the poverty areas are better served with lawyers involved in the legal aid work.

"They are not getting secondhand service," he said.

"Traditionally lawyers handled the problems of the rich, middle income, and poor," he said. "But with the high cost of operating a law office it has become more and more difficult for the private practitioner to give as much attention to those who cannot pay a fee."

FIRST LECTURE NEXT TUESDAY

The legal fight against poverty is being supported by the United Fund, which is underwriting the 10-percent local share of the $118,000 program, and the bar association.

To implement the program, the bar is donating the services of attorneys to conduct lectures and courses on the individual's rights. It is the first bar association in the State to organize a lecture program.

The first lecture on consumer buying and finance and municipal housing will be held next Tuesday evening in St. Brigid's Church, 397 Louisiana Street.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

TITLE 44, SECTION 181. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; ARRANGEMENT, STYLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEXES.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

TITLE 44, SECTION 182b. SAME; ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the RECORD without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily RECORD as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the RECORD shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the RECORD shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the RECORD issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the RECORD for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the RECORD of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the RECORD shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the RECORD style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the RECORD.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent RECORD is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, nor to RECORDS printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided,* That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

SENATORS WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

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[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

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Bayh, Birch E., *Ind*	
Bennett, Wallace F., *Utah*	
Bible, Alan, *Nev*	
Boggs, J. Caleb, *Del*	
Brewster, Daniel B., *Md*	1327 33d St.
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Byrd, Harry F., Jr., *Va*	
Byrd, Robert C., *W. Va*	
Cannon, Howard W., *Nev*	
Carlson, Frank, *Kans*	Sheraton-Park
Case, Clifford P., *N.J*	
Church, Frank, *Idaho*	
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Dirksen, Everett M., *Ill*	
Dodd, Thomas J., *Conn*	
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Gruening, Ernest, *Alaska*	
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Hruska, Roman L., *Nebr*	
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Jordan, Len B., *Idaho*	
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Kennedy, Robert F., *N.Y*	
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Long, Russell B., *La*	
McCarthy, Eugene J., *Minn.*	5916 Bradley Blvd., Bethesda, Md.
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McGee, Gale W., *Wyo*	
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McIntyre, Thomas J., *N.H.*	
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Magnuson, Warren G., *Wash.*	The Shoreham
Mansfield, Mike, *Mont*	
Metcalf, Lee, *Mont*	453 First St. SE.
Miller, Jack R., *Iowa*	5417 Kirkwood Dr., Bethesda, Md.
Mondale, Walter F., *Minn*	
Monroney, A. S. Mike, *Okla.*	
Montoya, Joseph M., *N. Mex.*	
Morse, Wayne, *Oreg*	2500 Virginia Ave.
Morton, Thruston B., *Ky*	
Moss, Frank E., *Utah*	
Mundt, Karl E., *S. Dak*	122 Schotts Court NE.
Murphy, George, *Calif*	
Muskie, Edmund S., *Maine*	
Nelson, Gaylord, *Wis*	
Neuberger, Maurine B., *Oreg.*	
Pastore, John O., *R.I*	
Pearson, James B., *Kans*	
Pell, Claiborne, *R.I*	3425 Prospect St.
Prouty, Winston L., *Vt*	
Proxmire, William, *Wis*	
Randolph, Jennings, *W. Va*	4608 Reservoir Rd.
Ribicoff, Abraham A., *Conn*	
Robertson, A. Willis, *Va*	
Russell, Donald S., *S.C*	
Russell, Richard B., *Ga*	
Saltonstall, Leverett, *Mass*	2320 Tracy Pl.
Scott, Hugh, *Pa*	
Simpson, Milward L., *Wyo*	
Smathers, George A., *Fla*	
Smith, Margaret Chase (Mrs.), *Maine.*	
Sparkman, John, *Ala*	4928 Indian Lane
Stennis, John, *Miss*	
Symington, Stuart, *Mo*	
Talmadge, Herman E., *Ga*	
Thurmond, Strom, *S.C*	
Tower, John G., *Tex*	
Tydings, Joseph D., *Md*	
Williams, Harrison A., Jr., *N.J.*	
Williams, John J., *Del*	
Yarborough, Ralph, *Tex*	
Young, Milton R., *N. Dak*	Quebec House So.
Young, Stephen M., *Ohio*	

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Mr. Chief Justice Warren, of California, Hotel Sheraton-Park, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, 619 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Pl.

Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.

Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.

Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.

Mr. Justice Stewart, of Ohio, 5136 Palisade Lane.

Mr. Justice White, of Colorado, 2209 Hampshire Rd., McLean, Va.

Mr. Justice Fortas, of Tennessee, 3210 R St.

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Second judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Harlan. Connecticut, New York, Vermont.

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Fourth judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Fifth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Black. Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

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Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming.

Appendix

Reprieve on Tax Increase

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, an editorial appeared in the Sunday, April 17, Los Angeles Times commenting on the latest readings from the Federal economic thermostat. I commend this discussion to the attention of my colleagues for the reasonable conclusions drawn from present trends, and for the closing sound recommendations. The editorial follows:

REPRIEVE ON TAX INCREASE

Now that nearly 50 major companies have pledged that they will trim their own capital spending plans to help stop inflation, the Johnson administration is putting off a decision on new taxes.

Under the circumstances, such a delay seems wise.

President Johnson and his advisers have resisted right along the argument that prices are rising fast enough to warrant imposing higher income taxes on corporations and individuals.

In recent weeks, while continuing to insist that inflation has not yet arrived, the administration has stopped pretending that it is not a threat. Mr. Johnson has indicated that a tax increase will be requested if the pressures on prices get out of hand.

There has been considerable speculation that a decision on whether to go for higher taxes might be made late this month. Now, however, the day of decision has been pushed further into the future.

A major factor is the heartening response of American business leaders to the President's personal request, at a White House dinner 2 weeks ago, that they cut back spending plans for plant expansion and equipment.

Almost 50 board chairmen and company presidents have already promised Mr. Johnson in writing that they will comply. It is hoped that such voluntary restraint will help bring supply and demand back into balance by reducing the number of customers waiting in line to buy industrial goods.

A second source of encouragement is the leveling off of food prices, which increased 6.1 percent during the year ending last February. Experts now predict that the price tags on food will drop an average of 2 percent during the remainder of 1966.

Obviously, taxes should not be raised until there is a clear need, and neither Congress nor the public is likely to quarrel with President Johnson's wait-and-see policy.

Nevertheless, it is far too early for any euphoric assumptions that the problem is behind us. Because it isn't.

First, of course, there are the uncertainties raised by the Vietnam war itself—spending for which is feeding the pressures for higher prices.

Beyond that, a survey by the McGraw-Hill Co. shows that businessmen have expanded their equipment-buying plans by $6 billion over original estimates. The study was made before the voluntary pledges of restraint were made to the President, but it raises doubts as to whether capital spending actually can be held to anything like a noninflationary level.

It should be noted, in this regard, that the business community's willingness to cooperate is based on the condition that the Federal Government will exercise some spending restraint of its own.

Mr. Johnson has already asked his ranking bureaucrats to trim over $1 billion out of this year's spending plans. There is considerable skepticism—and not only among Republicans anxious to campaign on the inflation issue—that even this modest cut will actually be made.

If inflation does in fact approach dangerous proportions, higher taxes are vastly preferable to direct Government controls over wages, prices, and consumer credit.

Congress, in that event, should follow the course already indicated by the administration—that is, an across-the-board increase of 5 to 7 percent in individual and corporate income tax rates.

The lawmakers must resist the temptation to tinker now with the tax structure itself. No doubt some basic reforms are needed, but the subject is far too complicated to be handled sensibly in an emergency tax measure.

Last but not least, it should be remembered that any eventual tax increase will not help combat inflation anyway if the Government just turns around and spends the money back into circulation. To have an anti-inflationary impact, the extra revenue would have to be squirreled away by the Treasury and applied against the deficit.

Military Recognition of Dangers Involved in Withdrawal From Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the newspapers and other communications media are full of accounts of vocal minorities who oppose U.S. policy in Vietnam. The vast majority of the American people recognize the necessity of our presence in Vietnam and our military confrontation with the Communist forces there. Our military people are generally quiet on the issue, but it is a source of great pride to me that the military recognizes the danger which would ensue from a withdrawal and stands ready to commit itself to the defense of the principles of the free world.

There has been brought to my attention a letter from an Air Force technical sergeant, Sergeant Gerard R. Eder, written to the President of the United States. This letter is an eloquent testimonial to the feelings of the enlisted men who have been in Vietnam or who at any time may be called upon to serve their country in Vietnam. I ask unanimous consent that this letter addressed to the President of the United States be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

HAINESPORT, N.J.
February 23, 1966.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing this letter in the hope that you may be able to spare a few moments from your busy schedule to read it. I pray, also, that you are being deluged with thousands of similar letters.

I know you have seen the draft card burners, the placard wavers, the so-called mothers clamoring, "Bring the boys home." I know too that the situation in Vietnam has cost you many sleepless nights, and your decisions concerning that tiny nation, and its struggle to remain free, have only been made after countless hours of careful consideration.

I hope, sir, to be able to afford you some small measure of comfort in the wake of these decisions. I feel I can speak for thousands of American servicemen, for Vietnam is frequently discussed by GI's all over the world. I have listened to, and participated in, many of these discussions. A review of these discussions reveals these general viewpoints. Our Nation has a moral obligation to aid our friends in time of need. America's servicemen would find it difficult to face our brother servicemen, from allied nations, if we adopt a policy of abandoning our friends in times of crisis. We realize that our beliefs concerning Vietnam could well cost us "blood, sweat, and tears," We are ready to pay that price, for we also realize that freedom is never bought cheaply.

You, sir, ask that we place our lives on the line in Vietnam. Our forefathers were asked to step forward in the cause of freedom in the past. They hesitated not, thus our Nation is free today. Now it is our turn to step forward to join them, this we do with pride. This, Mr. President, is the voice of your servicemen.

To those who oppose our stand in Vietnam I can say only this. To turn our backs on our allies in Vietnam would make us no less despicable than a man who would turn his back when he saw a friend being assaulted by thugs. You say our President asks us to risk our lives in Vietnam, this is true, and this we will do. You ask us to deny our friends, when they need us the most—we prefer to emulate another man, in another time, who suffered and died for his friends. Perhaps you have forgotten his name, it is Jesus Christ.

Mr. President, sleep well tonight. The true Americans, the patriots, are no less ready to fight for freedom in 1966 than they were in 1776. They are no less ready to suffer for that cause now than they were when they suffered through a bitter winter in Valley Forge. They will be no less victorious today than they were when General Howe surrendered his sword to General Washington.

Very sincerely yours,
T. Sgt. GERARD R. EDER,
2017th Communications Squadron (AFCS).
MCGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, *N.J.*

Robertson on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, on last Friday the senior Senator from Virginia, the Honorable A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, addressed the Peninsula Chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army at Fort Monroe, Va. He eloquently explained some of the problems that face us in the war in southeast Asia and set forth some of the lessons which we should have learned as a result of our experiences in Vietnam. It was a forceful and interesting speech which I believe will be of great interest to our colleagues, and I include it with my remarks in the RECORD.

Subsequent to the Senator's address, a very splendid editorial appeared in the Daily Press of Newport News, Va., and I also include it in the RECORD.

The address and article follow:

REMARKS OF SENATOR A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, DEMOCRAT OF VIRGINIA, AT THE SPRING MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA PENINSULA CHAPTER, OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S. ARMY, OFFICERS CLUB, FORT MONROE, VA., APRIL 15, 1966

It is an honor and a coveted privilege to address the Virginia Peninsula Chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army, not only because you have made me feel so welcome, but because, as a World War I doughboy, I feel that I am one of you. The principles and ideals which you espouse are the precepts to which I subscribe.

I wish to speak to you tonight about our defense posture and the lessons we can learn from the conflict in Vietnam.

Since April 19, 1775—the day after Paul Revere warned the countryside—the Army has participated in 99 principal wars, campaigns, expeditions, and other disturbances, up to the time of World War II. The Korean war made it an even hundred.

In other words, our Armed Forces can expect to be called upon approximately every 2 years in order to protect our American way of life.

Today we are engaged in another major conflict and under very adverse circumstances. We are fighting in disease-ridden swamps without either the allies or the support of the local people to which we are entitled. In fact, if a new civilian government be established in South Vietnam which is hostile to us and asks us to withdraw, I think we should do so.

I recognize the threat of communism to the entire free world and think we should unite with friends of freedom to resist aggression. But I do not think that South Vietnam was the proper place to make our stand, and in March of 1964 I sent a detailed statement of my reasons to the White House. Since then some 300,000 American fighting men have been committed. Today our issue is: How can we get them home and still honor our commitments?

However, I do not intend to address the uncertainties of the future in that conflict. Rather, I will speak to the certainties of the moment—the clear lessons we can learn from the war in Vietnam.

One of the lessons of Vietnam is the truism that a state of preparedness is the price of liberty. At times, because of seeming relaxation of Communist militancy, we are inclined to hope that they have given up their obsession for ultimate world domination. We tend to dismiss the repeated utterances of Russian leaders epitomized by Khrushchev when he said, "We will bury you."

But because we are a peace-loving nation, we find it hard to accept the fact that we must continually keep our muskets ready and our powder dry.

In World War I, in World War II, and in the Korean war, when we were immediately forced to call on our Reserve components, we found it necssary to prepare ourselves for the needs of the moment after these wars had begun.

There are indications today that, except in obvious matters, we again are being content to minister to the needs of the moment instead of the contingencies of the future.

The budget for the Department of Defense may have suffered because of other national interests. The war on poverty, for example, has been considered by many as great an emergency as the war in Vietnam.

Let me give you an illustration of how the defense budget suffered. Last July, during hearings by the Senate Appropriations Committee, it became obvious to our members that the sums being requested would not be adequate, because the budget had not taken the buildup in Vietnam into consideration.

Defense witnesses were actually testifying on requests for funds which they knew would be utilized, not for the items under discussion, but to replenish moneys drawn off under transfer authority from certain accounts to meet urgent war needs.

The committee urged the Department of Defense to reexamine its requirements and to submit a request for the additional sums required to accelerate preparedness.

Finally, a request for an additional $1.7 billion was presented and quickly approved. Following up this action, the Department, in January, requested an additional $13.1 billion and the Congress provided the full amount. The vote in the Senate was 86 to 2. Thus, the Congress not only supports the defense requests but, on occasion, finds it necessary to prod the Department to provide a more adequate defense.

One such area is in trained manpower. In part, this difficulty arises from the decision on the part of the administration not to call up our Reserve forces, but to rely on enlistments and the draft to fill our increased requirements. I will not argue the wisdom of this, but I will argue that a policy which requires the immediate acceleration of the draft or the callup of the Reserves during practically every international crisis may well limit the flexibility of our forces which may be required at any time.

The Congress, and more particularly the Senate Appropriations Committee, for a number of years opposed the cutback in military personnel. We also urged that the size of our Reserve forces be maintained despite Defense Department opposition. To preserve that strength, we repeatedly placed a floor under the Army Reserve and National Guard to prevent their being reduced. As a matter of fact, were it not for the action taken by our committee only last August, the Army Reserve would have been completely liquidated as paid drill units.

The lesson is obvious. We cannot always hope that Moscow and Peking will give us sufficient opportunity to call up new recruits, train them and deploy them in time to meet these recurring crises.

Another less on we should have learned in Vietnam deals with the adequacy of equipment, ammunition and materiel. Figures on procurement of these items indicate, as with manpower, that Defense requests are tailored to peacetime needs rather than to potential danger. I find it hard to subscribe to this philosophy in an era of recurring world unrest.

Despite Pentagon statements to the contrary, there are those who assert that our Strategic Reserve Forces are both underequipped and undermanned. It is not enough for this country to maintain just enough equipment and materiel for our immediate needs.

In 1962 I had the privilege of addressing your national meeting in Washington. I urged that attention be given to intratheater airlift in direct support of the ground forces.

Today, the 1st Cavalry Division, known as the Airmobile, has been activated and deployed to Vietnam. In a related action the Army has stepped up its requests for airlift of all types. I applaud these heartening actions and would hope the Department would accellerate plans to establish another airmobile division.

There is yet another lesson we can learn from Vietnam. We can learn to avoid playing the enemy's game. Because we are fighting on his home grounds, it does not necessarily follow that we must use his weapons and only his weapons.

Our self-imposed rules cost us victory in the Korean war. They may well do it again. There are Americans who would have us stop bombing North Vietnam. There are even those who decry our use of tear gas, used in every civilized nation to break up mob disorders. But they are not military experts. What I am concerned about is the official policy of our Government—the treatment of Haiphong as a privilege sanctuary, for example.

In this war it has been the announced policy of the administration to fight a limited war with limited objectives. With this I am in full accord. To invite unnecessary escalation is as repugnant to American thinking as it is dangerous to the very existence of civilization.

Let us retain limited objectives, yes. But let us also fight the war in such a way as to limit American casualties insofar as possible.

As of March 31, 1966, we have suffered a total of 17,663 casualties. Of these, 3,402 were either killed outright or died as a result of participation. To reduce the flow of supplies to the Vietcong would save countless American lives.

There are two obvious methods by which this may be accomplished. One is to cut off the flow down the Ho Chi Minh trail, but this is most difficult to accomplish. The other method gives much greater promise. It would be a relatively simple matter to bomb out the petroleum stores and other supplies in the port of Haiphong. It would also be quite possible to mine effectively the harbor area, or to impose a naval blockade.

Why have we not done this? Principally because such action would entail the risk of escalating the war. It is a political decision entailing the probability or possibility of active Chinese or Russian participation.

But such a decision, to me at least, begs the point. If we are in this war to win, we must fight with the resources at our disposal. To refuse to utilize those weapons in which we are superior is to jeopardize the lives of countless American boys and, in fact, the outcome of the war itself. It must puzzle the enemy that we should employ such a psychology. Certainly no one is no naive as to believe that the Chinese or the Russians would refrain from active participation if they believed it in their interests to intervene.

Before I close I should like to say a word about the role Virginia is playing in our defense posture. This very night there are 72,000 Virginians under arms in all branches of the service. There are 88,811 military personnel stationed in Virginia and 79,582 civilians employed by the services. The Defense Department's capital investment in the State amounts to over a billion and a half dollars, and the annual payroll is nearly a billion dollars.

The picture confronting us in southeast Asia is dark but it has a bright spot—never has the valor of the American fighting man excelled the irrefragable courage of those now fighting for us in South Vietnam. That their sacrifices may not be in vain, let us pray for a just and lasting peace. That their sacrifices may help to deter aggression in the future, let us strengthen our defenses and adjust our objectives so as to limit the cost in American lives.

[From the Newport News (Va.) Daily Press, Apr. 17, 1966]

ROBERTSON ON VIETNAM

Friday's visit of Senator A. WILLIS ROBERTSON to the peninsula was featured by a well-balanced appraisal of the war in Vietnam and the military posture of the United States. From his remarks before the Peninsula Chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army, it can be readily seen that he is neither a "hawk" nor a "dove," in favor of neither all-out escalation nor precipitant withdrawal.

Senator ROBERTSON is one of many qualified observers who don't think South Vietnam is the proper place to make our stand against communism's threat to the free world. But we are there in force, we have made a commitment, and he wants the job to be done efficiently with a minimum loss of American lives.

He takes issue with the treatment of Haiphong as a privileged sanctuary, favoring bombing out the petroleum stores and other supplies there, and mining the harbor area or imposing a naval blockade. These, the Senator asserts, are limited measures in accord with our limited objectives; he pictures the enemy as puzzled that we fail to take such steps.

Senator ROBERTSON, after discussing the strategy and the uncertainties of the conflict, went on to offer certain lessons that we can learn from it. Because of "seeming relaxation of Communist militancy" our military planning has too much in the past been based on the hope that there was no great need for vigilance, for preparedness. As was the case in Korea, we are now paying the price of that guillibility. And even today, he said, "except in obvious matters, we are again being content to administer to the needs of the moment instead of the contingencies of the future."

We are, indeed, a peace-loving nation, and too inclined to give our foes the credit for similar motivation. Senator ROBERTSON has quoted disturbing, alarming evidence to the effect that Defense Department requests for equipment, ammunition, materiel, and manpower have been "tailored to peacetime needs rather than to potential danger." But historically we have ignored the obvious lesson.

Asian Scholars' Role in U.S. Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a letter written by Dr. Charles B. McLane, professor of government at Dartmouth College, which recently appeared in the "Letters to the Editor" column of the New York Times. In my opinion, Dr. McLane has put many complicated facts into reasonable focus.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ASIAN SCHOLARS' ROLE IN U.S. POLICY

To the EDITOR:

Senator J. W. FULBRIGHT's hearings on China appear to have left the rails, and this is a pity for all concerned. What began as an orderly and much-needed review of the condition of the Chinese People's Republic, for the enlightenment of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the public, became at best a perplexing confrontation of opposing arguments regarding American recognition of China, and at worst a new version of the numbers game.

In the latest phase of the committee's hearings, George Taylor and David Rowe were paired against Doak Barnett and John Fairbank as opponents and supporters, respectively, of a more flexible American policy toward China. Meanwhile the entire fraternity of Asian scholars appears ready to take sides on this issue, if we are to judge from the March 20 statement signed by 198 of these scholars and its continuing repercussions.

VIEWS RELEVANT?

Can it—or should it—matter what Doak Barnett, John Fairbank and their allies or George Taylor, David Rowe and theirs have to say about American policy toward China before a Senate committee presumably bent on gathering information to determine its own position?

Is it the best use of these distinguished students of China to insist so much that their views on recognition be made known, and then publicized (views, incidentally, which are largely known to their colleagues if not until recently to Senators and to the general public)? Is their knowledge of China less valuable because these views, as must now be inevitable, label them as liberal or conservative?

That they have the right and in some measure the responsibility to make their views known in other ways—through articles, lectures and so forth—goes without saying. But is it proper that such extraordinary attention be given to their opinion on American policy before Senator FULBRIGHT's committee? I doubt if these scholars themselves would agree that it should.

American policy toward China is an immensely complex political question and must in the last analysis be determined by fully responsible political figures in the Government. No one, of course, would question the relevance of the Senators studying the problem, though it is the President who must make the ultimate determination on advice from the State Department and other counsel.

What is questioned is the weight properly to be attached to the liberal and cautious opinions of the Senate committee's informants.

EXTENT OF TASK

The role of Professors Barnett, Fairbank, Taylor, Rowe and others, it is argued here, should be to provide from the very great knowledge at their command—and the knowledge we must assume unaffected by their judgment in the present instance—the solid information about China which Senator FULBRIGHT and his colleagues require. Here their task should end.

It is, in my view, irrelevant of Senator FULBRIGHT's committee to ask them for opinions which go beyond this, incautious of the scholars to give them, and quite misleading for the press (the New York Times included) to feature these opinions as though profound wisdom attached to them.

We do not, I hope, base a policy decision to build, or not to build, larger nuclear devices on the recommendations of the physicist, or a decision to accelerate our race to the moon on the opinion of the astronaut, though each provides indispensable evidence relating to these decisions.

Should it be otherwise with respect to American policy toward China?

CHARLES B. MCLANE,
Professor of Government, Dartmouth College.

HANOVER, N.H., *April 1, 1966.*

Realism and Arms Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the Third International Arms Control Symposium was held in Philadelphia from March 31 through April 3. In contrast to previous symposia, this one included participants who expressed a number of hardheaded, practical viewpoints on the subject as contracted to the emotional approach. This fact was noted on the editorial page of the Richmond News Leader for April 5, as follows:

A FLUTTERING IN PHILLY

PHILADELPHIA.—Even while Soviet Defense Minister Rodion Malinovsky was boasting of Soviet military might at the 23d Party Congress, the hawks were fluttering the dovecotes at Philadelphia. Representatives from around the world, gathered here at the Third International Arms Control Symposium, were amazed at the blunt attitude of realpolitik evolving among the disarmament experts. Traditionally a roost for ban-the-bombers, the Symposium this time developed a solid consensus against two key elements of the official U.S. disarmament policy.

The items that fell under attack were, first of all, the U.S. failure to construct antiballistic missile defense systems, and secondly, our frenzied activity to achieve a treaty against the proliferation of nuclear weapons among the presently nonnuclear nations. Although the experts represented a broad spectrum of opinion, from the utopian Senator JOSEPH CLARK, of Pennsylvania to Edward Teller, father of the H-bomb, the preponderant weight of expert judgment was for a hard-nosed attitude in disarmament discussions. Even governmental experts from India, Italy, Germany, and Britain were, on the whole, surprisingly in agreement.

Unknown to the Symposium participants, Malinovsky in Moscow was boasting of increased Soviet defenses that appear to be their long-expected antiballistic missile system (ABM). The United States has refused to initiate work on such a defense for the past 6 years; Secretary McNamara has asserted that ABM's cost too much for their effectiveness. Moreover, he has argued that better U.S. defenses would tend to spur the Soviets to greater efforts in military offense, thus escalating the arms race.

Yet the most dramatic moment in the symposium in Philadelphia came Saturday night when Dr. Teller announced that he had abandoned his previous opposition to an ABM system. Under present technology, he said, the ABM was not only cost-feasible, but a necessity if our retaliatory strike capacity was to remain undamaged. Dr. Teller stated categorically that U.S. security had declined in the past 5 years. Not only was the great prestige of Dr. Teller thus hurled against

Secretary McNamara's policy, but the panel of scientists split 3 to 2 in urging immediate plans for the deployment of an ABM system—a process that would take 10 years. Other disarmament specialists rose from the floor to say that a credible ABM defense system would make it easier to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

In the same way, the U.S. draft antiproliferation treaty was attacked from the most unexpected sources. The official dogma of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is that the spread of nuclear weapons outside the nuclear club makes accidental war more probable. India's delegate to the Geneva Conference, Ambassador V. C. Trevedi, deplored the great haste with which the United States was pushing the argument; in his view, the most urgent problem was the proliferation of nuclear weapons within the club. A specialist from the Rand Corp. said it was unlikely that any other nation could spend enough to upset the world power balance within 20 years, while an analyst from MIT held that the real use of nuclear weapons was to help in political maneuvering, not as an actual instrument of destruction. Indeed, Representative CRAIG HOSMER, a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, suggested that the answer may be to give nuclear weapons to every country, instead of trying to turn back the clock of technology. The proposal was not altogether facetious.

During the coffee breaks, there were low mutterings in some more idealistic quarters about the course that the discussions were taking. But others were satisfied that, at last, disarmament experts were thinking about arms control in the context of freedom, as well as peace.—J.P.L.

The Poor Are the Victims

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I call the Senate's attention to an excellent editorial which recently appeared on the pages of the Aiken Standard and Review in Aiken, S.C.

The editorial very lucidly points out some of the unfortunate results connected with so-called social legislation. The writer shows how intended beneficiaries of this legislation have actually turned out to be innocent victims. Their plight, in many cases, is now worse than before the legislation was enacted.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial entitled "The Poor Are the Victims" appearing in the Aiken Standard and Review on Monday, April 11, 1966, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE POOR ARE THE VICTIMS

Supposed social and economic reforms, imposed by the Government, may be well meant. But, in case after case, they create more problems than they solve, and these problems are felt most severely by those least able to bear them.

For example, Prof. Yale Brozen of the University of Chicago, writing in the New Individualist Review, says: "The net result of our urban renewal program has been increased cost of housing for the poor and the destruction of the livelihoods of hundreds of small businessmen. As the minimum wage rate has been raised, more and more people have been laid off who were not worth the higher wage rate."

There is abundant evidence to support these pessimistic declarations. All over the country, where urban renewal has been practiced, great numbers of people, mostly in the low income brackets, have been forced from their homes. In many instances, they have had no alternative save to accept poorer lodgings at increased rents. And this, let it be stressed, is happening at a time when a war on poverty is an official national goal.

The steady increases in the Federal minimum wage—and a campaign is underway to up it at this session of Congress—has produced similar troubles for large numbers of people. The fault lies in the fact that the minimum is entirely arbitrary and takes no account of a worker's productivity or value. The inevitable result is that various industries, retailing being an outstanding example, which have room for unskilled and marginal workers are forced to reduce this kind of employment to the limit. The workers simply cannot produce enough to justify the legal wage. And so these workers are denied the opportunity to gain experience and skills that would qualify them for better jobs.

Too often, the poor are the victims of ill-conceived social betterment programs.

Millennium of Christianity in Poland Reached on April 14

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, a milestone in the history of the Polish people was reached on April 14 when the celebration of the 1,000th anniversary of Poland's conversion to Christianity began.

In A.D. 966, when Poland was emerging as a nation, the Polish ruler, Mieszko, adopted Christianity as a state religion. Throughout the centuries that followed, Poland's Christianity has helped to keep intact the nationality of its people and has sustained the Poles through centuries of turbulence, strife, and foreign domination.

This year, thousands of Poles, led by Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, joyfully joined in celebrating the millennium of Christianity in Poland. The festivities will continue through May 3, when a ceremony will be held at the shrine of Czestochowa.

In my own Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, there are over 30,000 Polish-Americans who are joining their countrymen across the ocean in commemorating 1,000 years of Christianity. This commemoration not only has a religious significance, but also an equally important national and cultural significance, for during 1,000 years of existence, a strong feeling of nationality and pride in country has developed, and the particular Polish culture which has evolved has made many important contributions to the advancement of world civilization.

With real pride and a deep feeling of kinship for the courageous Polish people, I join my colleagues in the Congress in observing the momentous millennium of Christianity in Poland.

In the April 22 issue of Time magazine an article appeared on the Polish millennium. It gives me great pleasure to insert this article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

POLAND: TOWARD THE MILLENNIUM

Poland's Roman Catholic Church has been planning for a decade to solemnly celebrate the nation's conversion to Christendom 1,000 years ago this year. Religious ceremonies are scheduled for many parts of the country, but the highlight will come May 3, the Polish national holiday, when thousands of Poles will journey to the Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa, home of the nationally cherished "Black Madonna." The Communist regime of Wladyslaw Gomulka, which has conducted a running feud with the church, is desparately anxious to avoid or at least diminish any public demonstration of Roman Catholic power in Poland. Last week, as the church began the first of its millennium celebrations, the Communists were busy creating every imaginable block and trying to convert the millennium into a purely secular "Polish state" occasion.

ADEQUATE EQUALS ZERO

Gomulka had aleady vetoed a visit to Czestochowa by Pope Paul VI to celebrate a Millennial Mass, but now he seemed intent on keeping Catholics of all ranks—as well as others—away. Visas have been denied to the 150 foreign bishops, archbishops, and cardinals invited to Czestochowa. Polish tourist offices in Europe and the United States have been blandly advising that visas will not be granted to Western pilgrims, who were originally expected to number 3 million. One explanation: "The country will already be too full of tourists." As for TV and newspaper coverage, some 125 Western newsmen and TV and radio teams have been refused entry, on the ground that the Polish state press and TV would provide adequate coverage—which to date has been zero.

The Government also threw up a blizzard of obstacles to prevent Poles themselves from taking part. It has announced two top-drawer soccer matches for the big day on May 3, scheduled huge rallies and military parades for Gniezno and Poznan on the very days last week when official church celebrations got underway in those two cities. Trains to Czestochowa will be sporadic at best; many roads will be "under repair." The Government has launched a massive propaganda campaign to discredit the church, calling Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, its tough outspoken leader, a neo-Fascist and a friend of Germany. Posters showing Nazi war crimes in Poland are going up everywhere, scarcastically captioned: "Grant and beg forgiveness"—a quote from the letter sent by Polish prelates last fall inviting German bishops to Czestochowa in a gesture of reconciliation. As an added touch, the Government last week opened in Warsaw "The Deputy," the Rolf Hochhuth play that attacks Pius XII for not fighting nazism.

BLARING MUSIC

All of this has hardly cowed the Poles. In Gniezno and Poznan last week, throngs of worshipers filled the churches and cathedrals to overflowing. Some 15,000 Poles defiantly raised their voices in prayer during an open-air "Te Deum" outside St. Mary's Cathedral in Gniezno, while Government loudspeakers tried in vain to drown them out by blaring military music, low-flying helicopters churned up choking clouds of dust, and steel-helmeted troops with burp guns prowled the streets. En masse, the faithful followed Cardinal Wyszynski next day to the stations of the cross on Lech Hill, later heard him—in the presence of 63 other Polish bishops—celebrate a Mass for Poles abroad. Said Wyszynski: "We know that wherever Polish hearts beat, the millennium is celebrated."

Far from withering, the Catholic Church in Poland has actually grown in strength under the Communist policy of "pinprick" repressions. The country remains 96.5 percent Catholic, but more important is the fact that, after 20 years of universal state education, 60 percent of Polands youth still claim to be "religious." The reasons, of course, lie deeper than the surface issues of clericalism versus atheism: Poland's history is so entwined with the Catholic Church that not even the Communists can extricate the two. The result is that Poland, under communism, is undergoing something of a religious revival.

FPC Apathy on Air Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, New York City and, for that matter, the entire metropolitan area is fast becoming enveloped in an air pollution problem which seriously affects health and welfare.

One way to assist in the amelioration of air pollution would be to make more natural gas available to the city from the limited pipeline capacity.

This is in the control of the Federal Power Commission, which has heretofore shown little interest in the air pollution needs of New York City.

In that connection I commend to my colleagues for their perusal my letter to the New York Herald Tribune, published in their issue of Thursday, March 31, 1966, which follows:

FPC Apathy on Air Pollution

To the Herald Tribune:

Your commendable series, "The World's Dirtiest Air," on the air pollution problem points up one of the areas in which we in Washington, D.C., can be helpful.

As a member of the New York City Council, I introduced a resolution to help cause the inactive previous city administration to take advantage of the Federal Clean Air Act of 1963. Now in Washington, D.C., I find that our Federal Government is also almost oblivious to the needs of our New York City area in the air pollution field.

Contrary to popular belief, Consolidated Edison Co. does take some action to reduce air pollution. It is presently fighting for the right to get more natural gas allocated to the city of New York from the limited pipeline capacity to, among other things, substitute for residual fuel oil and thus reduce sulfur dioxide emissions from the company's generating stations.

After extensive hearings, the matter is now being held for final determination by the Federal Power Commission.

In the meantime, Consolidated Edison asked for temporary authorization and was opposed by the staff of the Federal Power Commission, among other things, on the ground that there was no real evidence of emergency due to air pollution conditions in New York City.

While the Federal Power Commission has just granted the temporary authorization for 1 year commencing April 1, 1966, its decision is based on cost questions in saving a possible construction of a storage facility instead of being helpful on the question of air pollution.

The Commission in its decree stated: "The issuance of this temporary certificate is without prejudice to the ultimate determination of any issue raised in the proceeding and the determination made to issue the temporary certificate has in no way been influenced by the air pollution issue raised by the city of New York and Con Ed."

I have written to the Commission protesting their statement and pointing out that the problem of air pollution is more important than the question of the cost of a storage installation.

Theodore R. Kupferman,
Member, U.S. House of Representatives.
Washington, D.C.

Getting Your Money Back

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, many Members of the House are aware of the thought and interest that some of us have given in having the Federal Government rebate a portion of its revenues to the States to be used for local and State programs without the accompanying strings that go with today's specific Federal grants. Last year I was privileged to introduce a bill which would accomplish this most worthy objective. My bill has received wide support from Governors, Congressmen, educators, and others interested in strengthening our State governments. Now the Blue Ribbon Republican Coordinating Committee has also adopted a comprehensive plan of sharing Federal moneys with the States.

The respected columnist, David Lawrence, has written an enlightening editorial in the April 18 edition of the U.S. News & World Report on the exciting prospect of rebate sharing. I have unanimous consent that "Getting Your Money Back" be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

Getting Your Money Back

(By David Lawrence)

Billions of dollars are deducted from payrolls or collected from other income tax payments every year by the Federal Government. What happens to the money in terms of direct benefit to one's community or city or State? How much of it goes to help pay for facilities or projects in other States? And how long can the States raise enough money through local taxes to pay for the many projects that are necessary to meet the needs of a growing population?

These questions have in large part gone unanswered. But at last there is a growing realization that Federal revenues should be distributed so as to supplement State and city funds.

This is not a problem which can be solved by political partisanship. Both parties should recognize their obligation to propose a formula which would bring about an equitable distribution of public funds to promote the special welfare of America.

The Republican Party, in a search for better ways to meet the increasing demands of present-day life, has now offered a program that might well be called "constructive federalism." But the plan might also have been suggested by the Democratic Party. It is to be hoped that eventually the two parties will join together to accept the principles of a new federalism.

The Republican Coordinating Committee, which has just adopted a comprehensive plan that shows what can be done to develop a better financial relationship between the Federal, State, and city governments, is composed of many men who have distinguished themselves in the field of public service. The committee includes prominent Members of Congress, Governors of several States, mayors of cities, former President Eisenhower and recent nominees of the Republican Party for the presidency—Messrs. Landon, Dewey, Nixon, and Goldwater. The chairman of the task force that drafted the plan is Robert Taft, Jr., a former member of the House of Representatives and a son of the late Senator Taft. The principal recommendation says:

"We therefore propose a system to share the personal and corporate income taxes collected by the national government with the States. Under this plan one-half of each State's share would be computed on the basis of returning income tax collections to the State in which they originated. The other half of each State's share would be computed in a way which will provide some measure of fiscal equalization.

"We recognize that some States are wealthy, while others are in serious need. Equalization cannot altogether alleviate fiscal inequities among the States but no plan of revenue sharing is feasible unless some degree of equalization is included. The equalizing formula should be simple and could be based upon population and per capita income levels.

"Equalization grants should be made only to the States which themselves contribute a fair proportion of their per capita incomes to the costs of their own State and local services. This fair proportion should be defined in the statute. Grants to any State should be reduced proportionately if the State and its local units do not apply an adequate amount of State and local tax revenue."

The plan calls for refunds to the State in a gradually increasing percentage every year. The program favors a minimum of supervisory controls by the Federal Government so as to free the State and local governments from "the maze of regulations, paperwork, red tape, and restrictions which hamper them in their efforts to serve their citizens."

It is urged that the Governors be consulted before Congres passes any measure affecting their States. They would be given a voice but not a veto.

The present system of Federal grants to States is criticized as follows:

"Reliance on specific grant in aid programs controlled from Washington is not the answer. At the worst, the States will continue to sink into a morass of financial inadequacy and eventual bankruptcy. At best, they will become mere administrative appendages of the national government."

The new plan can be expected to develop a greater sense of responsibility among the States and local units. The future growth of Federal revenues is estimated in "staggering" sums by the Committee.

America must strengthen State and local governments and not let them be swallowed up in a vast Federal bureacuracy.

More than ever in coming years there will be need for refunds of tax money to the States to take care of problems involving mental health, education, water-pollution control, highways, and other projects that can mean much to the life of the Nation.

When these reforms are put into effect, we may be able to enjoy the benefits of a truly great society, paid for by the earnings of its citizens and their creative enterprises. The time indeed has come for a constructive federalism.

Mr. Freeman Rejoices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial entitled "Mr. Freeman Rejoices" which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of April 16, 1966. It is quite apparent that the farmer is again the victim of Secretary Freeman's inconsistent policies.

A point too often overlooked is that the price of commodities from the farm is one thing and the price of food as sold in a store after processing and packaging is quite another. A very important factor in food prices are the increased cost of processing, transportation, and packaging.

We regret that Secretary Freeman should rejoice when the farmers receive low prices for their products.

MR. FREEMAN REJOICES

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman has announced that net farm income this year will rise to $15 billion, nearly a billion above that of last year and the highest in history except for the boom years of 1947 and 1948. Average net income per farm and personal per capita income of farm residents are expected to reach record levels.

The Secretary said at a news conference his forecast was based on the performance of farmers in the first quarter of this year and prospects for production and income the remainder of the year, including stronger farm prices for such things as corn and livestock and increased Government payments to farmers.

Now, it was at another news conference only a few days ago that Mr. Freeman said he was "pleased to report" that prices of a number of farm products were declining and that the average price of all farm products would be down 6 to 10 percent next fall and winter. This statement brought blasts from several farm leaders and rural Congressmen, among them Senator HRUSKA, Republican, of Nebraska, who asserted, "It is nothing short of scandalous that a man charged with the well-being of the farmer be elated at reduced prices for the farmer."

Two days before that Mr. Freeman's boss, President Johnson, in an impromptu White House news conference, criticized high prices for some foods as a major factor in the rising cost of living. The Secretary then undertook to explain that the President's remarks were based on the mid-February Consumer Price Index of the Department of Labor, whereas a mid-March report by the Agriculture Department indicated prices were slumping for such farm foodstuffs as hogs, lambs, butter, eggs, and a variety of fruits and vegetables.

So on the one hand the Secretary says he is pleased that farm prices are going down, and then, only a few days later, he rejoices that they will be stronger and farm income is going up. On the face of it, consumers aren't going to get all the relief in food prices Mr. Freeman had indicated might have been in prospect.

At the start of this year his Department was predicting a rise in farm income of about $200 million, and that was based partly on estimates that direct subsidies to farmers for such things as not growing crops would rise by about $1 billion over last year to $3.4 billion. The latest prediction on farm income would seem to indicate that such subsidies may rise even higher.

In a congressional election year the Johnson administration finds itself caught in an embarrassing predicament between consumers complaining of high food prices and farmers protesting Government actions to lower market prices of their products. In recent months the administration has dumped vast quantities of Government-owned corn on the market to lower prices of corn and eventually of livestock; it has expanded cheese import quotas and raised support prices on milk and soybeans to stimulate production and hold down prices of these items, and has restricted hide imports to lower prices of cattle hides.

It will be interesting to see how all this turns out. But of one thing we can be reasonable certain. In the end either the taxpayer or the consumer, or both, are likely to get tagged to pay for it.

Tactics of the John Birch Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, as we draw closed to another national election, we are beginning to perceive once again the activities and the shrill bleatings of the John Birch Society.

It has been my fond hope that the extremist dogma and alien doctrines of this organization had been largely sponged off the American political scene by now. But, alas, we continue to hear of candidates espousing the reactionary policies and bigoted convictions of this group. There are increasing signs that, again in 1966, the American voter will be confused and frustrated by the tactics of the Birchers, and that responsive moderation in politics and statecraft will again be diluted by the myopic, antiquated platform of the John Birch Society.

As one who witnessed the disastrous impact on my own party in 1964 of the Birch Society and the political philosophies upon which it is grounded, I marvel that responsible public officials and aspiring office seekers can honestly support the society and, in turn, call for its support.

I insert, Mr. Speaker, an article from the Boston Sunday Herald of December 19, 1965, to be reprinted at this point in the RECORD. The item deals with a situation evolving between the John Birch Society and Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston. The article clearly documents what is at best a careless attitude on the part of the society in Boston and, at worse, a sheer lack of respect for anything or anyone outside of its own ends.

The article follows:

PRELATE'S OLD LETTER MISUSED AGAIN:
CARDINAL BLASTS BIRCH SOCIETY

(By Anthony Matejczyk)

Cardinal Cushing and the John Birch Society have clashed again over an advertisement in a Middleboro newspaper which includes a statement purporting to show the cardinal endorses the society.

(The cardinal was ordered confined to bed last night and all engagements canceled for today and tomorrow after he suffered a relapse of a virus condition. The cardinal was weakened by several strenuous engagements early this weekend.)

The advertisement, which was printed November 30 was brought to the cardinal's attention by the Reverend Richard M. Fewkes, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Middleboro.

This prompted the cardinal to send a letter to Robert Welch, founder of the society which said in part: "It is happening again and again * * *. What am I to do with regard to having my name misused in this fashion. I have yet to find a member of this society whom I would trust as a result of the way its leaders have used a letter I sent years ago to someone in California in which I paid you a great personal tribute."

The issue came to light Saturday when all Boston news media were notified by telegram that Mr. Fewkes would hold a press conference yesterday at 2 p.m. at Arlington Street Church at which he would release copies of the cardinal's letter to Welch.

The press conference was canceled, however, after a representative of the cardinal called Rev. Mr. Fewkes 2 hours before the conference was to be held. Mr. Fewkes said the cardinal wished the issue to be kept a local matter.

The advertisement, paid for by the Birch Society, was an announcement of a meeting to be held Tuesday, December 7 at Mr. Fewkes' church at which the film "What is the John Birch Society" would be shown.

At the top of the advertisement under Cardinal Cushing's name were six lines from a letter he once sent to a C. M. Crawford of Los Angeles giving Welch a high recommendation and endorsing the society. The cardinal has since repudiated the contents of the letter.

Mr. Fewkes said that Leo F. Kahian, leader of the Middleboro Chapter of the society contacted him shortly after he delivered an anti-Birch sermon which received press coverage. In an attempt to present both sides of the story Mr. Fewkes and the church's adult forum agreed to the Birch presentation.

Mr. Kahian said yesterday that he was in error in using the C. M. Crawford letter. He said he did not know that the society had warned all of its chapters in a May 1964, bulletin not to use any sections of the letter.

Kahian, a Catholic, said the forum attracted about 200 persons and that "a few" persons expressed interest in joining the approximately 30-member Middleboro Chapter. Kahian, a former president of the Holy Name Society of Brockton and Plymouth said, "I would not do anything to embarrass the cardinal."

He said he was told he should not have used the Crawford letter by Parker W. Richards, Jr., of Brockton, Birch Society section chief for Brockton and his immediate superior in the society. Richards yesterday said that Kahian had made "an honest error." He should have checked with me first as the understanding is that we never use the (Crawford) letter."

Mr. Fewkes last night refused to release the contents of the letter. He said he did so "at the request of the cardinal." Mr. Fewkes said he understood that Welch had sent a letter of apology to the cardinal which prompted the cardinal to ask Fewkes to cancel the press conference.

A Herald reporter was told at the Belmont headquarters of the society that Welch was in but "is not prepared to meet the press at this time."

Kahian and Mr. Fewkes clashed about 2 weeks ago when Mr. Kahian complained to the Post Office Department UNICEF greeting cards were being sold in the Middleboro Post Office. Mr. Fewkes heads the Middleboro Chapter of UNICEF.

UNICEF DISPUTE

Fewkes said he wrote a letter to the Postmaster General stating that the society should also be allowed to sell cards if UNICEF were permitted. The proceeds would be donated to Captive Nations Committee to free refugees, he said.

The society and the cardinal last clashed in April of 1964 when the cardinal spoke on radio and said he would prefer "imprisonment and death" rather than membership in the society. His remarks followed reports that two members of the society had said on a New York radio program that President Kennedy was a traitor.

The cardinal later retracted his criticism when it was shown that a hoax had been perpetrated.

The text of the cardinal's letter to Welch follows:

"Dear Mr. Welch: It is happening again and again. Your field agents, whoever they are, use a letter I sent years ago to C. M. Crawford of Los Angeles.

"I have before me an ad inserted in a local paper in Middleboro by the Middleboro chapter of the John Birch Society. My name appears in larger letters in that ad than the name of the John Birch Society.

"What am I to do with regard to having my name misused in this fashion? You know that I have absolutely nothing to do with the John Birch Society—I was never a member of it and I simply cannot understand the means this organization pursues in recruiting members.

"The ad referred to a meeting on Tuesday, December 7. If I had this ad in my hands last Saturday, I would have had every Catholic Church in the neighborhood announce on the following day that they were to disregard this publicity in its entirety and at the same time advise the Catholic people that I have no respect for or confidence in those behind the Middleboro branch of the John Birch Society.

"I have yet to find a member of this society whom I would trust as a result of the way its leaders have used a letter I sent years ago to someone in California in which I paid you a great personal tribute. What a fool I was to put in writing my onetime admiration and affection for you.

"Very sincerely yours,
"Richard Cardinal Cushing,
"Archibishop of Boston."

Parcel Post

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the Record a most interesting article which appeared in the March 19, 1966, edition of the Jersey Journal, a leading newspaper in northern New Jersey.

The article follows:

MAILLY WOULD EQUALIZE POSTAL REGULATIONS

Discrimination against residents of Jersey City, who are now prohibited from mailing some parcels to certain other cities, would be ended by pending legislation endorsed by the National Association of Postmasters, Postmaster Joseph L. Mailly advised today.

Mailly noted that under existing law, a person in Jersey City can send a 73-inch parcel to Mantua, but can't send the same parcel to Warren, Pa. In addition, he can send a 21-pound parcel to New York, N.Y., but can't send the same parcel to Boonville, N.Y.

Mailly said James L. O'Toole, president of NAPUS, which represents over 90 percent of all postmasters in the country, advised him that the association is making "an allout fight" against size and weight restrictions which apply to parcels mailed here for any of the Nation's first-class, or city post offices.

A bill (H.R. 12367) to reform the existing parcel post laws is now pending before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Mailly explained that local residents may not mail a parcel of more than 20 pounds or 72 inches in length and girth combined to any other first-class post office more than 150 miles away.

Nor may they mail a parcel of more than 40 pounds or more than 72 inches to a first-class post office that is less than 150 miles, he pointed out.

The association has thrown its weight behind legislation to raise the limit for all parcels mailed between first-class post offices to 40 pounds and 100 inches, regardless of distance.

Fino Introduces Compromise Mass Transportation Bill To Aid Big Cities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL A. FINO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which I feel will improve the Mass Transportation Act and make it a better tool for meeting the mass transit needs of our big cities. So far, the Mass Transportation Act has not been able to make a real dent in this problem, and the administration does not seem to be rising to the challenge.

The fiscal 1967 mass transportation budget is a study in woeful inadequacy. Surely the administration must understand that mass transportation in our great cities needs action and not promises.

I am doubly discouraged at administration treatment of mass transportation when I view it alongside of administration tenderness toward the airlines. The airlines are making vast profits—their combined revenues were $2.3 billion in 1965, up 18 percent. Why should the airlines get the gravy from the Government while urban mass transportation operations are forgotten? It is mass transit that cannot break even financially, not the airlines. Aviation subsidies have climbed from $200 million in 1957 to a proposed $900 million in this coming year's budget while annual authorization for mass transit have yet to reach $200 million. This is a sorry state of affairs.

I believe that my proposals would be a great shot in the arm for urban mass transit. In the first place, my bill would repeal the discriminatory 12½-percent limit on the funds that can go to any one State in each fiscal year. This limitation unrealistically restricts the ability of the mass transit program to cope with the needs of New York and a few other States.

Besides stripping the program of this unfair limit, I think we have to increase the Federal financial participation in approved programs. My bill raises the Federal share to a figure between 66⅔ and 90 percent, depending on the local tax burden. Heavily taxed areas like New York would profit.

My bill also increases the yearly authorization for the program to $175 million a year and puts the program on a permanent basis.

The key section of my bill embodies legislatively the very sound suggestion of New York City's Acting Transit Authority Chairman John Gilhooley that the Federal Government can best aid local mass transit programs by providing Federal aid to pay the interest costs of local borrowing. If we give New York City $10 million a year, New York City can service a debt of $400 million with that aid. This is the way to stretch Federal dollars and to encourage local financial initiative. My bill would make this type of thing eligible for mass transit act grants. Under my bill, Federal grants would be payable to underwrite the interest charges on loans floated by States of local agencies to finance projects which are of a type eligible for regular Mass Transportation Act assistance.

My bill also states specifically that commuter subsidy efforts qualify as financial demonstration projects under the act. The bill I am introducing also calls for a $1 million crash research program into the optimum way of restructuring urban mass transportation.

I believe my bill is a solid, workable and realistic proposal. It includes a number of suggestions made by others. I believe that this bill is not pie in the sky. I think it is nothing more than an equitable and workable alternative to the small potatoes mass transit package offered by the administration.

Perversion of U.N. Charter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. H. R. GROSS
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad commentary indeed that the United States has once again participated in a shocking perversion of the charter of the United Nations. I refer to the reprehensible action of the U.N. Security Council, with the support of U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, in authorizing the use of force in an effort to destroy the Government of Rhodesia.

Cited as authority for the action in chapter VII of the charter. This is the chapter which authorizes the use of force against any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.

By what strange logic can it be argued that Rhodesia is threatening the peace?

If that nation has fired a single shot against anyone, I am not aware of it.

The sham of the U.N. resolution ought to be evident to everyone, for in other areas where the threat to peace is very real, the U.N. is strangely silent. Why?

I have been pleased to note that several of the Nation's leading newspapers as well as some columnists have denounced the Security Council's action. For example, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following editorial from the Washington Evening Star and a column by Mr. Arthur Krock in the New York Times:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Apr. 11, 1966]

FAR REACHING IS RIGHT

Ambassador Arthur Goldberg was not guilty of overstatement when he said the Security Council's vote for the use of force to impose sanctions on Rhodesia was "one of the most far-reaching steps the United Nations ever had been asked to take." It is not only far reaching. It is fraught with implications of a most disturbing nature.

The vote in the Security Council was 10 to 0, with the Soviet Union, France, Uruguay, Bulgaria, and Mali abstaining for varying reasons. The resolution does several things. It authorizes Britain to use force if necessary to prevent oil tankers flying the flag of any nation from delivering their cargoes to Rhodesia. Presumably if ships ignore an order to turn back they will be sunk if necessary. The resolution directs Portugal not to permit oil to be pumped to Rhodesia through the Beira-Umtali pipeline. Britain also agreed to a demand by the Communist-African bloc that the latter's more drastic resolution, which calls for a British military occupation of Rhodesia, a total blockade and a demand that South Africa prevent overland shipments of oil to Rhodesia, may be considered later.

What is the reason for this extraordinary action by the Security Council? Ostensibly, it rests on chapter VII of the U.N. Charter which authorizes the use of force against a threat to international peace. But who is threatening the peace? Certainly not Rhodesia, which has asserted its independence but which is threatening no other nation. Portugal? South Africa? Not by any stretch of the imagination.

The unstated truth is that the Security Council has taken this action, not against a threat to peace, but to prevent the white minority in Rhodesia from indefinitely dominating the black majority. This may be a worthy objective. But it cannot justify a perversion of the U.N. Charter, or the consequences which may be expected to flow from it.

It is remarkable that the United States has joined unreservedly in this undertaking. Nothing evidently has been learned from our participation in somewhat similar abortive efforts by the U.N. to coerce Spain and the Congo's Moise Tshombe. Britain and other nations even now ignore our policy and continue to trade freely with Castro's Cuba, where there is at least some threat to the peace of Latin America. And in Vietnam, where the threat to peace long ago erupted into a grim and costly war, trade with Hanoi goes merrily on by many nations, including Britain. And the Soviet Union, of course, is actively assisting the North Vietnamese intervention. Here we sought to invoke the charter's chapter VII? Perish the thought.

Ambassador Goldberg went on to say that "we (the U.N.) shall be making international law."

Perhaps so. But it will be a new form of international law which is based on a disingenuous premise and which, to state the matter bluntly, is tainted with sham. A Security Council authorization for the use of force to deal with a genuine threat to international peace is one thing. The use of force to achieve some internal reform, no matter how desirable such reform may be, is a horse of entirely different color.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 12, 1966]

IN THE NATION: THE SHAM OF THE U.N. RESOLUTION

(By Arthur Krock)

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The charter of the United Nations was once again employed to justify its own violation when the Security Council authorized the United Kingdom to set up a naval blockade against the oil-carrying ships of any nation that are bound for the Portuguese African port of Beira, where pipeline facilities exist for transmission of the cargo to Rhodesia. The violation is inherent in the Council's citation of chapter VII of the United Nations Charter as authority for the action.

INVENTING CONDITIONS

This authority to impose such a sanction is specifically conditioned on the presence anywhere of "any threat to the [world] peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression." The assertion by Rhodesia, the target of the Council's resolution, of independence from the United Kingdom does not create any of these conditions. So the Council had to invent them to mask its real purpose of forcing the Government of this self-governing nation to set an early date for sharing its function with representatives of largely primitive African majority of a land which the white settlers settled and developed.

The perversion of chapter VII, in order to apply it to an internal dispute in the Commonwealth, sets a precedent which has a high potential of trouble for the government in London which faltered at the prospect of the measures required to assert the sovereignty it claimed, and for that of the United States which supported the resolution. For the naval blockade sanction lays a foundation on which demands can be based for even more irresponsible U.N. actions, involving the international activities of its principal sponsors, the United Kingdom and the United States.

LOGICAL EXTENSIONS

For instance, both shrink from the appalling risk to world peace which would be created if the sanction is extended to oil cargoes delivered to South Africa. Yet if chapter VII can be employed to authorize the British to turn back oil-carrying ships, by force and sinking if necessary, destined for the port of Portuguese Mozambique, it authorizes a similar blockade of the ports of South Africa. And, though London and Washington were able to defer immediate consideration of demands for this expansion from African members of the U.N., and for forbidding the transmission of oil to Rhodesia through the pipeline in Portugese Mozambique, such demands are logical extensions of the Council's perversion of chapter VII, and clearly consonant with it.

The flagrant sham on which authority for the British naval sanction was found in the U.N. Charter—that the nature of this internal dispute in the Commonwealth is a threat to world peace, etc.—is compounded by the avoidance of the two principal supporters of the Council resolution of a showdown in other areas where this threat is clear and real. The Government of the United States has officially certified the Communist regime in Cuba as such a threat, yet it has shut its eyes to the seaborne cargoes, particularly those from the United Kingdom and Canada, which feed the Cuban economy.

The United States is fighting and mounting the war in Vietnam as an essential barrier to war. But it has not demanded U.N. sanctions for a naval blockade of the allied ships, including British, whose cargoes greatly help North Vietnam to pursue its aggression. It would vote in the Council against any such proposal, and has refrained from taking this action unilaterally.

These inconsistencies demonstrate another which is implicit in the Council's Rhodesia resolution. It is, that the U.N. is committed to "anticolonialism" only when the issue is racial discrimination. For, Rhodesia was annexed as a British colony in 1923 and London is treating it as a colony in attempting to dictate the terms on which self-governing Rhodesia will be granted independence.

SERIES OF DISTORTIONS

The distortion and misuse of chapter VII in this instance, however, is only the latest of a series. The administration in Washington initiated and supplied the effective pressures by which Indonesia's military blackmail was rewarded with the present of Dutch New Guinea. The U.N., with financing and transport provided by the United States, made a bloody military intervention in the Congo civil war to suppress the separatist movement of Katanga. And when Prime Minister Nehru violated the charter by military seizure of the Portuguese enclaves in India, the United Nations with no more than a verbal protest from the United States, abstained from even a denunciatory resolution.

Survey of Veterans' Attitudes Toward VA Hospital Care

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

SURVEY OF VETERANS' ATTITUDES TOWARD VA HOSPITAL CARE

In an effort to get a better insight into the quality of hospital care provided by the VA general hospitals, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives, has issued two questionnaires to former VA patients. The first of these questionnaires was mailed on June 25, 1965, to 2,682 veterans, who were discharged from the VA general hospitals during the period June 14 to June 18, 1965, following treatment for a medical or surgical condition. These veterans, randomly selected, constituted 30 percent of the general hospitals' discharges during that period. There were 1,434 replies (a response rate of 53 percent), and the results of the replies were published in Issue 109 (released August 6, 1965) of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

The answers to the first questionnaire indicated that most respondents were satisfied with their hospital treatment. Thus in reply to the question, "What is your overall evaluation of the care you received while a patient?" 83 percent replied "Excellent," 12.8 percent replied "Fair," and only 2 percent replied "Poor." (An additional 2.2 percent made no reply to this question.)

The first questionnaire did not permit analysis on a hospital-by-hospital basis because the number of responses averaged about 11 per hospital, ranging from none at Shreveport, La., to 30 at Hines.

Consequently, a second questionnaire was issued to a larger number of veterans. The second questionnaire was revised and reworded, based on the experience of the first and has been printed as House Committee Print 171, April 19, 1966.

By February 11, 1966, the cutoff date, 84 of the 120 reporting hospitals had distributed questionnaires to 200 discharged patients. The remaining 36 hospitals reported from 51 to 185 discharges to whom questionnaires were issued. All together, 21,687 veterans received questionnaires.

Slightly more than one-third—7,872, or 36.3 percent of the 21,687 veterans—responded by March 7, the committee's cutoff date for receiving replies. Omitting the VA hospital at San Juan, P.R., where language difficulties were encountered to the extent that only three questionnaires were completed, the percentage of response among the individual hospitals ranged from 9.6 percent at Amarillo, Tex., to 60.7 percent at Erie, Pa. The number of questionnaires issued and the number and percent of respondents, by hospital, is shown in table 1.

A summary of the answers from all respondents is contained in table 2. The upper portion of the table contains data showing the number of respondents and answers to each question. Note that although there were 7,872 respondents sending in questionnaires, not all respondents answered all questions. Thus only 7,380 respondents answered question 1(a). Failure to indicate a clear "Yes" or "No" on the questionnaire was considered as a failure to respond, for purposes of these tabulations.

Responses to the individual questions which may be considered as being favorable to the VA are indicated by an asterisk (e.g., a "Yes" answer to question 2 or a "No" answer to question (4(b)). Neutral questions, such as questions 1(a), 1(b), and 15, have no asterisks in either the "Yes" or "No" columns. Thus the asterisk sign makes it convenient for the reader to spot the number and percent of favorable responses to any individual question.

A review of the asterisked percentages in table 2 indicates that the overall responses of the respondents are quite favorable to the VA. The lowest favorable response rate for any question, question 4(a), is 85.7 percent.

In the lower portion of table 2 is shown a summary of (a) all favorable and unfavorable replies to "All questions," and to those combinations of questions which are believed to relate specifically to (b) physician care, (c) nursing care, (d) dietetic service, (e) housekeeping, and (f) general hospital management. These data are further summarized by hospital in table 3.

The table below shows the average percent and range of percents of favorable responses among the VA general hospitals for each of the combination groupings shown in table 3.

Question grouping	Average percent all hospitals	Percent range	
		Lowest hospital	Highest hospital
All questions	95.0	81.2	99.2
Physician care (2, 7, 8, and 11(a))	92.9	79.7	99.4
Nursing care (9(a) to 9(c) and 10)	96.3	80.8	100.0
Dietetics, (13(a) to 13(d)	93.4	71.6	100.0
Housekeeping (3(a) to 3(e), 12(a) to 12(c) and 4(b))	96.5	84.0	100.0
General hospital management (4(a), 4(c), 4(d), 4(e) (1), 5(a), 5(b), 6, and 14)	93.5	78.3	98.8

The percents indicate that the majority of respondents at each hospital reported favorably on all facets of their care, and that the minimum favorable response among the individual hospitals for any response grouping did not fall below 71.6 percent.

TABLE 1.—*Number of veterans receiving questionnaires and number and percent of respondents, VA general hospitals*

Hospitals	Number of veterans receiving questionnaires	Number of veterans responding	Percent of veterans responding
Total	21,687	7,872	36.3
Albany, N.Y	200	58	29.0
Albuquerque, N. Mex	200	71	35.5
Alexandria, La	200	95	47.5
Altoona, Pa	74	35	47.3
Amarillo, Tex	156	15	9.6
Ann Arbor, Mich	200	50	25.0
Atlanta, Ga	200	53	26.5
Augusta, Ga	193	77	39.9
Batavia, N.Y	91	48	52.7
Bath, N.Y	126	37	29.4
Bay Pines, Fla	200	51	25.5
Beckley, W. Va	185	37	20.0
Big Spring, Tex	200	49	24.5
Biloxi, Miss	109	44	40.4
Birmingham, Ala	200	77	38.5
Boise, Idaho	156	85	54.5
Bonham, Tex	51	40	78.4
Boston, Mass	200	63	31.5
Bronx, N.Y	200	66	33.0
Brooklyn, N.Y	200	77	38.5
Buffalo, N.Y	200	83	41.5
Butler, Pa	81	37	45.7
Castle Point, N.Y	66	32	48.5
Cheyenne, Wyo	115	47	40.9
Chicago, Ill., (West Side)	200	89	44.5
Chicago, Ill. (research)	200	65	32.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	200	92	46.0
Clarksburg, W. Va	120	48	40.0
Cleveland, Ohio	200	45	22.5
Columbia, S.C	200	78	39.0
Coral Gables, Fla	200	81	40.5
Dallas, Tex	200	49	24.5
Dayton, Ohio	200	60	30.0
Dearborn, Mich	200	43	21.5
Denver, Colo	200	84	42.0
Des Moines, Iowa	200	93	46.5
Dublin, Ga	200	54	27.0
Durham, N.C	200	69	34.5
East Orange, N.J	200	58	29.0
Erie, Pa	84	51	60.7
Fargo, N. Dak	200	85	42.5
Fayetteville, Ark	200	82	41.0
Fayetteville, N.C	200	82	41.0
Fort Harrison, Mont	127	59	46.5
Fort Howard, Md	200	33	16.5
Fort Wayne, Ind	136	24	17.6
Fresno, Calif	200	86	43.0
Grand Island, Nebr	142	74	52.1
Grand Junction, Colo	134	55	41.0
Hines, Ill	200	53	26.5
Hot Springs, S. Dak	53	30	56.6
Houston, Tex	200	79	39.5
Huntington, W. Va	200	48	24.0
Indianapolis, Ind	200	53	26.5
Iowa City, Iowa	200	83	41.5
Iron Mountain, Mich	159	87	54.7
Jackson, Miss	200	58	29.0
Kansas City, Mo	200	79	39.5
Kecoughtan, Va	169	45	26.6
Kerrville, Tex	200	72	36.0
Lake City, Fla	200	83	41.5
Lincoln, Nebr	130	78	60.0
Little Rock, Ark	200	92	46.0
Livermore, Calif	200	86	43.0
Long Beach, Calif	200	56	28.0
Los Angeles, Calif	200	28	14.0
Louisville, Ky	200	93	46.5
Madison, Wis	200	111	55.5
Manchester, N.H	118	66	55.9
Marion, Ill	175	75	42.9
Marlin, Tex	165	89	53.9
Martinez, Calif	200	74	37.0
Martinsburg, W. Va	200	66	33.0
Memphis, Tenn	200	64	32.0
Miles City, Mont	106	22	20.8
Minneapolis, Minn	200	83	41.5
Montgomery, Ala	200	85	42.5
Mountain Home, Tenn	200	108	54.0
Muskogee, Okla	200	78	39.0
Nashville, Tenn	200	77	38.5
Newington, Conn	200	39	19.5
New Orleans, La	200	50	25.0
New York, N.Y	200	46	23.0
Oklahoma City, Okla	200	78	39.0
Omaha, Nebr	200	78	39.0
Oteen, N.C	200	105	52.5
Palo Alto, Calif	200	77	38.5
Philadelphia, Pa	200	67	33.5
Phoenix, Ariz	178	45	25.3
Pittsburgh, Pa	200	87	43.5
Poplar Bluff, Mo	167	79	47.3
Portland, Oreg	200	118	59.0
Providence, R.I	200	43	21.5
Reno, Nev	90	42	46.7
Richmond, Va	200	41	20.5
Saginaw, Mich	144	53	36.8
Salt Lake City, Utah	200	113	56.5
San Fernando, Calif	82	46	56.1
San Francisco, Calif	200	63	31.5
San Juan, P.R	200	3	1.5
Seattle, Wash	200	44	22.0
Shreveport, La	200	69	34.5
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	200	84	42.0
Spokane, Wash	200	96	48.0
St. Louis, Mo	200	84	42.0
Syracuse, N.Y	200	96	48.0
Temple, Tex	200	64	32.0
Tucson, Ariz	200	32	16.0
Vancouver, Wash	200	104	52.0
Wadsworth, Kans	200	77	38.5
Walla Walla, Wash	95	37	38.9
Washington, D.C	200	82	41.0
West Haven, Conn	200	49	24.5
West Roxbury, Mass	197	65	33.0
Whipple, Ariz	141	60	42.6
White River Junction, Vt	200	92	46.0
Wichita, Kans	190	98	51.6
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	200	82	41.0
Wilmington, Del	182	64	35.2
Wood, Wis	200	53	26.5

TABLE 2.—*Total respondents to each question, number and percent of respondents answering "yes" or "no," and number and percent of favorable answers to grouped questions—All VA general hospitals*

[Asterisk (*) denotes favorable response]

All stations—Question	Total respondents	Number of respondents		Percent	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1. (a) Have you ever been a patient in a VA hospital before?	7,380	5,564	1,816	75.4	24.6
(b) If "yes," in this hospital?	5,412	4,456	956	82.3	17.7
2. Did the admitting doctor interview you in a friendly and understanding manner?	7,641	*7,401	240	*96.9	3.1
3. About your room—					
(a) Was it attractive?	7,251	*6,923	328	*95.5	4.5
(b) Was it clean when you arrived?	7,633	*7,486	147	*98.1	1.9
(c) Was it ventilated?	7,521	*7,098	423	*94.4	5.6
(d) Was it well lighted?	7,593	*7,471	122	*98.4	1.6
(e) Was your bed comfortable?	7,627	*7,385	242	*96.8	3.2
4. About your comfort—					
(a) Were you annoyed by noises?	7,475	1,070	*6,405	14.3	*85.7
If "yes," was this due to—					
(1) Visitors?	2,277	243	2,034		
(2) Roommate?	2,388	605	1,783		
(3) Equipment?	2,277	448	1,829		
(4) Hospital personnel?	2,320	468	1,852		
(5) Radio or TV sets?	2,363	473	1,890		
(b) Were you annoyed by so-called hospital odors?	7,670	283	*7,387	3.7	*96.3
(c) Were you awakened too early in the morning?	7,597	861	*6,736	11.3	*88.7
(d) Were hospital routines arranged so you could generally get sufficient rest?	7,663	*7,130	533	*93.0	7.0
(e) Were there other patients in your room?	7,422	6,776	646	91.3	8.7
If "yes," did they disturb you?	7,014	534	*6,480	7.6	*92.4
5. About your visitors—					
(a) Were you satisfied with visiting hours?	7,665	*7,542	123	*98.4	1.6
(b) Did your visitors receive courteous treatment from hospital personnel?	7,502	*7,336	166	*97.8	2.2
6. Were hospital rules and schedules adequately explained to you?	7,702	*7,261	441	*94.3	5.7
7. Were tests and treatments explained to you so that you understood what was happening?	7,636	*6,897	739	*90.3	9.7
8. Before being discharged, were you instructed how to care for yourself at home?	7,668	*6,910	758	*90.1	9.9
9. Do you feel the nurses were—					
(a) Skilled by giving you personal care?	7,662	*7,564	98	*98.7	1.3
(b) Interested in you as a person?	7,166	*6,776	390	*94.6	5.4
(c) Prompt in doing things for you?	7,339	*6,959	380	*94.8	5.2
10. Did you have as much nursing care as needed?	7,642	*7,416	226	*97.0	3.0
11. Did the following give you friendly efficient service?					
(a) Doctors (other than your own)?	7,325	*6,923	402	*94.5	5.5
(b) Dentists?	6,277	*5,828	449	*92.8	7.2
(c) Technicians who drew blood?	7,436	*7,355	81	*98.9	1.1
(d) Technicians who took X-rays?	7,425	*7,335	90	*98.8	1.2
(e) Nursing attendants?	7,410	*7,199	211	*97.2	2.8
12. Housekeeping:					
(a) Was room cleaned daily?	7,678	*7,385	293	*96.2	3.8
(b) Were cleaning persons considerate of you?	7,618	*7,469	149	*98.0	2.0
(c) Was a good cleaning job done?	7,582	*7,204	378	*95.0	5.0
13. In regard to food and considering whether or not you were on special diet—					
(a) Were the servings adequate?	7,658	*7,434	224	*97.1	2.9
(b) Was the hot portion of the meal served hot?	7,494	*6,842	652	*91.3	8.7
(c) Were the meals attractively served?	7,569	*7,326	243	*96.8	3.2
(d) Did you like the coffee?	7,075	*6,232	843	*88.1	11.9
14. In general, do you feel you had good hospital care?	7,526	*7,349	177	*97.6	2.4
15. Did you receive surgery?	7,646	3,411	4,235	44.6	55.4

TABLE 2.—*Total respondents to each question, number and percent of respondents answering "Yes" or "No," and number and percent of favorable answers to grouped questions—All VA general hospitals*—Continued

Total answers to all questions:	
Number of favorable answers	234,444
Number of unfavorable answers	12,296
Percent of favorable answers	95
Physician care questions 2, 7, 8, and 11(a):	
Number of favorable answers	28,131
Number of unfavorable answers	2,139
Percent of favorable answers	92.9
Nursing care questions 9(a) to 9(c) and 10:	
Number of favorable answers	28,715
Number of unfavorable answers	1,094
Percent of favorable answers	96.3
Dietetic service questions 13(a) to 13(d):	
Number of favorable answers	27,834
Number of unfavorable answers	1,962
Percent of favorable answers	93.4
Housekeeping questions 3(a) to 3(e), 12(a) to 12(c), and 4(b):	
Number of favorable answers	65,808
Number of unfavorable answers	2,365
Percent of favorable answers	96.5
General hospital management questions 4(a), 4(c), 4(d), 4(e)(1), 5(a), 5(b), 6, and 14:	
Number of favorable answers	56,239
Number of unfavorable answers	3,905
Percent of favorable answers	93.5

The cooperation of the Veterans' Administration in assisting in the survey is very much appreciated. A special word of gratitude is in order for the Veterans' Administration hospital directors who distributed the questionnaire, and to Daniel I. Rosen, H. J. Doben, Bernard Kaufman, Charles N. Shea, and Michael LoGuirato of the Veterans' Administration Department of Medicine and Surgery, Reports and Statistics Service, who helped in the analysis and compilation of the results.

Anaheim, the Beautiful, and Bountiful, Twits Uncle Sam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, anybody giving the United States anything is just about like the proverbial snowball in hades situation. But with tongue in cheek and with satire magnificent the little city of Anaheim, Calif., recently came up with resolution 66R–247 which just about fits the bill. Undoubtedly there are few executive ears here in Washington tuned to receive its unique message, but since the cost of reproducing it in this compendium is miniscule compared to the national savings accomplishable from the idea which really underlies it, I feel it is a proper item for broadcast. Resolution 66R–247 is as follows:

RESOLUTION 66R–247

Resolution of the City Council of the City of Anaheim tendering a grant-in-aid to the Great White Father

Whereas the Great White Father in Washington has spread his omniscent munificence to enfold the fiscal welfare of his American municipalities, and,

Whereas this benevolent munificence is manifested by a tender of untold millions in grants in aid for water, sewers, urban redevelopment, poverty, public works, housing, and a multitude of other fields in which great father opines his children are unequal to the task; and

Whereas Great Father nevertheless has informed the children that there will be necessary a great raise in taxation; and

Whereas the city of Anaheim has compared its fiscal condition with that of the Great Father and found that the city is in far better financial condition, and that Great Father is in great need of a grant-in-aid for himself: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the city of Anaheim does hereby tender to Great Father, the sum of $100 as a grant-in-aid (with no strings attached) to be used for whatever national purpose may be in greatest need thereof.

The foregoing resolution is approved and signed by me this 5th day of April 1966.

FRED T. KREIN,
Mayor of the City of Anaheim.

Tax Sharing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, last August I introduced H.R. 10696 to share part of the Federal revenue with the States for use in elementary and secondary education. Today the concept of revenue sharing is gaining substantial support. All 50 Governors have endorsed the plan. More than 30 Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate have introduced bills which support revenue sharing.

Last fall, C. Lowell Harriss, professor of economics at Columbia University spoke at the Tax Foundation's conference on "The New Economics: Implications for Business" and delivered a very thoughtful analysis of this dynamic concept. Mr. Harriss is the economic consultant to the Tax Foundation and has worked either on the staff of, or as consultant to, the U.S. Treasury, the city of New York, the State of New York, the United Nations, the Federal District of Venezuela and the Committee on Federal Tax Policy.

He is the author of several books, including "Gift Taxation in the United States," "American Public Finance," and "Money and Banking."

At a time when we hear more and more of President Johnson favoring a system of creative federalism for America, I feel it is important that we start a program which will truly restore the three levels of government, local, State, and Federal, to their proper functions. Enactment of H.R. 10696 into law will be a very important step in that direction and will substitute substance for rhetoric.

Under unanimous consent I include Professor Harriss' analysis in the Appendix of the RECORD:

SHARING FEDERAL REVENUES WITH THE STATES

(By Prof. C. Lowell Harriss)

Proposals for a new form of Federal financial aid for State-local governments have attracted wide support in the last 18 months. Yet varied opposition—plus the not unimportant absence of Presidential endorsement—have kept the suggestions from getting beyond the discussion stage. Though scarcely an integral part of the new economics, the general principle merits serious consideration, if only because it involves elements of great significance to the whole of our society.

Neither friends nor opponents agree among themselves on the specifics, either the objectives or the means for achieving them. Walter Heller's early advocacy has properly associated his name with the general proposal, but not with a blueprint which is acknowledged as the plan.

Advocates seek combinations of objectives, but rather differing combinations. Critics weigh the elements differently. Several packages could be developed out of the various features. My purpose here is to explore a few of the bigger issues.

MAJOR FEATURES OF THE PROPOSAL

The starting point is recognition that growth of the economy will cause Federal revenues to rise rapidly without any increase in tax rates. Economic growth, of course, will increase State-local revenues, but the rate of growth from existing taxes will be slower than Federal. Expenditures, however, seem likely to present a contrasting picture. Pressures for the greatest increase in Government spending will appear at the State-local level. The probable rise in Federal spending will not equal the growth of revenue. Within a few years, therefore, the Federal Government will be running a budgetary surplus. Let us, then, plan to distribute some of the surplus to States (and localities).

The method of getting dollars to the States could take any of several forms, but chief attention is given to the proposal to turn over to the States a portion of personal income tax receipts, revenue sharing. The money could go in the form of general purpose or unconditional grants. In effect, then, the Federal tax system would subsitute to greater extent for State-local taxes, while leaving States and localities as much discretion in deciding on how to use the money as if they themselves raised it. The formula for distribution might be relatively generous for lower income States. Or tied grants of the present type might be expanded. To repeat an earlier point—many variables of potential significance can be envisioned.

For the present purposes let us assume that Federal revenues from existing tax rates can rise enough more rapidly than Federal expenditures to finance greater aid to States within the foreseeable future. Space limits prevent consideration here of some important points raised in discussions of the proposal; e.g., debt reduction as an alternative or the argument that the approach to budget surpluses will tend to check economic expansion and perhaps pervent the realization of such a surplus.

EXPENDITURE-REVENUE OUTLOOK FOR STATE-LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Do States and localities face a well-nigh impossible task in financing growing needs for service? The answer is less than crystal clear.

Various projections of State-local revenues and spending lead to different results—as would be expected. The concept of "need," to say the least, lacks precision and objectivity. One may be pardoned some impatience at the frequent, and loose, assumption that need and desirability are the same. In any case there are many unknowns. One thing we do know, however—the postwar record is one of tremendous accomplishment by States and localities.

State-local government expenditures rose from $31 billion in 1954 to $69 billion in 1964, an increase of 123 percent (compared with a 62 percent, $48 billion, rise in Federal spending). Much of the increase was attributable to a 30 million (19 percent) growth in population plus a continuing rise in prices. But large amounts went to improve the quality of public education, highways, health services, and welfare programs.

State-local taxes went up from $22 to $48 billion—and from 6.6 to 8.4 percent of a rising net national product. Nontax revenues, Federal grants, and net borrowing also rose. Clearly, the public has made increasing use of State-local revenue sources to pay for more State-local services. But in the future will the public be able and willing to finance growing needs?

Projecting trends and rates of change is not only tricky but also easily misleading. Conditions will be different in the future. For example, Dr. Watters has called attention to solid reasons for expecting a relaxation of some of the forces which have contributed to the postwar rise. "We entered the postwar period with a backlog of needs held over from a major depression and a war. The ensuing population explosion created still further needs for public services. In many instances backlogs have been substantially removed. Salary levels of State-local employees, for instance, have been brought up to the average for the private sector. There has been a considerable amount of catching up in the construction of schools, other public buildings, and highways.

"The recent decline in birth rates suggests that total population growth will decline to around 1.2 percent annually, from its postwar (1949–59) rate of 1.7 percent a year.

"The annual rate of increase in population aged 65 and over will drop to 1.6 percent annually, compared to 3.1 percent earlier.

"Public school enrollment is estimated to rise by only 1.5 percent annually in the next 5 years, as compared with 3.7 percent in the first postwar decade.

"[However] * * * Enrollment in public institutions of higher education is projected to grow by 7.1 percent a year between now and 1970, far more than the 1949–59 annual increase of 5.1 percent.

"Another reason why State-local government expenditures may not need to rise so rapidly—even if the same rate of increase in services continues—is the diminished rate of growth in prices in recent years. From 1948 to 1957, the price deflator for State-local purchases of goods and services grew very rapidly, at 4.2 percent per year. Since then it has slackened to 3.0 percent, and in the latest year reported, 1963 to 1964, the rise was only 2.4 percent."

Perhaps, therefore, we can expect a decline in the rate of increase in State-local spending in totals of outlays per capita in dollars of constant purchasing power. Yet can anyone doubt that Americans will continue to want better quality of State-local service—and want such improvement enough to be willing to vote taxes on themselves and their neighbors, to pay the cost? But to what extent?

CAPACITY OF STATE-LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO BOOST REVENUES

Existing State-local taxes—and nontax revenue sources—will, of course, yield more each year. Prediction presents many difficulties. How much will GNP rise? What is the yield response of different types of State-local taxes, especially the one of greatest importance, the property tax? There is, I believe, good reason to believe that yield from existing revenue sources will go up at a rate equal to, and perhaps slightly greater than, the percentage rise in GNP. And present imposts do not exhaust the potentials. Tax rates can go up; new taxes can be added in many jurisdictions; and other revenue-increasing changes are possible, such as broadening the coverage of sales taxes. Federal grants now authorized will bring States and localities substantially more in the future. Net reduction in effective Federal tax rates would make State-local increases somewhat easier.

If passed for a conclusion, I would say: As a group, State-local governments, without serious strain, will be able to finance the expansion of spending which is associated with population growth and other normal change and plus some improvement in quantity and quality of service. Of course, there will be wide variations among communities. States and localities will react differently in taking advantage of the opportunities which lie within their power to use taxes to finance the growth of spending. The totals of debt and debt service will probably give rise to increasing concern. And note that my relatively optimistic view leaves two other questions unanswered. Should there be even greater rise in spending than implied in my conclusion? And even if State-local taxes could "do the job," would greater reliance upon Federal sources produce fewer of the bad results we must expect from taxes?

WILL STATES AND LOCALITIES UTILIZE THEIR POTENTIAL POWER TO INCREASE REVENUE YIELDS?

Some advocates of Federal revenue sharing emphasize that deliberate action to raise taxes encounters serious obstacles even though, presumably, the spending to be paid for would be well worth while. As States and localities have increased their tax rates and assessments, and have added new taxes, have they gotten near the saturation point in the utilization of the traditional revenue sources? In boosting property tax collections, have localities raised burdens so high that further increases would have unfortunate effects on local economies (greater than the benefits from the spending)?

Conditions differ greatly, and I see little justification for generalization. By any measure, the variations among States, and among localities, are large. The experience of some suggests that many others could make a greater tax effort without the adverse effects often predicated. This point, I know, has its weaknesses; but it does seem to me to indicate considerable unused taxpaying capacity in not a few States and localities, capacity to be used before burdens equal those carried in much of the country.

Those who favor greater relative use of Federal taxes point out that today State-local reluctance to boost tax burdens rests on more than normal taxpayer reaction. (But the record shows that the distaste has not prevented round after round of tax increases.) The mobility of businesses and prosperous individuals gives rise to fear that taxes will induce weakening of the community's economic base. Do high or otherwise onerous taxes—in relation to quality of governmental service—actually cause taxpayers to flee from, or not enter or expand in, the taxing jurisdiction? Evidence is inconclusive, and views differ. But when contemplating tax changes, many legislators and officials do give serious weight to the possibility. To push tax rates and assessments much above those in competing areas seems risky, especially when the additional government services will not be clearly worth the extra taxes to the businesses and individuals expected to pay.

Does this consideration, however, put much of an obstacle in the way of tax increases? Perhaps there is a better question: Is there not a presumption that government services worth their cost will attract "economic capacity" no less than taxes will repel? The efficient balancing of government spending and the taxes to pay for it would seem to call for just such comparison. Yet persons who disagree with this apparently logical conclusion can—and today most certainly do—make one point which has merit.

What one community or State does will have effects outside—spillover, neighborhood, third party, or external results. Each expenditure program and each tax program exerts influences other than those directly and clearly associated with the parties who make the decisions. But of what kind? How much? Interdependence is very real. Yet in what cases, and to what extent, can it serve as a suitable basis for policy in the good society? Rarely indeed can we evaluate spillovers—good and bad—with even a small modicum of confidence. Yet an unstated assumption that we can somehow measure them underlies part of the movement for centralization in taxation and government expenditure.

RELATIVE QUALITIES OF STATE-LOCAL, AND FEDERAL, TAX STRUCTURES

Some taxes are worse, or better, than others. One argument made for the revenue sharing proposal is that the economy would then make relatively greater use of progressive Federal income taxes and thus reduce reliance on regressive State and local revenue sources. But is the case really so clear cut?

Of course it is easy to criticize the property, consumption, and miscellaneous taxes on which States and localities depend heavily. In finding fault with State-local taxes and tax systems, I believe that I can hold my own in any contest. But who will not also criticize Federal taxes—criticism which though different, may be just as well founded. The net result of informed comparison of the two systems seems to me less obvious than is frequently asserted. The various elements which must be considered—burden distribution in all its varied aspects, effects on economic growth, resource allocation from the redirection of incentive to personal effort to many actual or alleged distortions of investment, balance-of-payments effects, contribution to awareness of the cost of government, actual roles in indicating personal preferences and valuing alternatives, costs of compliance and administration, relation to benefit, contribution to economic stability, role in regulation—all these and other considerations are relevant. Yet we find difficulties in trying to incorporate them properly in the analysis.

The real choices before us are not in fact entire revenue systems but changes at the margins. How many—and what kind of—changes might be desirable in Federal personal and corporation income taxation at the cost of some revenue reduction? Per dollar of revenue, how would the effects compare with those of higher retail sales taxation? How would one compare higher property taxes with the top rates of the Federal corporation income tax Perhaps the part of the property tax falling on pure land rent (value) is the least harmful, per dollar of revenue, of all those in the whole tax system and certainly not inferior to, say, the top 15 points of the corporation tax rate. Heavier use of property taxes would discriminate against one type of investment, especially housing. But do not income taxes rather favor investment in some forms of building and housing expenditures by owner occupants? And housing tends to come off relatively well in sales taxation.

The preoccupation with regressivity on the part of critics of State-local taxes may or may not be justified. The Tax Foundation study to which Mr. Kust referred showed for two or more person families in 1961, or all families in 1964, little or no regressivity in the income ranges ($2,000 to $7,499) which include most of the public. And in any case should not greater concern lie with the burdens placed on the poor (or on the low income groups)? In this respect the Tax Foundation estimates of burden distribution in 1964 are, to say the least, interesting. On the assumption that half of the Federal tax on corporation income falls on consumption, this tax imposes almost twice as much burden on families with incomes under $2,000 as do State general sales taxes; for families with incomes of $2,000 to $3,999 the corporation tax burden is nearly three times as high. For the under $2,000 group, total Federal taxes were slightly higher than State-local. Defective as any such estimates may be, they seem to me to challenge some of the common conclusions about relative merits of parts of the two systems.

Comparison of alternatives, as objectively and as realistically as possible within my capacities, would take more time than has been available. I might very well reach about the same conclusion as have friends whom I respect and who find here a strong reason to support revenue sharing. But I am not sure.

RELATING NEW AID DIRECTLY TO FEDERAL INCOME TAX BASE OR YIELD

Tying new aid directly to either Federal income tax collections or the tax base would create problems not apparent on the surface. Deciding on the geographical origin of either income or tax, for example, will be a source of dispute.

Conflict can arise over the formula for distribution. Since the personal income tax is progressive, the amount of either taxable income or tax which is attributable to a State (or other area) will not necessarily conform to what some persons will seem to feel is fair or otherwise desirable as a standard for revenue sharing directly or inversely. States would benefit automatically from growth of the economy. But unless economic fluctuations (business cycles) are a thing of the past—and who would feel safe in making such an assumption?—State budgets would encounter a new disturbing element. Many States, of course, have already learned to live with the instability of income taxes. Man's ingenuity could find ways for States to deal with additional cyclical problems, but to do so would require more than good intentions.

Another probability seems to me more serious. If distribution (sharing) were a fraction of either Federal tax receipts or of its tax base, the States would gain a vested interest in what exists at the time of initiation. Would not such a condition impede future Federal tax reform? I think so. Governors and mayors have given us a foretaste of what to expect in their efforts to prevent change in the income tax exemption of municipal bond interest. Might not States oppose such changes as increasing the personal exemption, redefining "income," or lowering rates? Modifying the Federal income tax is already difficult enough without burdening the process by adding (a new) complication.

The amount to be distributed might be determined, not more or less automatically on the basis of a formula but by annual (or less frequent) votes of Congress. A new problem, or set of problems, would be added to our political system. The country would survive, but it would have added to its manmade burdens.

GENERAL PURPOSE AID COMPARED WITH EXPANSION OF CONDITIONAL AND TIED GRANTS

Much of the discussion of Dr. Heller's proposal has reflected attitudes toward general purpose aid (bloc grants) as compared with grants earmarked for specific programs. The issues involved go very deeply into basic elements of political, economic, social, and personal philosophy. Most of us probably have mixed feelings about the general principle of earmarking or tying grants funds The exercise of control will appeal. Yet is there not also appeal in the prospect of freedom, flexibility, opportunity to adapt to diversity? Although decisions in this country have favored the tying of grants, overwhelmingly so, both logic and the lessons of experience seem to me to indicate that the case is by no means so one sided. If there is to be any substantial amount of intergovernmental transfer of money—and today's amounts are certainly substantial—I believe that best results are to be expected if some funds are given unconditionally. Tied grants, I recognize, can, and in some cases probably do, release funds of the recipient government for uses having no direct connection with the particular program. Unquestionably, the effects of predominant importance will center on the programs aided. I cannot believe that these specific programs will always be those of highest priority in all areas. Nor can I believe that Federal influences, on balance, will always be beneficial, compared with what would develop in the absence of the control that attaches to specific grants.

I see no realistic prospect of converting some of the established specific grants into general purpose aid. If untied Federal assistance is to become part of our system of Government finance, the appearance will be in the form of an added program. Perhaps there is enough merit in general purpose aid to convert opponents of the revenue-sharing proposal into advocates. Yet the odds seem overpoweringly against decisive support of general purposes aid in Congress, the civil service, and, apparently, the White House. If this feature has weighed significantly in one's decision to support the proposal, then I fear that the support will not be justified.

CONCLUDING COMMENT

Even this overly long paper has not touched on all aspects. What, for example, might be the results of separating further the decisions about raising revenue from those about spending it? Some observers suggest that constitutional issues warrant consideration. The problems of getting new aid "through" the State governments to localities might be a bit formidable. Perhaps the fact of greatest real significance—but not discussed above—is the existence of alternatives—not the least attractive of which would be more or less systematic reduction in Federal tax rates.

Resolution of the Liberal Party of the State of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of interest in the accomplishments of the Lindsay administration in New York City.

It is interesting to note that among those groups which championed Mr. Lindsay's candidacy for mayor of the city of New York, there has continued to be great support as he braves the challenges presented by a municipal government which had been allowed to deteriorate.

Among those who advocated Mr. Lindsay's candidacy is the Liberal Party of New York State, whose continuing support and encouragement is best expressed in the text of their resolution read by their acting State chairman, Rev. Donald S. Harrington, at their New York County party on Sunday, April 17.

I commend the text which follows for perusal by my colleagues and also by the people of the city of New York:

John V. Lindsay has been mayor of New York City for 3½ months. After that brief period of time, he now has, more than ever before, the respect and confidence of the people of New York. They know him as a mayor who represents integrity and responsibility in government. They know him as a mayor who is genuinely concerned with the welfare of every New Yorker. And, most importantly, they know him as a mayor with courage and a willingness to do battle for the people.

John Lindsay has had his problems, but that is perhaps the most revealing thing about his short tenure. Instead of resigning himself and the citizens whom he leads to accept the idea that little can be done to improve our city, he has struck back at the indifference, the vested interests, and the narrow ambitions which have immobilized the city's progress. When a mayor does that, he can expect to have problems.

It is a sign of change, a breath of life in the moribund body of a great city.

Last November the people of New York City struck a counterblow of their own against the idea that they were conditioned to cynically accept the decline of their city. They proved their determination to make New York a better city by choosing a mayor who would fight for them and with them.

They have not been disappointed.

Change will not come easily. Some will oppose it outright. Others will take every opportunity to snipe at it. Still others will find it convenient to sit silently on the sidelines. But change will come because the people have a champion in city hall.

The Liberal Party wishes to thank John Lindsay for proving us right in our estimation of him as a man who would make an able and courageous mayor. We want him to know that we are proud of him. We pledge our full cooperation to the fight which he is waging to get New York City moving on the road to progress and a better life for all of its people.

Memphis Medical Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. GRIDER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Speaker, one of the largest institutions in the Nation devoted to teaching and research in the medical sciences is the University of Tennessee in Memphis.

It forms the nucleus for a great center of private, city, county, State, and Federal hospitals, providing a splendid example of cooperation at all levels of government in research and treatment of disease.

Mr. Roy Hamilton of the Memphis Press-Scimitar has written an excellent series of articles on this "growing giant" of the Midsouth—the Memphis Medical Center.

Under unanimous consent, I include the first of these articles at this point in my remarks:

MEMPHIS' GROWING GIANT—MEDICAL CENTER TURNS HEALTH INTO CITY'S BIGGEST BUSINESS

(By Roy Hamilton)

The Memphis Medical Center today is a healthy, growing giant straddling 138 acres in the heart of the city.

But it almost died in infancy.

The University of Tennessee medical units and Baptist Memorial Hospital, germ seeds from which the medical complex took shape and evolved into one of international repute, both had sickly beginnings.

STRUGGLE

In 1918 the fledging medical school, then only 7 years old, was struggling to keep alive in three small buildings. Only three medical and two dental students had enrolled that year—and two of them were failing.

The school had practically no State support. Dr. Orren Williams Hyman, emeritus dean and vice president, recalls that he often sought help from big foundations up North, hat in hand.

Some medical authorities thought the outlook so unfavorable they recommended the school be closed.

RECOVERY

But the college not only survived the crisis, it climbed out of its sickbed to become one of the largest institutions in the land devoted to teaching and research in the medical sciences.

And much of the credit must go to Dr. Hyman himself—a small, carrot-topped dynamo (known irreverently as "Pinkie" to generations of students) who, at 75 and though retired, still maintains an office in his beloved medical college. For it was chiefly through his efforts in those early days that the State legislature began supplying the cash transfusions the school so badly needed to grow and prosper.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE GROWTH

Today the University of Tennessee has a total of 1,800 students enrolled in its 6 major educational programs—medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, basic medical sciences, and a graduate school offering master and Ph. D. degrees in anatomy, biochemistry, and other specialized fields.

The College of Medicine graduates 160 new doctors in 2 classes each year, making it 1 of the 5 or 6 biggest training grounds for the medical profession in the country.

In size the medical units compare with the 34-acre Pentagon, the world's largest office building, and it operates on a budget of $10 million a year. Faculty and other employees number more than 1,750. Its teaching staff—many of whom are physicians of world renown—received $4 million worth of research and training grants from the Federal Government and private foundations last year.

Baptist Hospital, another institution which played an important role in the development of the Medical Center, also faced serious financial problems during World War I years. Founded by a small band of Baptist churchmen with more faith than funds, the original seven-story building opened in 1912 after two public appeals for money.

DARK DAYS

Darkest days of all was in 1915 when the hospital had only 10 paying patients and 20 charity cases. There was talk of closing it too. But it pulled through with the help of A. E. Jennings, a planter from Greenwood, Miss., who volunteered to assume the hospital's largest indebtedness.

It signaled the beginning of a new era for Baptist. In 1918, after a Midsouth campaign, the hospital added a south wing. The years that followed saw additions of an east wing, a nurses' home, and an annex.

Then in 1951 the hospital launched the most ambitious undertaking in its history, a $2 million fund drive to build what is now the 13-story ultramodern Madison-East unit, which opened in 1955. Spreading ever upward and outward, the hospital has since built two physicians' office buildings (it was the first hospital in the country to enter this field), converted the old VA Hospital No. 88 on Lamar to a rehabilitation hospital, provided parking for 1,200 cars, and has under construction the top floors of its $15 million Union-East addition.

Today, with 1,074 beds and 40,000 admissions every year, Baptist Hospital is the largest nongovernment hospital in the country.

COMPLEXITY

Other hospitals and health care organizations within or linked directly to the Medical Center have not been standing still in the meantime.

In fact, so staggering in size, scope, complexity and rapidity of growth is the Medical Center that the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society just recently proposed a 26-member advisory board to help chart its future growth. One of its most important functions would be simply to keep communication links open between the different agencies and activities involved.

Some statistics may help bring the problem into better focus:

At last count Memphis had 26 hospitals with 6,276 beds which last year admitted more than 130,000 patients, including 40,000 from out of town.

Some 13,000 persons, one of every 20 or so of the total Memphis work force, are employed in the health industry. The annual payroll amounts to more than $44 million.

Within the past decade medical institutions have invested well over $100 million in capital improvements.

EXPANSION

City of Memphis hospitals is now wrapping up a $13 million expansion program, which includes the gleaming new William F. Bowld Hospital, the Walter Chandler Clinical Services Tower and a new operating room suite dedicated just last month. Baptist Hospital has spent more than $37 million on imprevements since 1955. Methodist Hospital has spent $16 million since 1958, adding two new wings and 615 beds. Other major developments include the $4.3 million Tennessee Psychiatric Hospital and Research Institute, which opened May 29, 1962; completion in 1962 of Danny Thomas' St. Jude Hospital for the investigation of leukemia and other childhood diseases; a $3 million addition to St. Joseph Hospital and, newest of all, the $23.5 million 1,000-bed Kennedy VA Hospital now rising on Jefferson.

CONCENTRATION

Dr. M. K. Callison, dean of University of Tennessee College of Medicine, said that when the new Kennedy Hospital and Baptist addition are completed, the center will have 4,200 hospital beds concentrated within a five-block area.

"I don't know of any greater concentration of hospital beds anywhere," he said.

As impressive as this building boom has been, it's expected to get even bigger in the next decade and the medical center strives to keep up with the health needs of the exploding population of Memphis and the Midsouth.

But after a half century of progress, medical center planners have decided it's time to give their patients another checkup.

The complaint: growing pains.

The Cornerstone of American Life Rests on a Strong Spiritual Foundation—An Address by Senator Frank Carlson, of Kansas, at the Mayor's Prayer Breakfast in Leavenworth, Kans., Friday, April 8, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, on Good Friday, the senior Senator from Kansas, the Honorable FRANK CARLSON, was the speaker at the mayor's prayer breakfast in Leavenworth, Kans. All present were impressed with the beauty and inspiration of Senator CARLSON's remarks. They were not only appropriate for this holiday, but can serve as a daily reminder to all who read them that much depends upon prayer and divine guidance in every citizen's life and in the operation of our Government.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include this address by Senator CARLSON in the Appendix of the RECORD:

SPEECH BY SENATOR FRANK CARLSON, MAYOR'S PRAYER BREAKFAST, LEAVENWORTH, KANS., APRIL 8, 1966

It is an honor and privilege to meet with this fine group of citizens from Leavenworth and surrounding territory at the fourth annual mayor's prayer breakfast.

As we meet on Good Friday morning, it is well to remember that in Jerusalem, Judea, Friday, March 29, A.D. 33, at approximately 8 o'clock in the morning began the darkest and saddest day for Christendom.

Darkness fell. Those whose lives had been drawn to His in answering faith, into whose lives His life and truth had begun to penetrate, passed through dark fear that all which had come to them from Him was but a lovely mirage. They thought for a time that He and all that He was and embodied had been shut up forever in a tomb.

But just because this brief, fragile, broken human life was so indwelt by the eternal, so penetrated and filled with the eternal truth and life and love of God, the tomb was broken. The life and truth in Him was set free to live and work among men in the power of the spirit.

Men learned that the cross was not the end, but only the beginning.

On Easter morn, the promise that man would live again was fulfilled in the resurrection of Christ. Hope replaced dispair—joy overcame sorrow—and faith ended fear. For man, life had a more glorious meaning—a meaning which would sustain him to the end of time.

If I would choose a text today, it would be the words of St. James, who wrote: "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

Go through the pages of history and you will note that all the really great leaders of the world were praying men and women. They early learned its power of renourishing the spirit and giving to the mind both its courage and its daring—for prayer brushes away so much that is irrelevant and so much that is dross.

One of the most encouraging things that I see in America today is the growing number of people who are coming to associate our cherished freedom with our inherited faith.

The cornerstone of the American life rests on a strong spiritual foundation. I believe we need to be reminded of the debt that we owe to our forefathers and the great obligation we must assume if we are to preserve the great heritage we have received.

Let us not forget that prayer was offered at the landing in Jamestown, Va., in 1607—that Thomas Jefferson made four specific references to our Creator in the Declaration of Independence and who can forget George Washington on his knees at Valley Forge.

Many will recall that in the midst of framing our Federal Constitution, it was Benjamin Franklin who said: "If it be true that not a sparrow can fall to the ground without His notice, how can we hope to see a new empire arise without His aid."

In the Senate of the United States, we have an organization known as the breakfast prayer group, which meets regularly each Wednesday morning at 8:30 for breakfast—after which we have a 30-minute discussion of some religious topic. One of the members is designated each week as a leader. We have from 10 to 25 Senators present at these weekly breakfasts.

These breakfasts are the outgrowth of a movement that was formed 30 years ago in Seattle, Wash., where a group of businessmen met and resolved that some action must be taken to improve the corrupt moral and civic conditions of the community.

From this nucleus breakfast prayer meeting, groups have been organized in every part of the United States and in many foreign lands. They are organized under what is known as the International Council for Christian Leadership. It has been my privilege to serve as president of this organization for the past several years.

On February 17 of this year, we held the 14th annual Presidential prayer breakfast, as a part of the annual meeting of the International Council for Christian Leadership.

As a democracy, our Nation—in its inception—proclaimed to the world its concept of personal liberty under God. Those early fundamental principles have meant much to the growth and development of our Nation.

I think it is important that we indicate our deep concern over the fact that at a time when our great Nation is threatened from without by a deadly foe—she is also threatened by destruction from within by spiritual indifference and moral deterioration.

The conflict of deepest concern is not might against superior might. The major issue which faces us today is this: Will America accept the moral challenge of this hour, as she has accepted the military challenge of past years—or will she allow this glorious opportunity to slip from her grasp forever.

Many years ago Ambassador Harvy to the Court of St. James said, "The real strength of a nation is not in its armies and navies. A schoolhouse at the crossroads is worth more than a dreadnaught by the sea. A church on the hilltop is worth more than a score of regiments. And someday the world will come to realize that there is more power and glory in 'Lead Kindly Light' than in all the fighting anthems of the world."

The greatest things we enjoy today are direct results of our pioneer fathers' great faith—faith in themselves—faith in their fellow men—faith in their country and faith in God.

It is one of the most ironical paradoxes of history that the age which has produced our greatest progress in the material world has also produced at the same time an environment and forces which threaten the complete destruction—not only of all we have created—but of our possibilities of growth for the future. These destructive forces also threaten our very existence upon this planet.

There is a blanket of sin and evil falling steadily over the lives and the powers of modern Americans. It is neither accidental nor incidental. Adoption of personal and group habits in violation of both the spiritual admonitions of God and the moral heritage of our people runs rampant. The evidence is inescapable—and the proof is everywhere.

Faithful believers are caught up in the same wave of hopelessness and frustration as the unbelievers and the undecided. The rude pressure of lawlessness, dishonesty, brutality, and inhuman treatment of fellow men make strange companions among the concerned people of our Nation.

One is just as anxious over the safety and welfare of his family and his person as the other. One is no more disturbed over the lack of regard for moral quality than the other. All are sure something is seriously wrong in our land, but none seem prepared to present a cure.

That is the spiritual and moral tragedy of our age. We are neither ready nor willing to face up squarely to the one avenue of civil and religious sanity open to us. When Paul wrote his famed letter to the Galatians, he had no difficulty in identifying the problems. Americans today should be just as able as he.

In the sixth chapter of Galatians, versus 1 and 2, we read: "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou be tempted. Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

With some merit, perhaps, we can explain our present decadence and immorality in terms of social ills and economic failures, but these are but the handy excuses. These are but the means of soothing America's conscience. For the real cause of moral degradation and spiritual downgrading is that Americans—in far too great a number—have abdicated their personal duty to God.

While it is essential that we become fully aware of our physical danger—God grant that we may never become so obsessed with material defenses that we overlook the basic problems with which we are confronted.

Behind all of many multiple problems is man himself and he constitutes his own major problem.

Materialism and atheism are breeding grounds for corruption, anarchy and revolutions. America must be prepared. We will be prepared when God's power—working through us as individuals and a Nation—gives concrete evidence of honesty, purity, unselfishness, and love.

As we enter the concluding days of Holy Week, we approach Easter Sunday with hope, light, and life. This gives us strength and courage to carry on in a world that is fraught with distrust, unrest, and deep trouble.

The heart of the Easter message is a victory out of defeat. Life would have been without hope had it not been for what happened on that first Easter morning. The Resurrection changed everything.

The Master's earthly life was devoted to persuading all men to become one family of brethren.

His pure and lofty lessons were intended to insure the happiness of mankind.

He came to set truth in the place of error, and loving kindness in the place of hatred and persecution.

He taught that every man shall do that only unto his brother which he would wish his brother to do unto him.

He endeavored to deliver his brethren from the bonds of tyranny, to protect the weak and feeble, and to bring back to the paths of duty the oppressors of humanity, but they listened not unto Him and nailed Him to the cross, and as such, He sealed his Gospel of love with His life.

His life was the embodiment of love—self-deniel and self-sacrifice. Truly, "Greater love has no man than this; that he lay down his life for his friends."

At this Easter season, I think it is most fitting to recall the beautifully written poem on the Resurrection by Dr. Phillip Brooks:

"Tomb, thou shalt not hold Him longer;
Death is strong, but life is stronger;
Stronger than the dark, the light;
Stronger than the wrong, the right;
Faith and hope triumphant say,
'Christ will rise on Easter Day.' "

Stay, Play After School

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES G. O'HARA
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there is no question in my mind that one of the most important—if not the most important—action of the 89th Congress was the passage last year of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. As a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor, I am very proud of this major accomplishment in improving both the quantity and quality of education available to the young people of America.

It was a real pleasure to read recently in the Macomb Daily, a newspaper published in Mount Clemens, Mich., about how the Elementary and Secondary Education Act has been put to work to help the youngsters attending the Mount Clemens Community Schools.

I remember, Mr. Speaker, when I was in elementary school how anxious we used to be to get out of school at the end of a day. Not so any more—at least not among some of the youngsters attending the Mount Clemens Community Schools.

These youngsters, as the author of the article in the Macomb Daily points out, are helping to shatter another stereotype of the American scene. They are actually returning to school after school hours—and, what is more, they are enjoying it.

Mr. Speaker, I hope Members of Congress will take the time to read Mr. Anthony J. Malta's article on the extended day program of the Macomb County Community Schools. The article, which appeared under the headline "Stay, Play After School," follows:

STAY, PLAY AFTER SCHOOL

(By Anthony J. Malta)

MOUNT CLEMENS.—Another stereotype has faded from the American scene—whoever heard of youngsters going back to school after the school day is done?

Remember the glad cries of "No more pencils, no more books" when the school bell rang? The chorus has diminished somewhat in the Mount Clemens Community Schools.

And Arthur Towe has not only heard of youngsters eagerly flocking back to the classrooms during the late afternoon and early evening hours—he has been overwhelmed by the way they've been doing it.

Deputy Superintendent Towe's new "extended day" program at four elementary schools has received a tremendous vote of confidence from the youngsters.

They attend. Each week has seen increasing numbers of elementary and junior high school students flocking back to partake of classes in arts and crafts and physical education after normal school hours. Currently about 2,000 students are participating in the after school activities at the Clemens, Edison, Grant and Lincoln elementaries.

The extended day program, financed by a $49,660 Federal tax grant under provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, was originally expected to handle a capacity of about 900 children.

"The attendance of the children speaks volumes for itself," said Mrs. Carol Mitchell, who directs the arts and crafts portion of the program. George Wiggins, a Mount Clemens High School teacher heads up the physical education activities and Walter Mutter acts as coordinator for the program.

The elementary level children are attending classes from 4 to 6 p.m. and the junior high children attend sessions from 6:30 to 8 p.m.

Activities range from model making to bounding around on a trampoline.

"In essence," said Towe, "what we're trying to do is give the children a place, and some meaningful activities after school hours."

The program has become much more than that.

Financed under the provisions of President Johnson's. "War on Poverty," the program has also "extended the kids' appreciation of living," said Mrs. Mitchell. "We're making them aware that there are more things to life than what they see about them."

To the kids, it's a bit more simple than that.

It's making something with their own hands, or doing something, like bouncing on a trampoline, that they've never done before. It's having a place to go, and something to do.

The enthusiasm of the children seems to give 2,000 more reasons each week to School Superintendent William Berkhof's concept for a community school program in Mount Clemens.

When the extended day program was announced and approved by the school board, Berkhof commented this program could be the beginning of a community school program in Mount Clemens—utilizing school facilities after normal hours not only for children, but for adults as well.

Equipment and supplies, as well as the teaching staff and the parent volunteers, could be extended on to include the Headstart program for prekindergarten youngsters during the summer months and city recreation activities as well.

Industry Jobs Curb Iowa Outmigration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. HANSEN
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, Iowa is considered by most easterners to be an agricultural State. Indeed the "Hawkeye State" is one of the Nation's greatest sources of food, producing over 10 percent of our food supply.

While we Iowans are proud of our productive farms, I feel that legislators from the East tend to overlook some of the other important contributions of our State. Iowa is a "bridge State" between the East and the West. Iowa as a linking unit is just as important now as it was as one of the starting points of the pony express in earlier years. One of our Nation's great railway systems has had its eastern terminal located at Council Bluffs since the Civil War.

Iowa is a land of paradox; a beautiful area of fresh, unpolluted air and water—ranking 18th among the States in manufactured exports. It is a land of friendly, homespun, and hospitable people—with the highest functional literacy rate in the Nation.

While maintaining its natural beauty, Iowa has continued to progress with an increased emphasis on industry. For the benefit of my colleagues, particularly those from the East, I herewith submit a recent article from the Christian Science Monitor which points to some of the advances made along these lines in recent years especially since the beginning of the change in philosophy that had its start in Iowa about 10 years ago.

The article follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 2, 1966]

INDUSTRY JOBS CURB IOWA OUTMIGRATION

(By a staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor)

CHICAGO.—Ask a young Iowan looking for work where he hopes to find it. Two years ago he would have said Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago, or perhaps Minneapolis.

Today he more likely will mention Ottumwa, Burlington, Mount Pleasant, Davenport, or other Iowa cities.

After years of leaving the State to find work, Iowans now are finding good-paying jobs nearer home. The reason: Iowa, in the heart of the rich American farm belt, is fast industrializing.

The national trend toward fewer farms and farmers has hurt this big agricultural State. Since 1960, the farm population has dropped by 70,000.

Iowa hasn't had enough industry to absorb all farmers leaving their land.

Not only have farmers migrated out of State. There was an alarming number of skilled and professional workers, schooled in Iowa, leaving. Without more industry, there were no jobs for them, either.

"If we didn't have so much agriculture to begin with we could be a growing State today," reflects Dr. Wilbur R. Maki of Iowa State University.

"In States like Michigan or New York, drops in farm employment did not affect total employment much. Here we need a tremendous increase in nonagricultural jobs to make up for loss in farm employment."

WIDE CHOICE SOUGHT

In 1960, Iowa ranked 12th among the States in net outmigration. Only the Southern States (Negro migration north) and Appalachian States (poor whites) topped it.

With its outmigration, Iowa was educating part of California's labor force, where many moved. And those in Washington, Colorado, Arizona, Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois.

"When an individual looks for a job," says Richard Konicek of the Iowa Development Commission in Des Moines, "he feels he can find a wider choice in metropolitan areas.

"Iowa has no single dominant metropolitan area. The job seeker feels more secure going to one large city instead of dozens of small towns."

And in Iowa most small towns are declining rather than offering jobs.

There are 600 with less than 1,000 population. And another 200 with less than 1,500. Fifty percent of the State's 2,700,000 people live on farms or in towns under 2,500 population.

Now after 15 years of seeing more people leave the State than enter it, Iowans are reversing the trend.

Iowa is beginning to take advantage of its dominant position in the Nation's agriculture. "The entire food industry and export trade will be our salvation," says Mr. Konicek.

MARKET EXPANDED

It is attracting farm-related industry. It is expanding its world market for farm produce.

The shift toward more industry has been slow in coming. But now the trek of business into the State is breaking all economists' projections.

There are several reasons for Iowa's recent turn of fortune:

Its location in the farm center of the Nation is ideal for builders of farm machinery.

There is a growing trend westward for industry.

Two rivers, the Mississippi and Missouri, border Iowa. Barge traffic on both is increasing.

Iowa ranks fourth in the Nation in railway trackage.

Thus it was no happenstance that last year Massey-Ferguson decided to move its North American headquarters from Detroit and Toronto to Des Moines.

It also plans a new assembly plant there. Dozens of similar manufacturers are planning to get closer to the farm market.

Iowa now leads the Nation, says Mr. Konicek, in production of farm machinery.

Clinton on the Mississippi has won a $60 million petrochemical plant.

A firm employing 1,000 people making controls for color television will locate in Ottumwa in southern Iowa.

Much of this growth, particularly that farm related, has come in anticipation of Iowa's expansion of world trade in corn and soybeans.

Methinks the Air Force Protesteth Too Much

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OTIS G. PIKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, in two consecutive issues of the Air Force and Space Digest, a magazine published by the Air Force Association, there have been critical articles entitled: "Pike Subcommittee Report on Tactical Air," and "An Open Letter to Congressman Otis G. Pike."

Since they spelled my name right, perhaps I should just let them keep sniping on a monthly basis, but since the name stands almost alone as something they got right, a few further comments may be in order.

The alleged motivation for this little vendetta is a report made by a special subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee entitled "Close Air Support." The subcommittee was appointed on August 17, 1965, by Chairman L. Mendel Rivers of the House Armed Services Committee and consisted of nine members: Richard H. Ichord, of Missouri; Lucien N. Nedzi, of Michigan; G. Elliott Hagan, of Georgia; Donald J. Irwin, of Connecticut; Frank E. Evans, of Colorado; Bob Wilson, of California; Charles Gubser, of California; Charles Chamberlain, of Michigan; and myself as chairman.

Hearings were held in Washington in September and October. Witnesses included Army Special Forces personnel who had seen a great deal of ground combat in Vietnam; Air Force, Marine, and Navy pilots who had flown hundreds of missions in Vietnam; and Army, Air Force, and Defense Department witnesses on the policymaking level in Washington.

The report was filed with Chairman Rivers on January 27, 1966. It was unanimous. It was critical of both the Air Force and the Army in certain respects. If the Army resented the criticism they shrugged it off. We seem to have struck a nerve with the Air Force brass, however, for they have been screaming more like sick sea gulls than wounded eagles ever since. If it were not for the lives at stake it might be mildly amusing. As it is, the attempt to make a great success out of what has been a slighted, downgraded, underfinanced close air support role in the Air Force is not only pathetic, it is dangerous.

On Friday, February 25, 1966, the Secretary of the Air Force praised the Air Force's close air support performance in a speech to the Executives Club of Chicago. As reported in the Aviation Daily of February 28, the Secretary said:

> Our equipment for close air support, I believe, is the best in the world.

The article listed just four aircraft: the A-1E, the A-7, the COIN, and the F-4.

Not one of those aircraft is a plane developed by the Air Force. Three were developed by the Navy, the fourth by the Marines.

Of the four tactical aircraft requested in the supplemental authorization for the Vietnam war by the Air Force this year, not one was developed by the Air Force; two were Navy planes, one a Marine plane, the fourth privately developed and used by the CIA.

It must be galling to the Air Force to find itself so ill-equipped for close air support in a guerrilla environment that it had to get planes from the Army—O-1 spotter planes—the Navy, and the Marines in order to do its job of close air support in Vietnam. Such has been the fact, however, and the Air Force does itself and the Nation a disservice by trying to conceal the fact.

The official organ of the Air Force Association has gone even further. Before attacking the subcommittee's report they rewrote it to suit their own purposes. The committee's report was limited to the quality of the close air support provided our own troops and our Vietnamese allies. The title of the report was "Close Air Support." It was printed on the cover in large letters. The Air Force Digest made it "Pike Subcommittee Report on Tactical Air." This enabled them to talk about a lot of other things. Usually erroneously.

In the March issue Mr. Witze, the senior editor, tells how the subcommittee visited Vietnam after the hearings were over, and were told by the Army generals how thankful they were for the support they got from the Air Force. Fact: This subcommittee never went to Vietnam. Mr. Witze points out in a magnificently garbled paragraph that there have been political restraints in Vietnam and says that when he landed at Tan Son Nhut airport in mid-1964, "the RF-101's were lined up on the ramp ready to go." Go where and do what? I suspect that the senior editor really knows that RF-101's take pictures, they do not provide close air support.

In the April issue the Air Force Digest contains a story by Sam Butz, giving the Air Force's version of a part of an operation known as Harvest Moon. The story features a picture of Mr. Butz riding in the back seat of an O-1 Bird Dog. This is the plane which the Air Force had to get from the Army. After they got them they painted teeth on them and took Mr. Butz flying around Vietnam. Either they fly better or frighten the Vietcong more with teeth painted on them. In the turgid prose of the Air Force Digest this is described as distinctive marking.

The article, which is in the form of a letter to me, is a supposed testimonial to the proposition that the Air Force system of close air support is better than the

Marine Corps system. It contains such delightful pieces of self-praise as this:

> As they came over a ridge they saw a group of about 100 ARVN troops, led by a U.S. adviser, running up a hill. Behind them on the trail were at least 150 VC. One FAC (that's the Air Force man in the Army plane—forward aid controller) swung down and fired his AR-15 automatic rifle at the leading VC group, killing two of them.

Comment: Sure he did.

> The other called in an AC-47, one of the old C-47 transports recently equipped with three rapid firing Gatling guns.

Comment: This latest addition to the Air Force's inventory of close air support aircraft was first flown in 1935.

> However, it has not been possible for a reporter to get any realistic discussion of the operation from official sources in Vietnam.

Comment: Obviously.

It is too bad that the Air Force is so sensitive on this subject. They use the argument that I am prejudiced because 20 years ago I flew with the Marines. The argument loses much of its persuasiveness, however, when used only by people who make their living by buttering up the Air Force. The happy fact is that our close air support in Vietnam is better than it was. By borrowing planes from the other services, and by using Air Force planes for purposes and missions for which they were never intended, and through the unlimited courage, dedication, and skill of American pilots, the job is being done.

The sad fact is, Mr. Speaker, that the report was and is correct. The Air Force has concentrated on missiles, bombers, and interceptors. It has never developed one plane for the primary purpose of providing close support for the foot soldiers on the ground. It is not the fault of the Air Force pilots in Vietnam. With the equipment they have been provided they have done wonders. It is the fault of the same high level Air Force policymakers who still feel obliged to deny that they have ever ignored the vital close air support mission. They count the number of missions flown, and the tons of bombs dropped, and the number of medals awarded, and never, ever, admit that if the ton of bomb which we've dropped for each Vietcong had hit the Vietcong, the Vietcong would have been long gone. As long as they keep their heads buried in the sand, they will continue to present most attractive targets.

A Model: Tricity Cooperation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the officials and the people of the tricity area in my district.

This area is composed of my hometown of Kingsport, together with Bristol and Johnson City, Tenn. Located on and near the Virginia border in eastern Tennessee, these three cities are striving to meet the future with action now, as is noted in the following editorial from the Johnson City Press-Chronicle.

I am pleased to bring this example of intercity cooperation to the attention of my colleagues and of the readers of the Record.

[From the Johnson City (Tenn.) Press-Chronicle, Apr. 7, 1966]

A Commendable Step

The joint "Tourist of the Week" program approved by Johnson City, Kingsport and Bristol is an interesting step in tricities cooperation.

The tourist and conventions committee of the Johnson City Chamber of Commerce deserves credit for bringing the three cities together. We commend Chairman Ross Edgemon and the other committeemen for a good job.

It has been the position of the Johnson City Press-Chronicle for years that Johnson City, Kingsport, and Bristol should concentrate on area development and promotion, pooling their strength whenever possible for the overall good of the region.

A couple of years ago Kiwanis clubs of the three cities took up the idea and sponsored a series of goodwill tours which did much to break down barriers in communications and strengthen ties of understanding and friendship.

Tricities chambers of commerce have followed through by undertaking joint industrial promotion. And now comes the cooperative Tourist of the Week endeavor.

There is little doubt that in future years—and not far in the future either—the tricities will, to all intents and purposes, be one metropolitan area. It is to the advantage of all of us to anticipate the future by closing ranks now.

Negro Pioneer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ADAM C. POWELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, the following article, written by Neil Ulman for the Wall Street Journal on April 15, pays tribute to a dedicated and honorable man, one who has been both a source of spiritual uplifting and energetic leadership to the Philadelphia community.

I was very pleased to read what Mr. Ulman said about this wonderful American, the Reverend Leon H. Sullivan. Over the years, it has been my pleasure and privilege to know him as a close friend and especially to know of the great work he is doing.

I feel my colleagues in both Houses will appreciate the efforts of this humble man, and for this reason, I have requested that the article be inserted in the Congressional Record in its entirety. It reads as follows:

Negro Pioneer: Philadelphia's Reverend Sullivan Preaches Self-Help, Not Protest

(By Neil Ulman)

Philadelphia.—In recent months hundreds of men have made pilgrimages from around the Nation to a Baptist church at the edge of this city's Negro slum. From over 40 different cities, including such disparate spots as Little Rock, Seattle, Los Angeles, Greensboro, N.C., and White Plains, N.Y., they have come to hear a new and unusual philosophy of Negro self-help.

Preaching this rapidly spreading gospel is Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, a dreamer and doer who this week became the second Negro to receive the Philadelphia Award, this community's highest honor to a citizen, for his "outstanding leadership." Charles H. Percy, former chairman of Bell & Howell Co., Senate candidate from Illinois and one of the pilgrims, calls him "one of the ablest leaders of men I have ever met."

The essence of Reverend Sullivan's message is a concept of job training put into practice here 2 years ago as the Opportunities Industrialization Center, many imitators of which are now popping up across the Nation. But Reverend Sullivan's vision sweeps far beyond this single concept; he envisages apartment complexes, shopping centers and banks built by corporations formed with capital from the Negro community and plowing back part of their revenues to expand the training centers in number and scope. Ultimately, he sees job training transforming relief lines into a skilled labor force.

The fulfillment of his vision, he predicts, will be the fruits of his new direction in civil rights—mobilization of Negro wealth for education and production. This, he says, is the logical sequel to programs of protest, "for the salvation of the Negro lies in his ability to help himself."

Hearing the 6-foot 5-inch prophet of the new direction explain how investors in two of his church-sponsored corporations can build hundred-dollar stakes into equities worth tens of thousands of dollars, a listener is struck with at least skepticism if not suspicion. But when Reverend Sullivan first promised a job training center created by Negroes several years ago, few believed him. Now there are five such centers just in Philadelphia.

HOW IT STARTED

It all started after local business had bowed to Negro boycotts for jobs and asked for a supply of qualified Negroes. Reverend Sullivan decided the Negro community had to train the workers itself. Door to door canvassing through the Negro slums and solicitation of small businessmen raised $102,000. Appeals to local corporations brought forth $250,000 in cash and equipment. The Ford Foundation gave $200,000, the city gave a building, and the first OIC was born in February 1964 in an abandoned jailhouse. Hundreds turned out on a bitter cold day to cheer its dedication, and about 1,600 have since been trained and placed in jobs. While that number is small measured against the city's unemployed, the program has succeeded and grown where others, notably Government-sponsored efforts, have failed and died. When hundreds of applicants appeared too ill-educated for technical training in sewing, cooking, metalworking, drafting, electronics repair, carpentry and other skills, OIC did not turn them away, but created a "feeder program" to train them first in basic speech, grooming, writing and arithmetic.

The key to its success, Reverend Sullivan and other believe, has been OIC's community roots. "It was important to raise some of the funds from the community, even if we could have gotten them easier from the Government or a foundation." Reverend Sullivan says. "The people have a stake in these centers now, and they're not going to let them die." Also, as OIC keeps abreast of the latest industrial techniques to shape its courses and find jobs for its trainees, "it is establishing a dialog between the Negro community and the white industrial communty, so that Negroes can begin to communicate with the white power structure," in Reverend Sullivan's view.

Gradually, the preacher has won over the skeptics. "When Reverend Sullivan told me 3 years ago OIC's would spread across the county, I smiled indulgently," says one observer. Now, with programs operating in 7 other cities and organized in 22 more, the doubter confesses, "I believe." Among the 22 about to begin classes is Los Angeles where representatives of several "rival" civil rights groups sit on an OIC board of directors along with local ministers and businessmen. The training center is located in the hearts of Watts, and the program is hailed as the first to galvanize that divided and riot-torn community into constructive self-help.

Similarly, skeptics have doubted Reverend Sullivan's scheme for an apartment complex providing low-cost housing in north Philadelphia. But with a group of parishioners at his Zion Baptist Church putting up the initial capital and the Federal Housing Administration insuring a million dollar loan, ground has been broken and what Reverend Sullivan calls the first of 20 apartment complexes is abuilding.

In all his projects, Reverend Sullivan places his tactical reliance on what he calls "the principle of concentration." The boycott for jobs which germinated OIC "concentrated" on one company at a time. ("Boycotting a downtown area is too diverse.") Similarly, with OIC: "We had a lot of problems and not much to start with, but we concentrated it on one thing—job training," he says.

The principle of concentration also guides the newest venture—real estate development. "In every colored community there's a diamond mine of resources," Reverend Sullivan declares. He introduces a visitor to an elderly deacon who claims to have a securities portfolio of $90,000. "I've got 40 like him in the church," says Reverend Sullivan. "Forty like him. Money is no problem. People don't realize it's here because it's never been mobilized. But now we're going to show them."

The first demonstrations are the identially organized Zion Non-Profit Corp. and Zion Investment Associates, Inc., which both grew out of a church savings club. They started as an agreement in 1962 by 50 parishioners to save $10 a month each for 36 months. Soon the investment group had grown to 225 people and the funds were split. About $20,000 went to Zion Non-Profit to raise a million dollar loan. The money will create a 2-building, 96-unit garden apartment complex in north Philadelphia renting to middle-income families at $78 to $108 per month. The construction will also provide jobs for graduates of OIC building trades courses. When the apartment complex begins paying off its mortgage, Zion Non-Profit will begin another.

STOCK OFFERED TO PUBLIC

The rest of the investment club's funds went to capitalize Zion Investment Associates, Inc., which has already bought and operates a small north Philadelphia apartment building and plans to build a shopping center next to Zion Non-Profit's garden apartments. It has authorized shares of common stock for sale within the church and will offer shares of preferred through the church to the public. "When they refuse to rent to us now, they'll find us buying the building," comments Reverend Sullivan.

Not only is the Negro middle class participating in the development, but also anyone who can buy a $10 share of stock or save $10 a month. And it is this broad community participation in redevelopment that Reverend Sullivan holds so important. "There are times when protest may remain valid," he says, "but the real enthusiasm must be channeled into constructive action. Otherwise we'll find ourselves frustrated and no nearer to freedom of opportunity than we were 15 years ago."

When God changed self-doubting Moses' rod to a serpent and back to a rod as He gave him instructions to lead the Israelites out of Egypt, He was telling Moses to "use what you have in your hands," Reverend Sullivan believes. And this is the theme he preaches in church and which guides his economic projects. "I'm on some sort of crazy beam and I can't get off," he says. "If I'm able to succeed, it's because I'm not political. I don't want money to bind me and I don't want politics to bind me. I must be free, and then I think my people will listen to me. If I'm right inside, they'll listen."

Leon Howard Sullivan was born in poverty in Charleston, W. Va., on October 16, 1922. "In those days a Negro either studied to be a teacher or a minister, or he went to the mines and loaded coal," recalls a fellow West Virginian.

In high school the young Sullivan conducted what he thinks may have been the Nation's first sit-in in a segregated Charleston lunchroom. "I walked up to the counter and recited the Declaration of Independence," he recalls with a grin. "They served me."

An athletic scholarship took the youth to West Virginia State College, where he played basketball and football, was ordained a Baptist minister at the age of 17, and wrote poetry about the Negro's struggle. A torn knee ligament in his junior year ended his scholarship, and Reverend Sullivan worked a 4-to-12 shift in a steel mill to pay the rest of his way.

HELP FROM POWELL

When the Reverend (now U.S. Representative) Adam Clayton Powell traveled to West Virginia in 1942, Reverend Sullivan asked him to talk to one of the small churches he then headed and Representative Powell did. He also told the young preacher about New York's Union Theological Seminary, and gave Reverend Sullivan a job as an assistant pastor when he came to Union in 1943 at the age of 20.

"He was a real West Virginia mountaineer—tall and gangly and scared to death because he'd never been in the big city before," recalls Congressman Powell. "I told him, 'You look like you never put on shoes before,' but I had faith in him. People liked him. He had a very winsome personality, and the number one thing you felt about him was his integrity. I wanted to make him a preacher—a man who wouldn't be afraid of a big crowd."

Reverend Sullivan's pulpit style is in the fiery and emotional Baptist tradition, and his emphatic shouting might surprise those who have heard only the calm, dignified tones of Reverend Sullivan the salesman explaining his economic programs. His sermons are short—10 to 15 minutes—and the themes are simple: Use what you have in your hands; set good examples for your children; clean up your language; don't waste your money on whisky.

Even while he informs and exhorts his congregation on his economic programs, he cautions them against too much materialism; "We're on the move economically and educationally, but we must be on the move spiritually, too."

At the groundbreaking of Zion Non-Profit Corp.'s apartment complex, Reverend Sullivan told the gathered crowd: "From this day on we intend not just to get some of the crumbs—but to bake some of the bread. We do not build just for colored men, but for all men; and we shall create business not just for colored men, but for all men."

One white southerner transplanted to the Philadelphia business community who holds little love for civil rights leaders "whipping up protest and false hopes" is spending the first years of his recent retirement as liaison man between OIC and the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. "When all is said and done," he declares, "Leon Sullivan is going to be the man who has done the most for the Negro community. And there's not one segment of the community that won't profit by it—especially business."

Agriculture Without Braceros Is Fine—For Mexico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

[From Southern California Business, Mar. 28, 1966]

AGRICULTURE WITHOUT BRACEROS IS FINE—FOR MEXICO

(By John Tooker, manager, agricultural and natural resources department)

With the termination of Public Law 78 on January 1, 1965, this chamber and many agricultural leaders predicted that this action would prove to be a tremendous stimulous to Mexican agricultural production.

What has happened to the thousands of Mexican nationals known as braceros who once came into California to work in our many crops which required large amounts of hand labor.

The braceros have stayed home and instead of their coming to California, they are literally sending us the fruits of their labors.

In 1965, 21,502 carloads of fresh fruits and vegetables came into the United States from Mexico, according to preliminary daily records of the Federal-State Market News Service. This was a 10-percent increase over 1964, and represents an increase of nearly 400 percent over 1955.

The leading commodities imported into the United States from Mexico are fresh market and processed tomatoes, cantaloupes, fresh and frozen strawberries, honeydew melons, and cucumbers.

It may seem coincidental that these are also California crops which at one time were the major user of braceros. It certainly seems that the braceros learned their lessons well.

LOCAL PRODUCTS AFFECTED

Because of the proximity and the tremendous population of the Los Angeles area, northwestern Mexico shipped a great many other products into this area. Some of these came in during the so-called off season for California grown produce but others compete directly on the open market for the locally grown southern California products.

Among the leading fruits and vegetables shipped into the Los Angeles market from Mexico are fresh market tomatoes, watermelons, peppers, cucumbers, green beans, eggplant, and squash.

In addition, 21 carloads of tangerines and 57 truckloads of oranges came into Los Angeles in 1965 from Mexico.

Fresh fruits and vegetables are not the only agricultural products coming in from Mexico. Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables are being produced at an increasing rate.

PRODUCTION STIMULATED

Earlier this month, Harry Graham, legislative assistant of the U.S. Grange told the North American Conference of International Agricultural Processors in Mexico City that the exclusion of farm labor from the United

States, will stimulate agricultural production in Mexico.

He cited several firms, among them, the Green Giant, Campbell Soup, Del Monte, Cal Pack, and Heinz either planning to set up new operations or expand existing operations in Mexico.

Of particular concern to southern California is the increasing amount of strawberries, both frozen and fresh, that are coming into the United States. At the present time, the 12 southern California counties produce 21 percent of the total strawberry production of the United States. In 1965, Mexico shipped in excess of 5 million pounds of fresh strawberries and close to 52 million pounds of frozen strawberries.

Not only does Mexico ship in fresh market tomatoes, but because of a tremendous worldwide shortage of tomato paste, the United States has become an important customer to Mexican canneries producing this product.

In 1965 more than 530 tons of tomato paste were imported into the United States and just to show that we do not have an exclusive on exporting to Japan, Mexican interest exported 180 tons of tomato paste to that country.

Preliminary reports indicate that mushrooms may be the next major southern California product to be imported from Mexico. Hongos de Mexico has already contracted to supply a major U.S. food processor with 600,000 pounds of mushrooms and this is only an experiment. If successful, look out.

Approximately 60 percent of everything Mexico sells to us is food or food products. Therefore, I would like to give a word to the wise for all those employed in the canning industry in California, you had better learn Spanish muy pronto.

The Child Nutrition Act of 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH Y. RESNICK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 proposes to break new ground in various ways to assure better nutrition for our children. A case in point, and one that interests me particularly, is the pilot breakfast program. I believe there is a particular need for this kind of program in many areas—especially in rural areas and low-income urban areas. Children attending rural school frequently travel long distances by bus or, in mountain areas with few roads, have a long walk. Even if they have had a fairly decent breakfast, it is a long time until lunch.

In downtown low-income residential areas, it is not uncommon for parents to have to leave for work an hour or more before the children go off to school. This means the children pretty much shift for themselves in terms of getting breakfast and more than a few just won't bother.

I think the importance of this type of program was well stated in a recent publication, "Education: An Answer to Poverty," issued jointly by the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Office of Education. The publication states flatly: "Hungry children are nonlearning children," and then goes on to say:

> Scientific studies have shown conclusively that the process of learning virtually ends when a human being becomes uncomfortably hungry. When a child appears at school in the morning having had little or no breakfast, he might just as well have stayed at home. The teacher's effort is wasted. The curriculum, the long hours of professional preparation, the value of textbooks and teaching aids are lost upon him. Similarly, a child without lunch loses most of the value of a school afternoon. A hungry child not only injures himself, but his discomfort may subtly disturb the teaching of a whole class.

That is blunt language but I think few wolud take exception to it. In our pursuit of excellence in education we have to start with the first essential since time began—good nutrition.

New England's Booming Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it has been my honor and pleasure on occasion to call the attention of my distinguished colleagues in this body to the recent upsurge in the economy of New England and my State of Massachusetts.

We who are privileged to represent the six States that comprise New England are justly proud of the economic success story currently unfolding in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. We fancy it is in the tradition for self-reliance, thrift, foresight, and a true pioneering spirit that are so much a part of the heritage of New England.

It is not often these days that we on this side of the aisle are inclined to rely on the Great Society to do our talking for us. Certainly the odds would seem to exclude our turning to the Great Society to extoll the exciting events now taking place in our regional economy.

Nevertheless, I wish to do just that at this time.

On March 15 of this year, Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor addressed the New England Industrial Trade Show in our fine city of Boston. His remarks are fully in line with everything we have been saying all along so I am pleased and proud to not only endorse his views, but to insert them at this point in the RECORD for the information and edification of all my distinguished colleagues. The text is clipped from the pages of the April issue of the SBANE bulletin, the official organ of the Small Business Association of New England.

The address follows:

NEW ENGLAND ECONOMIC CLIMATE FAVORABLE

(Address by Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor for the New England Industrial Trade Show, Boston, Mass., March 15, 1966)

Thank you, Governor Volpe, and good morning. It is an honor to be here with the distinguished Governors and the leaders of business and industry in New England—one part of the Nation which just about every American regards as a bit of his own.

That is not surprising in the light of your tradition, your geography and also your products which are familiar in all the States, and in the international market as well.

I am glad you are holding a great trade show at this time. The economic climate could not be more favorable for presenting your industrial accomplishments.

We are, I enjoy reminding myself, in the 61st month of the current economic expansion. Our gross national product has increased to an annual rate of $697.2 billion and it may soar another $25 to $30 billion by the end of 1966.

One reporter took a look at our national balance sheets very recently and came up with this graphic tribute:

"The prosperity itself is so evident one can almost smell it—unemployment down to 4 percent of the labor force, profits up 20 percent last year, factory workers' earnings up by one quarter in 5 years, records tumbling on every side. Indeed the growth of the American economy last year was so rapid that it exceeded the growth of every other major industrial country."

And even since that was written, the unemployment figure has dropped to 3.7 percent.

Now the New England part of the national picture is something in which you can all take pride. I note, as an indicator of this region's economic health, that since 1960 employment, excluding farms, has grown to nearly 4 million persons—for an increase of 7½ percent in a 5-year period.

Another important milestone is the fact that New England has marked its first $2½ billion year of construction contracts. So is the fact that $200 million of this sum went for industrial building.

No wonder, with so much activity and so many persons engaged in New England industry that it took a racetrack to hold this fair. Matter of fact, I understand that horseracing is no minor business itself in this part of the country, although it is one form of transportation which does not directly concern the Department of Commerce. For that I am thankful.

New England is an especially appropriate setting for trade fairs to display with pride the wares of democracy. Many familiar names come to mind, going back into history: New Haven, Topsfield, Rutland, Concord, and Falmouth.

One of the most ambitious and earliest, according to the history books, was held in Pittsfield in 1810, when a group of merchants and farmers assembled to show and sell their cattle.

This fair attracted exhibitors, buyers, and spectators from surrounding counties, from such distances as were within those days' means of travel. Its success amply justified the advance billing of the farsighted business folk of Pittsfield, who spoke of that "momentous event."

These members of an important New England industry—livestock and agricultural—had no doubts at all that they possessed something very much worth showing. And their successors through the years have carried on in that same spirit.

In fact, the whole Nation is heir to that spirit. I know it animates the Nation's participation in international trade fairs, and the Department of Commerce is in its 13th year of joining with exhibitors in helping them sell their products to a world market. You could say that our part, along with that of the manufacturers themselves, is 100 percent commercial, or "hard sell"—as hard as we know how.

We will participate in 18 international fairs this year. Seven national exhibits also are scheduled for 1966, where we seek to present the American image along with our products. Some of them reach behind the Iron Curtain, where we can tell the American story—and sell American ideals and the philosophy of free enterprise, as well as our quality nonstrategic goods.

The dynamic elements of salesmanship in these exhibits, peculiarly native to the United States, are among the chief factors behind the story of our industrial growth.

One accelerated example of such growth is your 65-mile-long Route 128: Boston's "Golden Industrial Semicircle," it has been aptly termed.

The farms and meadows of yesterday are gone. In just 15 years, industry has taken up permanent residence all the way from the South Shore to the North Shore.

A motorist driving along this highly industrialized highway could count 574 firms—he could, that is, if he has a comptometer kind of mind. And this figure represents an increase of 45 percent in the past 3 years.

In tempo with this growth rate, employment stands at 54,500. The investment in buildings is estimated at close to $200 million.

The products from Route 128, as might be assumed, make up an impressive list of American manfuacturing skill and diversity, from electronics and photography to shoes and foods.

Among the firms, it is interesting to find that 66 are engaged in research and development. Research, as a matter of fact, ranks as a major industry in Massachusetts, with 31,000 scientists, engineers, and technicians employed by 931 industrial research laboratories.

The elements which attract scientists here in the first place tend to keep them here.

As one executive on Route 128 put it, "the prospect of close relations with Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology" have meant much in the migration of scientists to this area of New England.

I think, too, of the many other splendid New England colleges and universities, including schools for women.

The very presence of a wealth of research funds and activity has helped to boost the per capita income in Massachusetts to $2,850, about $400 above the national level.

In the past two decades, government and industry combined have spent more than $100 billion on science and technology. The rate now is some $20 billion a year, with a 1966 increase of $1 billion or more forecast. It's a jack-and-the-Beanstalk growth in the story of science—only this story is for real.

The Federal Government pays the bill for approximately three-fourths of the national research and development effort. Nine percent of this, or $1⅓ billion, is being spent in our universities on research grants and contracts.

There are now about 1¼ million scientists and engineers in the United States. You may be interested to know that the Federal Government employs more scientists today than stenographers.

It would appear that there's a boom in scientists. But still, there aren't nearly enough. The number of scientists and engineers must double by 1970 if all of industry's and Government's needs are to be satisfied, especially in research and development.

We know we are living in a scientific age, but our capacity for awe has been dulled. We assume we can go to the moon—or do anything else that only a couple of decades ago was the exclusive province of science fiction.

We undoubtedly tend to take science too much for granted—especially the cornucopia it has placed upon our doorsteps. If this inclination continues, we will risk the dangers inherent in neglect.

President Johnson, who has given the support of basic science much attention, recently declared:

"It has been my abiding and actively supported conviction that all the policies of this Nation in support of the advance of science would have a decisive role in determining the extent to which we fulfill our potential as a nation—and a free society."

But science, to serve its master, must be harnessed. Industry must take it and put it to practical use.

Last year the President signed into law a measure designed for this very purpose—the State Technical Services Act.

At that time, he declared that Americans would one day think of the act as the "sleeper" of the 89th Congress.

"It will do for the American businessman," Mr. Johnson added, "what the great Agricultural Extension Service has done for the American farmer."

He predicted the act will spark the creation of new industries and the expansion of old ones, that it will speed the development of cheaper and better consumer products and help diversify local industry.

The State Technical Services Act seeks especially to help smaller industry by supplying the technical know-how which it may lack.

Technical proficiency, with its resulting increase in productivity, not only means that business becomes more profitable. It also can pay better wages. It can offer more goods at lower prices. This translates into an increase of real consumer income and a rising standard of living.

In addition, it means more jobs as our increased competitive ability is used to penetrate expanding world markets.

One way to measure the application of science and technology is through the study of productivity in industry. Invariably the studies are highly revealing. The Department of Commerce is among the major organizations engaged in such surveys, basing its studies on the ratio of value added in manufacturing to persons employed.

We have found wide variations in the productivity rate of different plants. In fact, the studies show that only 10 percent of American industry is getting the full benefit from the science and technology we already possess. It has been estimated that if all technical information already in our possession were used effectively in the lagging 90 percent of the Nation's plants, the entire manufacturing productivity level would be increased threefold.

The Department of Commerce's Census of Manufactures shows that in New England, as in other major areas of the Nation, there is too much gray, along with brighter colors, in this productivity picture.

In the Boston area, for instance, the gain in productivity from 1958 to 1963 was an encouraging 26 percent—from $8,050 per employee to $10,150 per employee.

This 26-percent gain precisely matched that of the entire Nation. But the growth in specific manufacturing industries varied widely and in some cases fell far short of the growth in the national averages for these same industries.

Looking at the 10 industries with the largest factory employment in the Boston area—those with over 5,500 workers in 1963—we see changes in efficiency per worker, or value added per employee, ranging from a drop of 20 percent, in the production of rubber footwear, to gains of as high as 43 percent in mechanical measuring devices.

In only one of Boston's largest manufacturing industries did the area's growth in productivity exceed that for the Nation. The improved productivity in manufacturing women's outerwear garments in Boston—40 percent—topped national growth by about 10 percent.

These manufacturers are to be congratulated.

A recent inventory by a business publisher of metalworking machinery perhaps revealed one factor in this picture. It showed that 25 percent of the Boston area's machine tools were more than 20 years old. This compared with an average of 21 percent for the Nation. But if we take Los Angeles as an example only 9 percent of its machine tools averaged over 20 years old.

This would seem to indicate that while New England industry is generally moving forward, expanding and providing increased employment, some segments are driving with their brakes on.

They are held back when they try to improve and speed up because of out-of-date or inefficient machinery or processes.

This is a challenge to industry. But it is one, I am sincerely confident, which will be met with the same determined and vigorous spirit which has always characterized New England when a challenge arises.

I am certain you will have further questions to ask concerning the State Technical Services Act and other matters at 2 o'clock this afternoon. At that time Department of Commerce representatives from the Bureau of Standards, the Patent Office and the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information will be present at a science seminar.

Manufacturing is, of course, but one part of the New England business scene, as important and impressive as it is. Those Americans who see something of their lives and background in New England think of its sea coasts, its mountains, its lakes, and the many reminders of history within its beautiful towns and cities.

Many segments of the Northeast's economy are inextricably alined with these elements, and some where the unemployment rate has been high, have needed help.

The Federal Government has recognized the need here, and is helping in various ways.

In addition to the State Technical Services Act, the President also signed another measure of significance for industry last fall—the Economic Development Act.

This act of far-reaching potential will aid communities, areas, and regions in the United States by providing financial and technical assistance for creation of new jobs.

The Economic Development Administration, an agency within the Department of Commerce, is administering earlier awards to New England industries and business totaling $1,161,000. Thirty-nine individual projects are included in that total, covering widely diverse areas of business and industry. Among them are the scallop and flounder industry of New Bedford and recreation areas in Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

I was extremely pleased on March 2 to be able to designate the six New England States as an Economic Development Region under the Economic Development Act.

As the Nation has grown, its regions have tended to group into eocnomic entities with their own special problems, as well as their great opportunities. It has become increasingly evident that to realize their own highest development and to make their full contribution to the Nation, the people of each region must work and plan together, aware of both their own resources and needs, and the country's.

That the U.S. Government has found a way to help in the attainment of new goals is a working example of dynamic federalism. At the same time, each participating State must play the major role in the regional commission which determines the area's needs.

Industry in all regions must continue to grow if our economy is to be maintained on a sound plane. To do so requires not only the utilization of the full spectrum of science and technology, but, as always, the dedication, the daring and the vision of the leaders of business, industry and the professions.

The Federal Government will, I know, continue to play a full and constructive role at industry's side. Indeed, Government and business have in recent years become increasingly aware of the need for mutual understanding and coopertaion in the achievement of the broadest goals—in assuring the full utilization of not only our material resources but our national brainpower.

You have plenty of both in New England.

You have so much in your favor, including your great traditions. You have institutions of higher learning that are the envy of the Nation, splendid industrial locations, accessibility and land that Creator obviously smiled upon.

New England, long after the Minutemen, is aroused again. It is on the march. If you keep on at this pace, it may take two race tracks to house your future industrial shows.

The Government is betting on New England. Its faith, and my own, I know, will be rewarded many times over.

Car Smog

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER ROGERS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as the Houston Chronicle pointed out in a recent editorial, the limits set on the amount of pollutants emitted by new automobiles will be a "blessing for our lungs."

The paper notes that the new standards will apply to 1968 model vehicles, and adds:

> The smog problem is getting worse fast. If anything, these new antipollution standards don't go far enough.

The editorial took note of the cost of the modifications, estimated at $18 to $45 a car. In this connection, it might be noted that the increased cost of the modifications could well be offset by better health and lower medical bills for the American public.

I am sure others will want to read this forthright Houston Chronicle editorial in its entirety, and I have permission to have it published in the RECORD.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Apr. 1, 1966]

THE ATTACK ON MOTOR CAR SMOG

The limits the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare set on the amount of pollutants new automobiles may emit into the atmosphere may be a little hard on our pocketbooks for a while, but they will be a blessing for our lungs. The new standards will apply to 1968 model vehicles in accordance with provisions of the Clean Air Act which Congress passed last year. The necessary modifications on automobiles will cost $18 to $45 per car and a total of about $375 million a year.

But keep this in mind. Research shows that carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon pollution from cars and trucks "contributes to the occurrence of eye and throat irritation and may be associated with the occurrence and worsening of chronic respiratory diseases," a Health, Education, and Welfare spokesman reported. "In addition, vegetation and property damage attributable to motor vehicle pollution has been identified throughout the United States."

The smog problem is getting worse fast. If anything, these new antipollution standards don't go far enough.

Let's Outlaw Floating Firetraps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, many American citizens are concerned because of the inadequate protection provided for passengers on foreign-flag ships which are operating in the cruise trades out of our ports.

Earlier this year I introduced a bill designed to improve the safety standards on these vessels. There is an urgent need for legislation that would require all passenger vessels operating out of our ports to meet U.S. vessel safety requirements, and I urge my colleagues to take action before the end of this session.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include an article sent to me recently by Mr. Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union of America, AFL–CIO, entitled "Let's Outlaw Floating Firetraps":

An elderly man sits, repeating over and over again, "My wife is gone. She is gone."

A young woman stares into the dark, waiting for word of her husband. She snaps open her water-stained pocketbook and withdraws a gay colored travel folder.

"*Yarmouth Castle*," it says, "The Fun Ship." This was her honeymoon. And this was the Panamanian flagship sailing out of Miami that burned and sank with a loss of 90 lives.

Thousands of unsuspecting Americans continue to place their lives in jeopardy every day on cruises aboard foreign-flag floating firetraps.

"Take a gay glamorous Caribbean cruise, at far less than you'd expect to pay * * * aboard the incomparable SS *Luxurious* * * * 14 fun-filled days * * * 7 exotic ports * * * swim, dance, laze in the sun * * * gourmet food * * * gracious staff"—so read dozens of cruise advertisements in the travel section of any Sunday newspaper.

Too often, however, these growing inducements to "fun and frolic" at sea include, unmentioned, a dread bonus—a ticket in a sweepstakes whose grim payoff may be unspeakable horror and tragedy.

All too often the ad writer's "incomparable SS *Luxurious*" turns out to be a revamped overage freighter, a converted coastwise steamer (like the *Yarmouth Castle*) or a wornout passenger liner, painted and patched against her long overdue date at the scrap yard.

She looks fine to the lansmen. He can't be expected to know the technical details that make the difference between a safe and unsafe ship. And perhaps he can't be expected to know the significance of the fact that she does not fly the U.S. flag—a fact he may realize for the first time after he is aboard.

But if the SS *Luxurious* were under U.S. registry, she would be ruled unseaworthy by the U.S. Coast Guard.

There is a vast difference in the safety regulations which apply to ships of different countries—and the difference can be a matter of life or death. The strictest safety regulations of all are those of the United States.

All ships sailing out of U.S. ports are inspected by the U.S. Coast Guard. But the Coast Guard can enforce U.S. safety standards only on U.S. ships. Ships under foreign flags are subject to far less stringent regulations than are those under U.S. flag.

It was the tragedy of the luxury liner *Morro Castle*, which burned off Asbury Park, N.J., in 1934 with a loss of 121 lives, that shocked this country into the tightening of its vessel safety laws. Ever since, the U.S. safety regulations have been written to a standard no other nation even approaches.

This country sets strict design rules covering bulkheading and compartmentation on all U.S.-flag ships. Electrical installations are required to meet high insulation standards. Fire doors, load lines, sprinkler and detection systems are closely specified. Extensive firefighting equipment is required. Draperies and furnishings must be of fire resistant materials. The use of wood is rigidly restricted.

On U.S.-flag ships, there must be a radio officer on duty in the radio room 24 hours a day while the vessel is at sea, ready for any emergency. The size of the crew and the qualifications of every officer and seaman are strictly supervised by the Coast Guard.

There are probably no foreign liners today—whatever their fame and reputation—which could get Coast Guard safety clearance as American ships without major alterations. For example, an expert investigating team appointed by Congress agreed that the modern Italian liner *Andrea Doria* would not have sunk after colliding with the *Stockholm* in 1956 if she had been constructed to the U.S. standards of compartmentation.

The cruise operations of so-called shoestring or fly-by-night shiplines put unsuspecting passengers in the way of even more serious hazards. These lines operate their ships under "flags of convenience" offered by small foreign countries such as Liberia and Panama whose safety standards are minimal.

They can thus ignore the construction standards, the equipment, the age limits, the regular inspection, overhaul requirement, and other high safety regulations which U.S. law sets for all our ships. But their ships can still operate regularly in and out of U.S. ports, catering to the U.S. cruise trade.

The deficiencies revealed by the *Yarmouth Castle* disaster were shocking—and intolerable. They were, however, just another tragic installment in an all too familiar story.

There was no lifeboat drill; life belts were in short supply or not readily available; the lifeboat davits jammed due to poor maintenance; passengers were not alerted to the fire and a distress signal was never sent (there was no radio officer on duty at the time).

That the toll was no higher was the result of fortunate circumstances—calm seas and the presence nearby of rescue vessels.

Fires on foreign-flag passenger ships have claimed 378 lives in the past 5 years. Yet unscrupulous ship operators are permitted to continue to induce an unwary public to book passage on a "junkyard flotilla" of ships no better than the *Yarmouth Castle*, which was a wornout 38-year-old former New England overnight boat.

Her running mate on the old New York-Boston run—the *Yarmouth*—still is carrying unsuspecting passengers on Caribbean "fun cruises" out of Miami.

Another foreign ship, the *Ariadne*, now advertised as a luxury steamship, running from Miami to the West Indies, was formerly in ferry service between Sweden and England.

The oldest hulk still operating out of Miami in the *Franca C.* owned by the Italian Costa Line. This is the old Mallory Line's freighter *Medina*, built back in 1914 for the defunct line's coastwise service, and converted to carry passengers.

Another Costa ship, the *Anna C.*, built in 1929, sailed for many decades as the *Southern Prince* under the British flag.

A Greek line now operates the venerable *Monarch of Burmuda* in cruise service under the name *Arkadia*. The *Monarch* was sold to her new owners after she was nearly destroyed in a shipyard fire.

The susceptibility to fire of creaky, old vessels filled with combustable bulkheads and furnishings was again demonstrated this year: Two former Dutch ships now under Italian ownership—the *Oranje*, renamed *Angelina Lauro* and the *Willem Ruys*, renamed *Achille Lauro*—both burned at the dock in two different Italian shipyards.

A tragic loss of life resulted in 1963 when the former Dutch liner *Johan van Oldenbarnvelt* bought by the Greek Line and renamed *Lakonia*, was destroyed by fire at sea while on a Christmas cruise out of England. In the same year, another large foreign passenger liner, the *Brittany*, burned in a Greek shipyard and was a total loss. She was orignally the French *Bretagne*.

The *Arosa Kulm*, a World War I Hog Island freighter, built more than 40 years ago as the *Cantigny* went through a succession of owners as the *American Banker, Willie D'Anvers, City of Athens*, and *Protea*.

This rusted-out hulk, which somehow escaped the scrap heap fate of her hundreds of warbuilt sister ships, was converted to carry 985 cruise passengers. Her owners—a firm of Swiss speculators—laid her up only after she had built up such an unsavory reputation that travel agents refused to book passage on her for their clients.

Then there was the *Silver Star*, a former Canadian corvette whose ingenious owners rebuilt her into a passenger ship. Until recently, she ran out of New York in the summer and out of the Florida area during the winter. She had to shift to the southern waters because she was not certified for winter service in the Atlantic.

We know it came as a surprise to most people, including travel agents, to learn that ships in such hazardous condition as the *Yarmouth Castle* could be allowed to sail out of an American port with American citizens.

The fact is, however, that the Coast Guard is nearly helpless under present laws to protect Americans from the hazards of traveling on foreign-flag ships—which under our own laws are considered unseaworthy—even though the ships operate exclusively out of U.S. ports.

This is because, in the case of foreign-flag ships, the U.S. Coast Guard can require nothing more than that they live up to the minimum and far from adequate standards set by International Safety of Life at Sea Conventions.

The ship cruise business, meanwhile, is booming beyond all expectations as greater segments of the American population get more leisure time and more money to spend. The grim prospect of more disasters at sea will grow unless the public is assured of maximum protection on all cruise ships sailing out of our ports—the kind of protection of which the laws now assure only on U.S.-flag ships.

Firm action is needed and it is needed fast.

Bill Would Establish Czar Over Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the editorial page of the April 18 Chicago Tribune took note of the policies of Agriculture Secretary Freeman under which Government commodity stockpiles are used to drive down market prices. It also warns of a bill now before Congress which would give the Federal Government permanent authority to establish and maintain stockpiles of any farm commodities, and quotes from a recent speech by my able colleague, Representative FINDLEY.

Text of the editorial follows:

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A CZAR OVER FARMING

In an appearance before the House Agriculture Committee last year, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman candidly revealed why the Government had sold vast quantities of its surplus corn on the open market.

"We purposely sold in order to move our prices down far enough so that they would be way below the support level, the loan level, so that we could thereby get compliance [by farmers in the feed grain control program]," said the Secretary. "That was the whole intent and purpose and thrust of the program."

More recently Gardner Ackley, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, appearing on a television program, explained why the Government has been dumping several hundred million bushels of corn on the market this spring.

"I mentioned the fact that increases in supplies of pork depend on the difference between the price of hogs and the price of corn, and we're trying to hold down the price of corn," he said.

Representative PAUL FINDLEY, Republican, of Illinois, a member of the House Agriculture Committee, aptly pointed out the other day that if private traders attempted such manipulation of commodity prices they would promptly be charged with violating commodity exchange authority regulations. Representative FINDLEY also correctly called the turn on the Johnson administration's latest proposal to establish far-reaching control over prices of farm products.

This proposal is embodied in a bill introduced by Representative HAROLD COOLEY, Democrat, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee. The bill would authorize the Government to establish and maintain reserves of farm commodities on the theory that they would be needed in event of nuclear attack, drought, or some other major catastrophe. Such authority is not needed at present, because the Government still has relatively large stocks of surplus grains accumulated under price-support programs, but these have been rapidly dwindling under programs to pay farmers for not growing crops and under food-for-peace exports.

Representative COOLEY's bill would make the Secretary of Agriculture a virtual czar over agriculture, with authority to determine the kinds and quantities of foodstuffs to be stockpiled. He would have virtually unrestricted authority to dump the stockpiles back into the market at any time, thus using them as an effective method to control prices. With this kind of power, the Government wouldn't need most of the present crop control programs, and the competitive market system would no longer function as an efficient regulator of prices and supplies.

It is Representative FINDLEY's sound contention that the Government should not be in the stockpiling business. This is a function that could be served more efficiently and without cost to the taxpayers by the grain merchandising facilities of the private sector of the economy, as it once was.

There has neve been a bigger demand for food in the history of the world than there is now. And seldom in the last three decades has there been a better opportunity than now to dissolve the Commodity Credit Corporation, which fixes farm prices, and get the Government out of the grain business. Congress should seize this opportunity by defeating the Cooley bill. It may never have another chance.

I Speak for Democracy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD H. POFF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, every Member of this body is aware of the "I Speak for Democracy" contest. Unfortunately, every Member of this body does not have an opportunity to read the speeches that the participants in this contest prepare.

Once written, these speeches are recorded on tape and submitted to the judges. In Radford High School, Radford, Va., Miss Delaine Baylor is an outstanding student. She prepared and entered in competition what I regard as a splendid speech. But fortunes of fate played a hand and somehow during the mailing process the recording tape was damaged. Consequently, Miss Baylor's speech was not eligible for judging. Feeling that Miss Baylor's work has special merit and that she deserves special recognition, under leave to extend remarks, I quote herewith the full text of her speech entitled "I Speak for Democracy":

I SPEAK FOR DEMOCRACY

I watched Betsy Ross sew 13 white stars on a field of blue.

I put my invisible signature on the Constitution of the United States.

I listened as George Washington presented his first inaugural address.

I stood beside Lincoln when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

I wept with you when John F. Kennedy was buried.

I was there when President Johnson signed the voting rights bill.

I am always found near a voting booth on election day, and I am seen in every courtroom across the land. I am revered and held sacred in the hearts of every American. I am democracy.

I have inspired poets—and I have brought joy and relief to the thousands of immigrants who have entered America.

I am the reason you can hold an election. I am the reason you have the right to think for yourself—and the right to make your thoughts known. I am the reason you can be proud of America.

Because of me, you can sing of the "land of the free and the home of the brave." Because of me, America is the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

Each day, as I walk from the East to the West, from the North to the South, I notice the millions of people, leaving their own homes, driving their own cars to their own jobs. I see them buying and selling shares in industry. I watch them buy food and clothing of their choice—in the stores of their choice. I watch the children studying—learning—growing up with a love for America.

Because of me, the people of America have such freedom.

In America, I am respected and honored. I am the fountain of youth for those who are weary and worn from dictatorship. I am the perfect mold from which new nations should be cast, and the best pattern from which new governments should be cut.

However—I must be perpetuated, or I will die. You must have the same faith in me that your Founding Fathers had and you must teach your children and your grandchildren that same faith. You must teach them that I am the right way of life—and that I am the right path to follow. Depend upon me to help keep America great—and I shall.

I am yet unborn in many countries of the world, therefore you must continuously strive to remove all obstacles that would hinder my growth. You must rid these countries of communism, of fear, of ignorance, and of superstition.

You must exercise every privilege that I have given to you. You must use me—you must keep me polished that I may continue to shine over the United States, and you must thank God, every day, that you live in a country where I can reign.

An Open Letter to the Southern Textile Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert into the Record the text of an open letter to southern textile employers as published in the issue of April 12, 1966, of the Daily News Record, a trade publication.

The letter is signed by Mr. William Pollock, general president of the Textile Workers Union of America, AFL–CIO. In it, he appeals to southern textile employers to adopt a realistic approach in modernizing their labor relations, improving standards, increasing wages, and providing fringe benefits.

Mr. Pollock asks:

> How can you attract fresh manpower with substandard wages and fringe benefits, or even keep your present production and supervisory workers? How can you attract the skilled personnel so vital to keep your industry moving ahead?

Mr. Speaker, the questions raised by Mr. Pollock in the name of his union show that he is vitally interested in the future of the textile industry and in the economic welfare of all those associated with this industry. He wants the industry to thrive and to move forward, because when it does so it will also mean a better livelihood for the members of his union. This makes sense.

I happen to know Bill Pollock, who is a personal friend of mine and my wife's. He is an able and responsible labor leader. The welfare of his union membership and their families, as well as of the textile industry generally, are uppermost in his mind.

We have had our share of problems with the textile industry in New England. I am familiar with many of the textile workers and their problems in my own district in Connecticut, in such places as Willimantic, Putnam, and others. Today, I am very happy to say, they enjoy good relationship with management. But we also realize that this situation cannot last indefinitely into the future, if unfair competition from southern textile plants continues. Southern textile employers must understand that by continuing in their present ways they are harming the textile industry in the entire Nation, and eventually their own interests as well.

Mr. Speaker, it is for this reason that I am inserting this open letter into the Record and I am pleased to call it to the attention of all my colleagues:

[From the Daily News Record, Apr. 12, 1966]

AN OPEN LETTER TO SOUTHERN TEXTILE EMPLOYERS: YOU NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD; WHY SCRIMP ON WAGES?

Hardly a day passes without a fresh cluster of reports of how fabulously profitable the southern textile industry has become.

In the plainest of words (and these are the words of your own spokesman), you never had it so good. But what about the men and women who man your machines and help make your fantastic profits possible?

Their lot over your industry's lean years has been low wages, high workloads and a shocking lack of modern fringe benefits. This, incredibly, is still their lot in your fat years.

Every statistic points up your industry's unquestioned ability to provide them with every substantial improvement. For example:

1. Textile profits for the first 9 months of 1965 were 42 percent higher, after taxes, than the impressive records set by your industry during the same 1964 period. This is more than twice the 19-percent average rise for corporations in all U.S. industries.

2. For each man-hour worked, your industry averaged 69 cents profit before taxes, or $1,500 a year for each production worker. Yet southern employers raised wages an average of only $90 per worker during 1965.

3. Right now, your industry is operating at 97 percent of capacity, with huge backlogs and some types of goods sold out a year in advance.

4. It is guaranteed for 4 more years the benefits of the Government's one-price cotton program, which yielded the industry annual savings of $400 million in each of the last 2 years.

5. Your workers' productivity rose by 64 percent more (up 4.6 percent) than the average of all workers (up 2.8 percent) in 1965.

The facts also underline both the justification and need for substantial wage and fringe improvements. Items:

Despite their record productivity, your industry still pays its workers 74 cents an hour or nearly $30 a week less than the national manufacturing average.

One out of five southern textile workers earns less than the poverty level of $1.50 an hour or $3,000 a year.

Southern textile plants are even further behind in fringe benefits. Your costs in this field (excluding legally required insurance and premium pay) average only about 10 cents an hour compared to 40 cents for all manufacturing and 90 cents or more in highly organized industries such as auto and steel.

Is it any wonder, then, that your industry is so sorely pinched by labor shortages?

How can you attract fresh manpower with substandard wages and fringe benefits—or even keep your present production and supervisory workers?

How can you attract the skilled personnel so vital to keep your industry moving ahead?

Your spokesmen keep complaining about the poor image which southern textiles projects to the public despite the fact that it is now a modern and highly efficient industry.

How can it project any other kind of image when your labor relations date back to the 19th century and your low wage and fringe standards place textiles at the very bottom of the list of the 21 major U.S. industries?

The public relations program you have launched with so much fanfare is no solution. It cannot gloss over the fact that your industry spent 10 times as much on machines and expansion as it spent on wage increases in 1965. It cannot conceal statistics which show that, in those States where textiles is the dominant industry, average per capita income is at the bottom of the national ladder.

The realistic approach is to modernize your labor relations and standards along with your equipment. The northern sector of the cotton-synthetics industry is facing up to this fact of life. It has agreed, in negotiations with our union, to wage and fringe improvements averaging 25 cents an hour, with 12 cents of it effective immediately.

It's also time for you to put a meaningful raise into your employees' paychecks where it can benefit you, as well as them. That means granting a good deal more than the 3.2 percent wage guidelines some of you are patriotically trying to hide behind, or even those vague "up to 5 percent" increases you have announced in the past.

Make this one substantial. And include fringes. Now.

WM. POLLOCK,
General President, Textile Workers Union of America, AFL–CIO.

Pork Is Not Too High for Our Soldiers or Farmers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents in Fillmore County, Minn., was good enough to send me this copy of a letter he had written to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman. I am including this letter in the Record as part of my campaign to urge the President to redirect his fight against inflation to the area in which it really belongs: unnecessary legislative programs. Instead of pulling the carpet out from under farmers who have struggled to make a living that barely compares with that of an urban laborer, President Johnson should strike at the real cause of inflation by cutting the fat out of the political Great Society programs. If there is any pork to be cut out, it is in the pork barrel, not in the ham that is served to our fighting men in Asia. The following letter from Mr. Tesmer shows the sorry state of farm income despite the rising price of pork. The administration will find that little is accomplished by using the farmer as the "whipping boy" of inflation:

APRIL 6, 1966.

Hon. ORVILLE FREEMAN,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday, returning home with a load of shavings for bedding for our next farrowing of hogs, we heard the announcement that the food committee for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps is cutting the pork allotment in half at all bases in the United States, because of the high price of pork. The President has asked his wife to use only the cheaper cuts of meat because the price of meat is too high.

The price paid to the market hog raiser has been dropping from the unusually high level at the end of last year and the beginning of this year, to a much more reasonable level. We received yesterday at the Hormel Co., Austin, Minn., plant $22.75 per hundred live weight of hogs. We delivered them ourselves, 44 miles, before the 12:30 deadline in order to receive this price. The base price that day was $21.75 for No. 2 hogs. We sell our market hogs on a grade and yield basis receiving from 50 cents to $2 extra per hundred for having quality hogs.

The base price suggested by the NFO 2 years ago was $22 per hundred for No. 2 hogs. We are not members and do not intend to join the organization. Why reduce the consumption of pork when the price is receding? It doesn't help the American farmer, it doesn't help the American packer, nor does it help the consumer—he only gets "staler" pork.

To emphasize the idea that the hog market price is not too high—at least on the farmer's end, I am writing the story of our hog operation. Perhaps you will understand why we are upset with this particular comment and what we feel is the unfair publicity that is being given to the price of pork.

In November 1950, we and our baby son started farming on a 120-acre general farm purchased with the help of a GI loan. We equipped it through the Farm Home Administration. We had five dairy cows, three sows, one chicken, a minimum of machinery and additional money borrowed from relatives. Our total debt was $15,776 and our net worth $5,782.

By January 1, 1956, we had 4 children, 20 dairy cattle, 18 sows, 63 young pigs, 90 hens, a total debt of $19,843 with a net worth of $11,406. We had borrowed on our life insurance policies as much as possible, we had a finance company note and owed the Production Credit Association over $6,000. This was 10 years ago.

After selling the cattle in 1959, when milking became difficult because of arthritis, and we started receiving a small royalty for iron ore deposits on our farm, we remortgaged the farm to build a new hog finishing building and remodeled the barn for farrowing and weaning pigs.

We were starting a business and felt it worth any sacrifice. We paid household expenses with the compensation check from a wartime disability, and used a small interitance to buy decent furniture for the house and so the children could have suitable beds to sleep on.

We worked driving our car as schoolbus, being veterinary assistant for testing cattle, hauling peas for a cannery, and doing general hauling with the used truck purchased for hauling our hogs to market and for their feed. We even borrowed from the children from their 4–H Club proceeds. They will be old enough for college soon and that will have to be paid back and more added to it.

We have spent $25,102 for hog equipment alone, getting into the hog business, and of that, have lost $7,753 through depreciation. Many smaller articles have been replaced, others have been repaired or modified extensively. It was, at one time, figured that hogs ate 80 percent of their income. I would imagine that the percentage has risen within the past few years. From the remaining 20 percent we must repair and maintain our farming equipment, pay our mortgages, maintain all our buildings, and the 7-year-old hog equipment that is becoming worn and obsolete. Replacements cost more than the original. We should have been doing the replacement gradually, but we have been paying debts remaining from former years with the hog money of the past 5 months.

We are enclosing a chart showing our business and hog prices received during the past 10 years. We have spent these 10 years and still have over $31,000 debt to pay. Our chattel mortgage on January 1 was $5,000. In 20 more years, until I am ready for social security, can we do any better if hog prices go down to former levels?

We want to earn a living by honest work, work we like and do well, and pass this on to our children, but can we? We have a good product we would like to sell for a living wage. See the chart. If the U.S. Government doesn't have faith in us, who does?

We have our four children, we have never paid income tax until 1965, when we paid $41. We would have had to live on $2,699 last year if it hadn't been for the Government compensation. Our take-ohme wage, were we working as labor does, for 1965 was $51.90 per week—and this was nearly the best year we've had in the past 10. Are pork prices too high? Is the farmer being overpaid? We feel that you and President Johnson should look elsewhere for price reduction.

Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs. ALLEN TESMER.

Year	Number of market hogs sold	Price, market hogs only			Total debt, Jan. 1	Net worth, Jan. 1	Income from income tax form	Take-home wage per week
		High	Low	Average of all prices received				
1956	154	$16.75	$11.65	$13.05	$19,843	$11,406	$3,763	$70.63
1957	183	20.35	15.35	17.73	20,002	13,839	433	8.33
1958	200	23.25	14.00	19.92	19,953	16,271	3,349	64.40
1959 [1]	184	16.50	9.25	13.79	19,410	19,048	−1,265	−24.33
1960 [2]	316	18.86	11.75	16.17	19,875	22,094	1,874	36.03
1961	337	19.40	15.60	17.54	24,605	22,355	1,212	23.30
1962	482	18.70	15.00	16.94	29,716	26,659	1,671	32.11
1963 [3]	772	19.14	13.40	15.68	32,719	19,335	−1,133	−21.79
1964	923	18.44	14.00	15.97	29,106	33,242	2,096	40.28
1965	622	28.34	15.75	20.83	31,973	30,613	2,699	51.90
Average for 10 years		19.97	13.57	16.76			1,461	28.09

[1] Sold all cattle, April 1959. Hogs only income. Hogs got rhinitis, sold them all, bought breeding stock, remodeled barn.

[2] Started selling hogs on grade and yield and up-breeding stock.

[3] Adjusted value of land to more accurate level with market at that time.

Freedom Foundation Honor for Hewett

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon in Boston, one of Lawrence, Mass., most distinguished citizens will receive an honor certificate from the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa.

Peter A. Hewett, former city treasurer of Lawrence, and secretary to the mayor of Lawrence for 5 years, is a most deserving recipient. His personal and public life has exemplified devotion to the ideals and principles on which our country was founded.

It is especially fitting that this ceremony will take place today, when we in Massachusetts celebrate Patriots' Day in commemoration of the opening events of our War of Independence in 1775.

Under leave granted, I include in the Appendix of the RECORD following my remarks an article from the Lawrence Eagle-Tribune on February 22, 1966, outlining Mr. Hewett's career and including the text of his letter, "When Unity Is Imperative." It was this document which earned him the Freedom Award for his "contribution toward a better understanding and a greater appreciation of the American way of life."

The article follows:

FREEDOM FOUNDATION HONOR FOR HEWETT

A Lawrence man Tuesday was named as an honor certificate recipient by the Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge, Pa.

Peter A. Hewett, 73 South Bowdoin Street, was one of 1,200 persons in the United States honored for their contribution toward a better understanding and a greater appreciation of the American way of life.

The local man was selected as a result of a letter to the editor which appeared in the May 20, 1965, editions of the Eagle-Tribune. He will be presented his honor certificate at an awards ceremony scheduled to be held in Massachusetts in the near future.

Each year the Freedom Foundations honors American citizens and organizations for outstanding efforts to improve public understanding and appreciation of basic constitutional rights, freedoms, and corresponding responsibilities inherent in the American way of life.

Awards recipients are selected by a 36-member panel who review thousands of entries during the year. Very Rev. Charles W. Dullea, president of the University of San Francisco, served as chairman of the 1965 awards jury, while John R. Dethmers, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan and Brig. Gen. Ralph R. Yeaman, U.S. Marine Corps, retired, served as coordinators.

Mr. Hewett is the assistant city treasurer for Lawrence. For 5 years he served as secretary to former Mayor John J. Buckley and prior to that served for a time as a clerk in the treasurer's office.

During World War II he served in civilian construction work with the Army Corps of Engineers in the Aleutian Islands and on Okinawa.

While working on Okinawa he gathered material for a book entitled "A Seed Falls on Okinawa." He is married to the former Marie McNamara and they have four children.

A copy of his award-winning letter to the editor, entitled "When Unity Is Imperative," follows:

"The sparks that were struck from the hoofs of the galloping steed of Paul Revere kindled the flame that today glows from the upraised arm of the Statue of Liberty.

"Once again, we Americans are embroiled in armed conflict which threatens the well-being and security of each and every person. Appalling apathy needs to be dispelled, an indifference to the sorrow of the family of the young marine sprawled in death in the heart of a street in Santo Domingo, of an Army helicopter pilot bleeding to death in the cockpit of his craft, of a Navy pilot alone and adrift in the waters of the Gulf of Tonkin. Their youthful energies have been sacrificed in an undertaking for the common cause.

"Back home, other youths in groups demonstrate aimlessly and riotously. Overseas, and under direction, other youth groups burn American Embassies and libraries.

"Our strength has been committed. Our unity is imperative. The man in the White House today needs the same support as the apprehensive youth in a Marine patrol probing the perimeter of our base at Da Nang.

"The times cry for the rallying eloquence of a Patrick Henry, voicing his appeal without benefit of teletypes in the Virginia House of Burgesses, of a John F. Kennedy reiterating his plea of 'Ask not what your country can do for you,' of an Abraham Lincoln paraphrasing his assertion that 'This world cannot exist, half free, half enslaved.'

"Flag Day is only several weeks away. Shall it pass unnoticed in the welter of eye-catching headlines or shall the light go forth from the city of Lawrence across the length and breadth of this land by the raising of Old Glory in the presence of the assembled schoolchildren of the city on the dedicated field of Campagnone Common in order that the eternal light of freedom and democracy shall shine forth as an affirmation of our national unity?

"The appropriation of multiple thousands of dollars to investigate the causes of the Hampton Beach riots goes wide of the mark in its futility.

"If money is to be used as such, at least it could be spent to put a small American flag on the coat lapels of schoolchildren in America. Reaffirmation of the patriotic idea, like a blood transfusion, is needed in every generation.

"Such action would demonstrate our faith in the riotous energy yet innate goodness of our young people, but mainly in keeping with the concept of our Founding Fathers, would serve to beseech the guidance of Almighty God in these difficult days."

A Sensible Tire Safety Plan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the Detroit, Mich., News endorses the sensible tire safety plan which the Senate has passed.

The News notes that the bill is aimed primarily at ridding the market of shoddy, hazardous tires and deceptive labeling, and it adds that "the bill also would make it easier for the tire buyer to judge quality."

It goes without saying that the Congress and the public are deeply interested in any measure concerning safety, and I would like to share the News' comments therefore I insert this article in the RECORD:

[From the Detroit News, Apr. 2, 1966]

A SENSIBLE TIRE SAFETY PLAN

Reacting to a demonstrated public need in the best tradition of representative government, the U.S. Senate has passed and sent to the House a tough but sensible bill on tire safety.

Aimed primarily at ridding the market of shoddy, hazardous tires and deceptive labeling practices, the bill also would make it easier for the tire buyer to judge quality.

It remains to be seen whether the provision requiring the Secretary of Commerce to begin a quality grading system within 2½ years is retained in the final version. At the very least, the House should require that minimum safety performance standards be set as soon as possible.

If it becomes law in its present form, the bill will set a precedent. It will mark the first time Congress has required quality grading on a manufactured product. That such a step might be taken is itself a powerful criticism of the tire industry.

Curiously, Capitol Hill observers give the bill only an "uncertain" chance of passing the House. From where we sit, the 79 to 0 vote in the Senate is an accurate measure of the public demand for Government protection in the jungle of the American tire market. We hope the House will react the same way.

Army and Air Force Specify Fixed-Wing Aircraft Responsibilities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, I have been particularly interested in the airlift capabilities of our armed services, especially within southeast Asia. To date, a number of the airlift and tactical support responsibilities have, of necessity, been interservice. It is my pleasure to announce that the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, and the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, have formulated a joint decision regarding the responsibilities of their respective services for the control and employment of certain types of fixed and rotary wing aircraft.

The Army will transfer its CV-2—Caribou—and CV-7—Buffalo—aircraft to the Air Force and the Air Force will be responsible for all future intratheater fixed-wing tactical airlift. Other type fixed wing aircraft are not affected.

The Army will be responsible for all rotary wing support for intratheater movement, fire support, supply and resupply of Army forces and those Air Force elements working with Army units to coordinate air support. The Air Force will retain responsibility for rotary wing aircraft involved in Air Force search and rescue and special air warfare missions and Air Force rotary wing administrative support missions.

In cases of operational need the joint or unified commander is authorized to attach the CV-2, CV-7, and C-123 type aircraft to Army corps, division, or subordinate units in the field to perform supply, resupply, or troop lift functions.

The Air Force and the Army will continue to consult on the design of follow-on fixed wing aircraft to assure that the takeoff, landing, and load carrying characteristics meet the needs of the Army for supply, resupply, and troop movement functions. Joint Air Force-Army development of vertical takeoff and landing aircraft—VTOL—will continue and the consideration of methods of employment and control of this type of aircraft will continue as the aircraft evolve.

I feel it is significant that actions required by this agreement will be completed by January 1, 1967.

It is gratifying to see the continuing cooperation of these services in their joint effort to review and establish the most effective means of accomplishing their respective missions.

I strongly feel that this joint decision is in the best interest of the armed services and will greatly enhance the capabilities of both our fixed and rotary wing aircraft.

Civil Rights Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, on March 7, 19 Republican Members of the House, under the distinguished leadership of our colleague from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS], introduced the Civil Rights Law Enforcement Act of 1966. This act is designed to insure equality in the selection of juries for Federal and State courts, and to broaden the protection of individuals who are injured or harassed while attempting to exercise or to encourage the exercise of federally protected rights.

To date there have been no hearings scheduled despite the request of Congressman MATHIAS and a number of us who joined him in introducing the bill. On April 12, the Baltimore Sun in a thoughtful editorial commended Congressman MATHIAS' leadership in requesting hearings and expressed the hope that the Judiciary Committee would begin work soon. I include the editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

On March 7 Representative MATHIAS introduced a civil rights bill in the House on behalf of 19 Republicans. The bill deals with the administration of justice, an area of concern to both parties and one in which the President had said he wanted new legislation. The House Judiciary Committee has held no hearings on the Mathias bill or on any later ones dealing with the same subject.

This is not because the committee chairman, Representative Celler, of New York, is opposed to such legislation. He was one of the principal leaders in the 1964 fight to pass the omnibus civil rights bill. Rather Mr. Celler has been waiting until the administration sent its own administration of justice bills to Congress before starting committee work. He's a good Democrat and is waiting for his President's lead.

That's admirable, and it shows a necessary belief in cooperation between congressional party leaders and White House party leaders. However, the White House seems to have hit a snag, and time is going to be getting short before long. This is April of an election year. Any bill of this kind needs the fullest attention of Congress because of the sensitive nature of the changes that are being contemplated, dealing with the jury system and the relationships between States and Washington.

Mr. Mathias has written Mr. Celler and asked him to begin hearings soon after the Easter recess, administration bill or no. His urgency is understandable, and we hope the committee will begin work in the very near future.

Department of Consumers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, today the Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations held hearings on my proposal, H.R. 7179, which calls for the establishment of a Department of Consumers.

I would like to set forth at this point in the Record my statement to the subcommittee in support of this measure, and I would hope that we can generate sufficient interest in this legislation to warrant favorable committee action in the not too distant future.

As I mentioned in my testimony, I am firmly convinced the American consumer is entitled to representation on the Cabinet level, and I feel that my bill will provide him with the necessary voice within the Federal Government:

Statement of the Honorable Benjamin S. Rosenthal, of New York, Before the Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives on April 19, 1966

I am honored to testify today on behalf of my bill, H.R. 7179, to establish a Federal Department of Consumers.

The questions raised by this legislation are not simple ones. Yet they are nonetheless urgent for being complex. The issues which we must explore are broad. An important contribution of these hearings, then, will be the illumination of what is presently a very difficult field to pin down—consumer affairs, and the consumer interest.

I am convinced that we need a Department of Consumers. But that need is less immediately apparent than those which have recently caused us to establish other Cabinet-level departments. Last year we set up the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Our cities are in crisis, and we need do little more than look around for evidence. This year we are considering a Department of Transportation. Once again, this proposal is responsive to a singular and distinctive need. Each of these measures isolates a particular social problem and elevates our institutional recognition of that problem. The principal difficulty in discussing consumer affairs and a Department of Consumers, however, is that the field cannot easily be isolated or particularized.

In his consumer message last month, President Johnson stated this problem in the most simple terms. "The consumer interest", he said, "is the American interest." Four years ago, President Kennedy began his consumer message in the same way: "Consumers, by definition, include us all." Here, then, is the problem in its most fundamental form. How can we represent an interest so broad and so disparate? How is that interest currently represented? And is it effective government to seek to isolate such an interest in a single institutional structure? A discussion of the bill before us today requires answers to such questions.

In general, we think of the consumer interest as that which is promoted by the free exercise of informed choice in a smoothly run competitive economy. In this sense, the consumer interest is indeed the American interest. Yet all of us are acquainted with the problems of this economic model and of our own particular economic institutions. We are aware, for example, of the primary power of the Federal Government. We are affected daily by the political power of big labor and big industry. And we are beginning to learn of the obstacles to consumer education and informed choice caused by the complexity of technology and innovation.

These changes, and others, have resulted in a particular structure of influence among major economic groups. Currently, through no fault of his own, the American consumer is the victim rather than the beneficiary of the distribution of economic and political power. As President Johnson said in his 1964 consumer message, "For far too long, the consumer has had too little voice and too little weight in Government. As a worker, as a lawyer or doctor, the citizen has been well represented. But as a consumer, he has had to take a back seat * * *. We cannot rest content until he is in the front row, not displacing the interest of the producer, yet gaining equal rank and representation with that interest." Mr. Chairman, that goal represents the principal reason for this legislation and, I hope, for these hearings.

The reduced influence of the American consumer has a complex origin. To begin with, we now have, in this country, a disproportionate influence exercised by producer groups over economic policy. It is, of course, natural that such groups should organize and finance powerful lobbies. Equally proper is their representation by Cabinet-level Departments—Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and perhaps, Transportation. What troubles many of us, however, is the absence of any equivalent and countervailing political power for the consumer. It is no secret that the consumer interest and the producer interest are often in conflict. In the past 10 years, there has been considerable legislative study and documentation of that record. But where each group is assumed to pursue self-interest, and where there is an inequitable distribution of power among these groups, we have reason to start asking basic questions about our economic institutions. Such questions lie at the heart of this legislation.

We all know the effect of special interest groups on policymaking and administration. I am speaking now of pressure we designate as proper or inevitable. But just how well organized is the consumer acting in his own interest? How many consumer groups direct effective communication campaigns to Congress? How many groups do we hear of as being active in the inevitable behind-the-scenes discussions which precede major economic decisions? How often do we get studies of consumer needs under the auspices of the Government? And isn't it usually only in the case of blatant fraud that we get organized initiative and exposure for the consumer point of view?

In traditional terms, the regulatory agencies are intended to be the real agents of the consumer interest in our Government. Yet they too have fallen victim to changes in the distribution of political power exercised by economic groups. Any study of regulatory agencies will reveal their preoccupation with settling the conflicting claims of rival producers. The Interstate Commerce Commission mediates a dispute between railroads and trucks. The Civil Aeronautics Board adjudicates the claims of large certificated carriers and smaller airlines. The Federal Communications Commission referees the battle of the networks or the rivalries of television and radio. The Federal Power Commission is caught between gas producers and public utility companies. And the Tariff Commission must arbitrate free trade and protectionist squabbles.

Where is the consumer in all of this? More often than not, he is the lowest common denominator in a process which has been carried out in his name though not in his presence.

He can, of course, look to the Federal Government for support. And in many cases, he receives it. But there too, representation of the consumer is distributed through something like 33 agencies and departments.

The situation is further complicated by the consumer's difficulty in organizing on his own behalf. The simple fact is that consumers have not, do not, and apparently will not look upon themselves as a distinct group which can either profit or suffer by various economic policies and procedures. In many circumstances this position becomes particularly poignant, as in the case of economically disadvantaged consumers who are often subjected to brutally unfair trade and commercial practices. Their power to react to such practices is reduced by their failure to think of themselves as a distinct bloc. Nor is there any easy outlet for such grievances. This condition is what the legislation before us today is all about. It is in the spirit of the war on poverty and the Great Society in general.

What can we do for the American consumer? The Presidential messages of the last 4 years are an important start. Particular consumer-oriented legislation like truth-in-packaging and truth-in-lending help. So do legislative hearings such as those presently taking place on auto safety. The exciting and aggressive activities of Mrs. Esther Peterson and her organization have been particularly noteworthy.

But I believe two related goals must be served as the basis for strengthening the American consumer. We must seek to promote the consumer's self-awareness. And we must give the self-awareness distinct institutional representation and political power. These two goals are reciprocal. The consumer voice will best be heard if it can be expressed to and amplified by a Federal department. In turn, the existence of such a department itself is the foremost weapon we have to help mobilize the American consumer on his own behalf.

This process, then, represents what I take to be the central purpose of the bill. I believe it underlay the bill when it was initially introduced in 1959 by the late Senator Estes Kefauver. I think it addresses itself to certain realities in our economic life which all of us acknowledge and many of us fear. It was these realities, I believe, which then Senator Hubert Humphrey had in mind when he said, 6 years ago, in hearings similar to these, "I think we need a Department of Consumers. I am not at all sure that this bill has all the features in it that it ought to have, but I am convinced that somebody needs to speak up for the great multitude of the American people who are not organized into a consumers' interest group." My own views are identical with those expressed by our present Vice President.

Certain specific provisions of the bill will merit the subcommittee's attention. One of the most important, I believe, is contained in section 6 of the measure. This section attempts to increase the effectiveness of the regulatory agencies by giving them more power and resources to identify and promote the consumer interest. The Secretary of the proposed new Department, acting through a special consumer counsel, would be authorized to intervene as a party before any U.S. regulatory agency in nonadjudicative matters when the Secretary determines such matters may substantially affect the economic interests of consumers. This purpose may be executed by the filing of a certified copy of the finding made by the Department, or presentation of oral argument before the agency itself. Section 6(c) of the bill also authorizes the Department to appear before any appellate court of the United States as amicus curiae in a proceeding involving the review of any order by any regulatory agency, or any civil judgment, decree, or order entered into by a district court relating to trade and commerce.

The consumer needs representation in such critical matters. Section 6 of H.R. 7179 gives it to him.

Likewise, provision is made to allow the Department to receive and evaluate complaints concerning commercial and trade practices injurious to the consumer interest. The Department would then transmit to the appropriate producer, distributor, or supplier written notification of this complaint and could, of course, take appropriate action within its own authority. Where the complaint came under the authority of another agency or department, the Department of Consumers would transmit the matter, perhaps with its own advisory recommendation.

The Department would also receive, evaluate, act upon, and disseminate information helpful to consumers, including information concerning commercial and trade practices adverse to their economic interest.

The Department would also be responsible for conducting surveys relating to the economic interest of consumers.

Section 9 of H.R. 7179 authorizes the Department to conduct and make public detailed economic surveys and investigations which relate to the economic interests of consumers. The authority extends to surveys and investigations of the market operations of broad sectors of our economy as well as to the operations of specific corporations. Information received by the Department concerning the cost of production or distribution of any product by any corporation may be made public only in a form which does not disclose such information with respect to any particular corporation. This section also prohibits the Department from engaging in any program of testing for the purpose of determining, as among the products of different producers, the relative merits or suitability of products of any class or type.

Section 8 of the bill transfers the consumer responsibilities of certain agencies to the new Department where their activities may be more effectively pursued. These include:

1. Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;
2. The Division of Prices and Cost of Living of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor;
3. Home Economics Research Branch and the Human Nutrition Research Branch of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture;
4. Those elements of the National Bureau of Standards which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to be engaged primarily in research with respect to, or the testing of, articles intended for use by consumers.

I hope, in the course of these hearings, that we will get a greater sense of the consumer need from organizations which seek to represent that need directly. In opening these hearings, therefore, I have been anxious to put the legislation before us in some general context. What we ought to be discussing is not consumer issues in themselves—packaging, or credit, or insurance, or food standards. Our concern must be broader. Is our present institutional structure adequate to our concern for the consumer? Are there new arrangements which might help mobilize the consumer interest in its own behalf? Have States or localities initiated consumer programs from which the Federal Government can learn?

Congress has a particular interest in consumer affairs. Such matters, after all, are very close to the hearts and purses of our constituents. And, I might point out that a Department of Consumers could help us in our own appreciation and representation of consumer interests.

Let me summarize. Existing consumer programs need vigorous coordination and enforcement. Equitable regulatory agency decisions require more effective presentation of the consumer interest. Disproportionate producer power must be countervailed. And the American consumer should have his own spokesman at the cabinet level in the Federal Government. These are the principal reasons which argue for the establishment of a Department of Consumers.

Inflation and the Farmer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I am today including several items in the RECORD which reflect the foolhardy administration stance toward the price of certain farm products vis-a-vis the current threat of inflation. As the following editorial from the St. Paul Pioneer Press points out, it is foolish to blame the farmer for the upward trend in prices. Farm prices are just coming into their own relative to other prices in our economy. It is the pressure of high-priced administration spending programs which garner few results that is basically undermining the stability of the dollar, and minor cutbacks in food is going to have absolutely no effect on the continuing devaluation of the dollar.

INFLATION AND THE FARMER

Farmers are getting a smaller share of the consumer's food dollar than ever before.

When Mrs. Shopper pays the cashier at the supermarket checkout counter, an average of 37 cents of each dollar spent for food is the farmer's share. The remaining 63 cents represents handling, processing, transportation and merchandising costs, according to Government figures for the past year.

Consumers encourage this spread by demanding highly processed food products, ready to cook or ready to eat, and in convenient but expensive packages.

It would be grossly unfair to blame farmers for inflation. Meat, vegetables and fruits go up and down in price according to supply and demand. Prior to 1965 many farmers lost money on livestock while consumers got bargains at the meat counter. Production was cut back and this brought prices up. Now production is on the increase and prices are leveling off.

The real inflationary dangers come from superimposing Vietnam war expense and demands on top of an already booming industrial economy and heavy Federal expenditures on domestic programs.

The increase in average farm income in 1965 was a healthy development. It followed years of abnormally low earnings for the rural regions. In the past 10 years the farmer's expenses have risen steadily while during most of that time the prices received for his products were going down or barely holding their own. Farm machinery prices, farm taxes and production costs generally are much higher today in relation to what the farmer gets for his produce than was the case in 1960. Since that year farm debts have increased about 10 percent annually, with a corresponding rise in interest charges.

So farming today is no bed of roses, even though the returns were better in 1965 and prospects are good for 1966. It is still an uncertain business, plagued by the uncertainties of weather and the hazards of crop disease and fluctuating markets. If serious inflation does develop, the farmer is not the one to be blamed.

Man of War: The Cause and Victim

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the senselessness and horror of war is one of the most difficult things for mankind to understand or explain. The Michigan Catholic, a weekly newspaper published in Detroit, published an editorial recently which gives as fine an analysis as any I have seen.

The editorial says:

> War is horrible, senseless and irrational. But sometimes it may be necessary.

And touching on the war in Vietnam, it points out:

> The decisions and actions taken in Vietnam may affect the entire world perhaps for centuries. They must not be made superficially.

In its concluding paragraph, the editorial makes this summary:

> In any case, the problems here are of enough moment to remind us to pray for those who form our national policy. If anyone needs a Godly whisper, they do.

This very excellent editorial cuts to the heart of the problem. Although it is easy and comfortable to condemn war, it is not easy to find acceptable alternates, especially when the future of the world depends on the decision.

Mr. Speaker, I bring this editorial to the attention of my colleagues by having it printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MAN OF WAR: THE CAUSE AND VICTIM

Wilfred Owen was killed in France just before the Armistice in 1918 and after winning the Military Cross. Wilfred Owen was a war poet. "My subject is war," he wrote, "and the pity of war. The poetry is in the pity."

He was, in his day, what Father Daniel Berrigan, S.J., is today. Only, perhaps, Owen is the more talented.

In one of his poems Owen begins the familiar story of Abraham and Isaac. He tells of God's demand that Abraham sacrifice his son and how Abraham, with heavy heart, goes about obeying. He takes Isaac to the mountain of sacrifice and binds him to the altar, raises his knife to strike when an angel stops Abraham and commands, rather, that he sacrifice a ram to God.

But here Owen departs unexpectedly from the Bible. "But the old man would not so, but slew his son—and half the seed of Europe one by one."

It is a telling figure of war. That man is unwilling to accept a sacrifice God gives him to offer. He prefers to slaughter his own over and over again through every age.

The senselessness of it all, of man killing man, is clear to Owen and reflected in this conversation from the next world: "I am the enemy you killed, my friend. I knew you in this dark, for so you frowned yesterday through me as you jabbed and killed. I parried, but my hands were loath and cold. Let us sleep now."

All of which is added testimony, if any were needed, that war is horrible—or hell, if you will.

Nothing makes much sense in war, not even the crazy conventions of war.

Anything, from combat troops to an industrial city, is a valid target for destruction. But it is bad to kill women and children, and even noncombatant men, unless they are reasonably close to the industrial complex.

It is all right to kill each other with bullets, bombs, cannon and mortar fire, flames, and knives. But it is bad to kill with poisonous gas.

In fact, we are so tender about gas that tear gas, which probably could smoke out the enemy and save lives, causes international panic.

The idea, first, is to identify the enemy. This, sometimes, is hard. The bad guys used to be the Germans, Italians, and Japanese. The good guys used to be the Russians and Chinese. It is important to remember that this is no longer true. But then, turnabout is supposed to be fair play.

The next procedure is to kill them. This ointment has flies when the enemy surrenders.

The enemy, then, need only give you his name, rank, and serial number. You, in turn, must care for him as you would a bewildered, lost friend. If you do less than this, you are a very bad guy.

It is all right to send food, medicine, and even blood to the common people among the enemy. But it is difficult to do this and sustain a proper hatred for them.

War is irrational when reduced to dialog. Two men meet who have never met. They may both be Christian. They both may have been blessed by their respective priests at home. They both have families. They might have met in friendship and found they had much in common. Now, one must kill the other.

War is horrible, senseless, and irrational. But sometimes it may be necessary.

Demonstrations that tell us only that war is bad, peace is good, and students do not want to fight beat the life out of the obvious.

The etiology of Vietnam may not be nearly as important as the prognosis. It may be of peripheral interest to know how we got into the country. Inescapably, we are there and we must, somehow, some day, get out.

Of all the wars in which America has been involved, none has received the total news coverage of Vietnam. In the drama of newspaper pictures to the immediacy of radio to the see-it-now of TV, the horror of a dirty war and the progress and defeat of our men is recorded as never before.

And yet, of all our wars, none has had the confusion and clouding of issues as has Vietnam.

Is the domino theory, on which much of our involvement seems based, accurate? If Vietnam falls (to whom?), will we be backed against a crumbling Asian wall? Is the National Liberation Front a genuine national authority? Or is it a pawn of Red China? Are we misplaced in a national war of independence? Or are we defending an innocent people from unjust aggression?

The abrupt withdrawal of our troops, with the saving of further American lives, is admittedly attractive. But what if we leave a relcutant but helpless civilian population to be gobbled up by Godless communism and probably slaughtered?

If this were true, we might find ourselves on the wrong side of the line on judgment day. We would not have cared for Christ when He was homeless, persecuted, naked, thirsty, hungry, and imprisoned. Because we did not care for the least of His children.

The decisions and actions taken in Vietnam may effect the entire world perhaps for centuries. They must not be made superficially.

Finally, they will be made by our administration. We suspect that, even with their more total supply of information, the decisions will be little easier for the administration than for us.

We ought to strive for personally well informed opinions, not on whether war is good or bad, but on our best course of action in that troubled land. From such opinion comes consensus and consensus appears to move the administration.

In any case, the problems here are of enough moment to remind us to pray for those who form our national policy. If anyone needs a Godly whisper, they do.

—W.X.K.

The Most Useful Idea Grown Out of My Experience

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, my attention has been called to a brief and arresting address given recently to the Engineers Society of Cleveland by Mr. Whiting Williams.

Mr. Williams, a Clevelander, is 88 years old, a world traveler, and a most thoughtful philosopher, as his remarks reveal.

His speech follows:

THE MOST USEFUL IDEA GROWN OUT OF MY EXPERIENCE

(By Whiting Williams)

Ladies and gentlemen, of all our numberless human hankerings, which is the strongest, the most important? I believe our hankering No. 1 is our hankering for our self-respect—for our right to believe that we are worthwhile, that as a person among other persons, we count, as somebody.

This hankering gives us all our toughest job from the cradle to the casket. Not one of us, in my observation, is all the time, as sure of our value and significance as we would dearly love to be. Young or old, male or female, drunk or sober, sane or insane, we are all trying everlastingly to stage our personal flight from futility—from having to confess ourselves a zero, a dreadful human cipher of individual insignificance and unimportance.

So the next strongest—our No. 2 hankering, is for the confirmation of our self-belief which comes from less prejudiced sources outside ourselves in the form of notice, recognition, acceptance, esteem, honor.

One day, at a party, my companion whispered, "Whiting, look over there and see how outrageously that handsome young man is annoying that stunning blonde." When I said, "You're crazy. He isn't even looking at her," he replied, "Hell, man, that's exactly what I'm trying to tell you."

"I dislike that Mrs. Smith," said Mrs. Jones. "She always ignores me. And if there's anything I hate, it's ignorance."

We here in America have become the richest, strongest in the world because, as no other nation, we all strive to win recognition, esteem and honor as well as money, through our useful work, on our daily job. Everywhere I have found my companions, whether bums, 'boes, board chairmen, or in-betweens, just about equally less sure of themselves than they would dearly love to be, just about equally sensitive to disparagement, but also about just equally quick to give me, the stranger, the same certificate of their work—

"This is my job. This shows I'm needed and worthwhile. This proves that I'm somebody." This hankering is a hankering not only of the body, but also of the soul.

Today we are misunderstanding this strongest of all our hankering. In our affluence, we are imagining that, to build the Great Society and make everybody happy, all we need to do is to ask nothing of them and give them plenteous dollars and things. But what they really want is plenteous opportunity to earn the right to consider themselves somebody. By misunderstanding this hankering, we run the risk of betraying our fellow Americans and all our fellow humans as well.

Austerity Begins at Home

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM H. HARSHA
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, when the President recently urged an austerity program on American housewives, farmers, and businessmen, in the interest of curbing inflation, some of those same people were very articulate in their response, and in a very clear and cogent manner suggested that what was urged as a policy for individuals should also be put into effect on a national basis.

One of the most effective letters on this subject which came to my attention was addressed to the President by a constituent of mine. With her permission I should now like to share with you her letter which, more than any scholarly work on the subject, clearly shows that it is true in the matter of expenditures as in others, that "what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander."

Mrs. McGee's letter follows:

HILLSBORO, OHIO,
April 3, 1966.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I put on my glasses and got out my lead pencil as you advised.

We are on a salary and try to live within our means. We used to eat beef and pork and then beef, then chicken, and then tuna fish, and finally hamburger casseroles. Milk prices have advanced so skim milk is now included in our diet as is oleomargarine. We eat more canned vegetables than frozen and only fresh ones when in season and are cheaper. We eat more cereals instead of eggs, and bacon is not included on our grocery list. Just what do you advise us to cut out? To stop eating seems to be the only answer to our problems if we follow your advice and say to ourselves, "This is out of our price range." Send me your recipe books, please.

It seems to me if you and your advisers would cut down on nonmilitary spending it would help. It seems wrong for people to be told to do without while "the Government for the people" spends and spends and has a larger deficit budget every year. Practice what you preach.

If unemployment is at the lowest percentile in years, why do we have to be continually taxed to support more exorbitant welfare programs?

If you raise taxes, of course I will be able to buy less—less food, shoes, clothing, and less saving for the education of my children.

I resent being told to cut out unnecessary spending (which I did long ago) when the Government is spending my money as if it were going out of style.

It think it is about time that the wastefulness of spending programs compounded by inefficiency be stopped. You are wasting my hard earned tax money while inviting inflation and national ruin.

Sincerely,

JOYCE H. MCGEE.

Our Balance of Payments: The Chronic U.S. Deficit in Ocean Transportation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, those Americans concerned about the current crisis in our Nation's balance of payments are equally alarmed at the chronic deficit in ocean transportation. This deficit is caused largely by the lagging conditions of our merchant marine fleet. An informative article on this subject is contained in the April 1966 issue of the Maritime Newsletter, published by the Andrew Furuseth Foundation for Maritime Research.

I place the article in the RECORD for the information of the House:

OUR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: THE CHRONIC U.S. DEFICIT IN OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

Each time a ship engaged in foreign trade sails into an American port, several complicated transactions take place in the ocean transportation account of our balance of payments. Depending on whether the ship is a U.S. or foreign flag, and whether it is carrying export or import cargo, dollars in payment for goods and services flow into the United States or abroad. In recent years more of these ships have been of foreign registry; and, as they have increased their participation in our trade, the outflow of dollars and gold has increased. Since 1959 there has been a chronic deficit in the ocean transportation account parallel with and contributing to the deficit in our balance of payments as a whole.

DEBITS AND CREDITS

Freight charges on export and import cargo, passenger fares, and port expenditures are the primary elements of the ocean transportation account. In 1963 credits (receipts) amounted to $1.58 billion; however debits (payments) were almost $1.64 billion, leaving a net deficit of $55 million. This was the fifth consecutive year of net deficit balance, and incomplete data for 1964 and 1965 indicates that the trend is continuing.

In ocean transportation, both imports and exports, if carried on American-flag vessels, have a favorable influence on the balance of payments. The chart below shows that, by using U.S. ships, we conserve debits on imports and earn credits on exports.

THE OCEAN TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT

Debits (payments)	*Credits (receipts)*
Freight revenue: [1] Freight payments to foreign carriers of U.S. imports.	Freight revenue: Freight payments to U.S. carriers of U.S. exports. Freight earnings by U.S. ships between foreign countries.
Port expenditures: [2] Payments for expenses of U.S. ships in foreign ports.	Port expenditures: Receipts from expenditures of foreign ships in U.S. ports.
Passenger fares: Payments to foreign carriers by American residents for transportation to and from the United States and between foreign countries.	Passenger fares: Receipts from foreign residents for transportation to and from the United States and between foreign countries.
Other: Charter hire of foreign ships by U.S. residents.	Other: Charter hire of U.S. ships by foreign residents.

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[1] Freight payments to foreign carriers of U.S. exports, and to U.S. carriers of imports, are not recorded in the balance of payments as they take place between residents of the same country. In each case however, foreign exchange is conserved if the importing country is able to bring cargo in on its own ships.

[2] Port expenditures include moneys paid out for bunkerage, port use, piloting fees, advertising, provisions, maintenance and in some cases stevedoring.

Port expenditures comprise a very important segment of the ocean transportation account and tend to offset large imbalances in the account as a whole. As foreign carriers increase their participation in our trade, freight payments for imports (debits) are partially offset by increased port expenses of these ships in the United States (credits). These expenses directly relate to the increased activity of the carriers in the United States. Because of this counterbalancing effect, some have argued that increased participation of foreign ships in our trade is relatively unimportant. However, a close examination of statistics for the years 1955 through 1964 reveals that freight payments to foreign carriers for imports (debits) have been rising at a faster rate than receipts from port expenditures of these ships in the United States (credits).

Thus, the differential between these two items is slowly being eroded and could be rendered insignificant in the future. If U.S. carriers were able to carry more of our trade, increased freight earnings from the carriage of exports (a credit entry), as well as dollars conserved by carrying more of our own imports, would decrease the deficit in the account and favorably influence the entire balance of payments. Increased participation, of course, means increased port expenses for U.S. ships abroad. However, studies have shown that the costs of achieving additions in foreign exchange through increased participation do not become unfavorable until the participation rate has reached 50 percent. Presently we carry less than 8 percent of our foreign trade, and any increase in this figure would have a direct and positive effect on our balance-of-payments position.

In the early postwar years we carried more than 50 percent of our foreign oceanborne trade and our fleet was a strong earner of foreign exchange. As foreign-flag ships gradually increased their participation in our trade, however, postwar surpluses shrunk and deficits grew.

WHERE IS THE DEFICIT?

These deficits occur primarily in the dry bulk carrier, tanker, and passenger fare segments of the account.

The deficit in passenger fares is primarly due to the dramatic increase in travel by Americans abroad since 1947, much of which has taken place on foreign-flag vessels. Deficits in the dry bulk carrier section, however, can be traced to deficient Federal maritime policies of the past. Even though the Government has authority under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to provide funds for the replacement of dry bulk carriers, this authority has not been used, and the fleet has been allowed to age and deteriorate to the extent that it is now uncompetitive and carries only 5.6 percent of our dry bulk trade.

The deficit in the tanker segment can primarily be traced to runaway flags. Many American-based oil companies have registered their tanker fleets abroad to avoid paying both U.S. wages to seamen and U.S. taxes. These runaways carry a major portion of our oceanborne tanker trade. Freight payments by U.S. citizens to these ships for import oil have added to the deficit in the ocean transportation account over the years.

Earnings of runaway operators may not come back to the United States, either in the form of corporate taxes, or in the form of expenditures for goods and services. Wages paid to foreign seamen for the most part are spent abroad, and American owners of runaway ships spend billions of dollars for the construction, repair, and supplying of their ships in foreign ports.

Approximately 85 percent of the 400-odd American-owned PanLibHon ships have been built in foreign yards representing a foreign investment of some $3 billion. As this fleet of American-owned ships continues to grow and prosper, the cost to the economy in lost tax revenue and in dollar and gold outflow will also continue to grow, and our baalnce-of-payments problems will be further aggravated.

ELIMINATE THE DEFICIT

One very important way to eliminate the deficit in the ocean transportation account is for the Government to step up its shipping programs. A replacement program for dry bulk carriers should be undertaken immediately, and some form of operating subsidy should also be extended to this fleet. Government maritime policy should recognize that a larger fleet, modern, competitive, and more able to increase its participation in the carriage of our foreign oceanborne commerce, would not only help eliminate the deficit in the ocean transportation account by earning and conserving more foreign exchange, but would also provide the country with a merchant marine better able to meet its commercial and defense needs.

Other steps that would help eliminate the deficit are as follows:

Promote export trade and the greater use of American ships. Every export moved on an American ship contributes twice to our balance-of-payments position—first as an export of goods and second as an export of services.

Encourages American importers to specify U.S. flag when arranging shipment of goods. This would conserve foreign exchange because freight payments for imports would go to U.S. citizens rather than foreigners.

Establish an oil import quota so that at least 30 percent of all oil imports move on U.S.-flag ships. If such an import quota had been in effect in 1964, approximately $94 million in foreign exchange could have been conserved.

Enforce the administration of cargo preference laws so that fewer waivers are granted, U.S. operators are not forced to carry cargo at less than compensatory rates, and U.S. tramp operators receive 50 percent or more of Public Law 480 cargoes. Freight payments to foreign-flag vessels for the carriage of these cargoes result in a dollar outflow which adversely affects our balance of payments.

Allow U.S. operators to purchase Government-held nonrestricted foreign currency abroad to use instead of dollars for expenses in foreign ports.

A New Chapter in the History of the Consumer Movement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the 3-day Consumer Assembly 1966 program April 25–27 at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., will open a new chapter in the history of the consumer movement.

For the first time, consumer-oriented organizations, including women's clubs, social service groups, trade unions, senior citizens' associations, credit unions, and consumer cooperatives have combined to speak with one voice for the rights of the buying public.

Topics to be covered range from air and water pollution to traffic safety.

The program opens with a panel discussion on control of air and water pollution by Senator Edmund Muskie, of Maine, and Representative John Blatnik, of Minnesota, who have long been in the forefront of the struggle for clean air and water. Also on this panel is Russell Train, president of the Conservation Foundation.

Delegates to Consumer Assembly will hear a progress report on premarket testing of drugs and cosmetics from Representative Leonor Sullivan of Missouri. The need for this was pointed out by no less an authority than Dr. James L. Goddard, Commissioner of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, in a recent speech condemning the drug industry for irresponsibility.

Auto safety will be an important topic. Delegates to Consumer Assembly will hear Ralph Nader, author of "Unsafe at Any Speed," Robert Knoll, rsearcher for Consumers Union, Alfred Moseley, of Trauma Research Institute, Cambridge, Mass., and Representative James Mackay of Georgia discuss the need for Federal control over car design to cut down the appalling toll of deaths and injuries on U.S. highways.

General Motors Corp. and the Automobile Manufacturers Association declined to suggest a speaker to present the car makers' views at this discussion.

Senator Philip Hart of Michigan will discuss truth-in-packaging legislation he has urged for the last 5 years and Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois will talk on truth-in-lending legislation he has introduced in every Congress since 1960.

President Johnson has recommended that Congress pass both these measures this year.

Highlighting the Consumer Assembly meeting will be visits by the delegates with their Senators and Representatives on Capitol Hill.

Discussion of utility rates and medical and hospital costs will conclude Consumer Assembly. Federal Power Commissioner Charles Ross, California Public Utilities Commissioner William Bennett, Charles Robinson, staff engineer, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, and former Assistant Attorney General Nathan Paven of Massachusetts are on the utility panel. Dr. Caldwell Esselstyn, excutive director, Community Health Association, Dr. Dean Clark of the University of Pittsburgh's graduate school of public health, and Kenneth McCaffree, University of Washington economist, are on the medical-hospital cost panel.

Concluding speaker will be Sidney Margolius, newspaper columnist specializing in consumer problems.

I welcome this meeting and look for the enthusiasm it generates to help push President Johnson's consumer program through Congress.

Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, it is becoming more widely recognized all the time that the threat of inflation is serious and that effective action to counteract this threat to the well-being of our Nation is needed.

The San Diego Union of April 1, 1966, in an editorial discussed the problem and the alternatives available to fight inflation. In the editorial, the Union states:

The only logical solution lies in cutting back spending by the greatest source of inflation in the country—the Federal Government itself.

Under leave to extend my remarks I submit the editorial for inclusion in the Appendix of the Record:

THE CHOICE IS OBVIOUS—SPENDING CUT OR TAX BOOST?

The administration that gave taxpayers a 1964 income tax reduction is now leaning toward another 5- to 7-percent tax increase as a tool to halt inflation.

It also prefers to ignore the obvious need to reduce Government spending on domestic programs to insure future availability of funds required to win the war in Vietnam.

Joining the majority of Americans worried over increases in retail and wholesale price increases, the President says he may offer three alternatives aimed at fighting inflation: Wage and price controls, a $5 billion increase in corporate and income taxes, and a $5 to $10 billion cut in spending.

The administration does the great majority of Americans a disservice by delaying the day of fiscal accounting.

First, it grossly underestimated Defense Department needs for Vietnam by $12 billion in its $112.8 billion budget, and forced Congress to make good on this calculated oversight by putting the burden on it to approve supplemental funds to continue the war effort.

Second, it took advantage of one-time only solutions like the $1.6 billion credit for removing silver from coins and a $3.6 billion tax collections speedup. This added another $5.2 billion in revenue.

And now, to halt inflation, the administration is thinking about adding $5 billion more to the taxpayers' burden, still feeling the effects of the increased bites for social security and medicare taxes imposed January 1.

The only logical solution lies in cutting back spending by the greatest source of inflation in the country—the Federal Government itself.

Consideration of additional programs in the fields of health, education, welfare, manpower training, area and regional development of necessity must await the successful conclusion of the war effort in Vietnam.

Instead of boosting taxes by $5 billion, Congress should begin pruning the $2.5 billion supplemental appropriations bill, including the $600 million for urban and rural aid, $10 million Teacher Corps, and $12 million rent subsidies.

Next it can turn to the $3.3 billion in foreign aid requests and the type of budget cuts suggested by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Republican minority.

This will require considerable political courage on the Democrat majority's part, but it represents the only logical solution if a measure of fiscal responsibility is to be returned to Washington and the Nation. Any further delay is an open invitation to today's inflation to become tomorrow's recession.

No Easy or Glib Answers to World Food Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNN E. STALBAUM

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1966

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, the intensely serious problem of solving the world hunger crisis brings forth a multitude of theories in this country and abroad.

Mr. Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation has demanded that recipient nations of U.S. aid completely substitute a market price system for any present governmental efforts they are making to develop their agriculture.

The Milwaukee Journal, in an editorial of March 12, 1966, points out the fallacy of such an idea, enumerating the differences among nations and their diverse problems. Singled out was the fact America's agricultural strength was achieved with the help of Government assistance.

Mr. Shuman testified before the House Agriculture Committee of which I am a member and at that time I questioned him closely on these restrictions to helping underdeveloped nations.

The editorial certainly butresses what I have previously stated—that America has the moral obligation to help a nation, but only on the firm commitment of that nation to develop its own potentials primarily within its own framework.

The complete editorial follows:

NO EASY OR GLIB ANSWERS TO WORLD FOOD CRISIS

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has a two-word solution to the world hunger crisis—competitive capitalism. Before it offers further food aid to underdeveloped nations, he says, the United States first should insist that recipient nations scrap their "government management of agriculture" and replace it with "a market price system."

"The world does not need to starve if the underdeveloped nations can be induced to accept the profit incentive method of capital formation—competitive capitalism," he says.

This, unfortunately, is not a matter which lends itself to glib formulas. Many of these food-short nations even lack a government stable enough to encourage any effective system, public or private. They are stymied by illiteracy, lack of farming skill and the absence of any farm extension program to bring this skill to the field. Malnutrition saps the brains and energies of millions.

Farm research is minimal if it exists at all. Modern farm essentials—fertilizers, weed killers, machines and tools—are scarce and expensive. Hungry nations have little foreign exchange with which to buy them.

There is a dearth of farm-to-market roads, of railroads, marketing facilities, farmers' cooperatives and sources of credit. Many of these nations lie in tropical regions where American farm research and technology often do not apply.

These are problems vastly beyond the ability or willingness of private interests alone to meet. The stagnation in most underdeveloped countries is so grim and the need for food so mighty that it will take the most vigorous cooperative efforts of both capital and government to make a dent in the problem.

This country could never have achieved its own agricultural abundance without the prod and encouragement of Government—through land grant colleges, the agricultural extension system, prolific Federal farm research and a variety of other programs to help the farmer. To suggest that hungry nations do otherwise is to close our eyes to our own history.

Project MEMO: More Education, More Opportunity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. MACKIE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. MACKIE. Mr. Speaker, recently, the U.S. Office of Education awarded a contract in support of Project MEMO; a cooperative venture of 25 Michigan institutions of higher education.

The cooperative efforts displayed in this important activity by educators at Michigan State University and 24 community colleges in Michigan, is most commendable.

I am sure the following explanation of this endeavor will prove of interest to my colleagues and to educators:

Project MEMO is a cooperative venture of 25 Michigan collegiate institutions which are attempting to find new and more effective ways to help high school students use their brains for all they are worth.

MEMO stands for "More Education, More Opportunity," the basic theme of the project. It is being financed by the U.S. Office of Education under the "talent search" provision of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and by the 25 cooperating institutions of higher education, and by the contributed time and services of representatives of many of Michigan's more than 700 public and private high schools.

The collegiate institutions involved are the 24 community colleges of Michigan and Michigan State University. All are equal partners. No institution directly receives any funds for MEMO; instead, each is contributing the equivalent of thousands of dollars worth of personnel time and services to the project so that the limited MEMO budget may be spent as directly as possible on influencing the students MEMO serves.

Half of Michigan's high school graduates in general do not go on for any more education beyond high school. Some cannot afford any more, some think they cannot afford any more, some never have been motivated to study more. For these, MEMO will attempt to provide the interest and inspiration to continue for as much learning as each individual can absorb, aided by the availability of the new Federal opportunity grants for the especially needy students.

In general, Michigan high schools have a fine record of retaining students until graduation, but there still are some students who become dropouts before graduation. Project MEMO will seek to encourage potential dropouts, particularly 10th and 11th graders, to remain in high school through graduation.

The goals of MEMO, of course, are the same as the goals of educators and the educational system. Only the methods will be different. Both mass media and individual approaches will be made to students and parents identified by high school faculty and officials as deserving attention.

In addition to Michigan State University, the community colleges of Michigan involved in Project MEMO are:

COSPONSORED BY THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES OF MICHIGAN

Alpena Community College.
Bay de Noc Community College.
Delta College.
Flint Community Junior College.
Glen Oaks Community College.
Gogebic Community College.
Grand Rapids Junior College.
Henry Ford Community College.
Highland Park College.
Jackson Community College.
Kellogg Community College.
Lake Michigan College.
Lansing Community College.
Macomb County Community College.
Monroe County Community College.
Montcalm Community College.
Muskegon County Community College.
North Central Michigan College.
Northwestern Michigan College.
Oakland Community College.
Port Huron Junior College.
Schoolcraft College.
Southwestern Michigan College.
Washtenaw Community College.

Dairying Gets a Lousy Deal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, the specter of inflation is no longer an idle threat, nor can it be treated as such. Everyone knows that when there is inflation, the first place for cutbacks is in Government spending.

The last place for cutbacks is in essentials such as food. Yet we have seen the administration, which has adopted a compromising "wait-and-see" attitude toward inflation, make serious cutbacks in the food purchases for our servicemen here and abroad. Butter and pork products have been specifically singled out because their prices have finally reached the levels which have been aimed at for years, though they still fall short of parity.

The following editorial from an excellent dairy magazine sums up the situation very accurately, pointing up the backward nature of Mr. Johnson's "attack" on inflation. "First things first" is a maxim that is foreign to this administration, and widespread ill will is going to result if the President does not face the threat of inflation a little more seriously and not use too beleaguered dairy farmers and his neighbors to save him.

DAIRYING GETS A LOUSY DEAL

Inflation may be likened to a virulent cancer that eats away at the vitals of a nation. Many times in the past we have witnessed how it can destroy a nation and there is every reason why the administration in Washington should be greatly concerned on what is taking place in our economy and the danger that we are courting if the present inflationary trend is permitted to go unchecked.

However, inflation is not something that happened overnight. The administration should have been greatly concerned about it many months ago. True, President Lyndon B. Johnson cracked the knuckles of those in the steel and aluminum industries when they attempted to raise prices. However, he showed singular unconcern when labor unions asked for and won wage increases that went beyond the yardstick that he had set up and he also permitted a wage increase for Government employees. Furthermore, he demanded of Congress that his pet programs, many of which are inflationary, be passed. Also there have been few curbs put on nonessential Government spending.

So how does the President propose to brake the Nation's spending spree? Well, he has asked business to stop their expansion plans in the building of new and additional facilities. Of course, that is not applied to some of the new Government buildings. Of course, by cutting down on industrial expansion it will reduce the demand for men and women to fill new jobs.

That, of course, is only the first step in the President's war against inflation. The second and perhaps the one that he considers most important is that consumers turn to the use of substitutes and cheap foods to knock down the cost of living.

President Johnson, during his tenure of office, has gone to great lengths to give the people the impression of being a homespun boy who talks the same language of the common pee-pul. However, a recent address to the National League of Cities Legislative Conference surpassed any previous address for being pure cornpone.

The President was discussing the matter of "overheating" the economy and went on to state: "I asked Mrs. Johnson this morning, even as she has changed cooks, (sic) is she exercising all the care in her buying that she did in times that weren't so prosperous. I remember a lot of times when I had a different kind of meat. Sometimes it was meat of a kind I didn't like. It was a cheaper cut. I remember a lot of times we didn't have the fresh vegetables. That was when they had gone up because of a freeze we had in Florida which affected the cucumbers or green peppers, or one we had in Texas that affected lettuce or some of the other items.

"I just wonder if the women of this country couldn't get out their lead pencils and put on their glasses and look at some of these price lists and see where these shortages are occuring and see where these prices are advancing, and say, 'Goodby to those products that insist on going up and up.' Just say, 'I don't have to have that. I will just substitute.' "

Then he goes on to add, "I want to tell you about inflation. Eighty percent of all of these price increases come from two items: farm prices for foods, a relatively limited group—butter and pork and meat and fresh vegetables that went up because of freezes in parts of the country."

We have no way of knowing whether the White House is serving flank steak and turnip greens these days but we have the word of President Johnson that he ain't paying the going wage for carpenters or electricians or plumbers with his own money, for in the same speech he stated, "I wanted to add two little rooms to a house that we have down home that we will occupy some of these days, but I asked Mrs. Johnson last night to defer those two rooms because the construction people who would be working on them would be very much in demand. We have had our plans several months, and spent a lot of hours and dollars talking about them, but we are just going to defer."

We seriously question the right of a President of the United States to single out butter as a product that should not be purchased because it has advanced a few cents in price. For what reason is President Johnson making it a whipping boy when he must know perfectly well that the price of butter has remained approximately stationary over a period of several years while the price of most other things which consumers buy have doubled and tripled in price in the last 20 years.

Dairy farmers and the dairy industry might as well recognize the fact that insofar as this Administration is concerned dairying is personna non grata. It is our feeling that President Johnson and Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman would be happy to see dairy farming eliminated from the American scene and to have substitutes take the place of milk and dairy products. At least that is the impression that they give when they keep providing greater incentives for the production of soybeans and keep making it more difficult for dairy farmers to sell their products.

One thing is very apparent and that is that the President is calling the turns and Secretary Freeman is doing his bidding. There is no longer a Department of Agriculture per se. It is now a Department that is more interested in looking after the consumers than it is in representing agriculture, and Secretary Freeman, whether willingly or unwillingly, has approved the move. We are not too certain that the Secretary has had the interests of the dairy farmers at heart but even if he has, the President is calling the shots and Secretary Freeman can only answer, "Yes, sir, Mr. President."

Verrazano Day

SPEECH

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the great Italian sailor and explorer, Giovanna de Verrazano, in keeping with the occasion of Verrazano Day, April 17, on which we haid his name and his accomplishments.

As far as we know, Verrazano was the first European to visit the area that in time would become New York City. He sailed into New York Harbor, and undoubtedly saw the mouth of the Hudson River in 1524.

As a sailor, Verrazano was ont of the best among a great number of outstanding Italian seahawks of the 16th century. In his youth he sailed in the Mediterranean, and probably elsewhere, until 1522, when he settled in France. In 1524 he was commissioned by the French King, Francis I, to explore the coast of North America, and did so, in company with the French explorer, Jacques Cartier, bringing back the first maps of what is now the New York City area.

Verrazano deserves a prominent place in the history of American discovery, side by side with his fellow Italians, Columbus and Vespucci. Together they made a remarkable team. Columbus concentrated on the West Indies, Vespucci explored the coast of South America, and Verrazano reconnoitered the east coast of North America, from Florida to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in a way that had never been done before.

The pratical result of Verrazano's voyage was the rekindling of French interest in the New World, which in turn led to the great struggle between England and Franch for North American predominance.

A man of determination and daring, Verrazano became concerned, following his initial discoveries, with European attempts to find a passage through the American continents to the Pacific. In March 1528, he sailed again from France at the head of an expedition bound for the Americas. Beset by cannibals, at the height of his explorations, he gave his life in behalf of discovery and the quest for expanded human knowledge.

A shining tribute to Varrazano exists today in the form of a mighty and beautiful structure—the Varrazano-Narrows Bridge, connecting the borough of Brooklyn with Staten Island, a suspension span of 4,260 feet, the longest in the world, exceeding even the San Francisco Golden Gate Bridge by some 60 feet.

It is altogether fitting that the name of Varrazano, tied by history to the great traditions of New York, should be commemorated in so illustrious a manner. Fitting, also, that the people should pay homage to his memory as an annual event. For here was a man of courage, wholly worthy of our praise in every particular; and outstanding hero of American history.

Background Information on Future Homemakers of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, recently the Future Homemakers of America celebrated National FHA Week. This is an outstanding organization with over 600,000 high school students enrolled in home economics courses with local chapters in every one of our States.

The national office of the Future Homemakers of America has supplied me with some interesting information about FHA which I would like to share with my colleagues and other interested parties.

This successful program where fine youngsters are working hard to prepare themselves as good citizens of the future deserves as much attention and recognition as the minorities we read so much about—juvenile delinquents, beatniks, and draft card burners.

I am proud to add my support to the Future Homemakers of America in this 21st year of their existence. With the permission granted I include background information on the FHA.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA

National FHA Week, March 27 through April 2, will be observed by more than 600,000 high school youth across the Nation who are members of the Future Homemakers of America.

In this age of constant change and challenge, in this era of too much disregard for tradition and precedent, in this environment of population explosion and increased pressures, the need for new patterns in home life is widely accepted.

The Future Homemakers of America in 11,000 chapters in secondary schools scattered around the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and in American Army post schools, are serious-minded, community-spirited, fun-loving youngsters who are concerned about the responsibilities of the future and are conscientiously doing something about it. These are the future mothers, wives, teachers, jobholders, voters, opinion molders of this great land of ours.

The success stories of former Future Homemakers who are now adult community leaders of this country attest to the strong impact the FHA experiences have had on the development of their own families, their effectiveness as homemakers, and their responsibility as good citizens.

This national youth organization of home economics students in junior and senior high schools provides opportunities for developing individual and group initiative in planning and carrying out activities related to today's complicated science of homemaking. As part of a large national organization of teenagers concerned with good home and family life each girl grows through new experiences, new views and new friends.

National FHA Week this year will find the 11,000 local chapters spotlighting activities and projects concerned with a 4-year national program of work. This program of work which guides them is an ambitious one. Its objectives are to help each member recognize her abilities, strive for their full development, and participate actively in family, community and world improvement projects.

To further these objectives the elected youth officers of FHA developed nine projects which stress individual development; emphasize mental and physical health; encourage serious consideration in choosing and training for useful careers; develop codes of ethics, morals, and manners; further understanding of people of all heritages, customs, and beliefs; promote appreciation of all family members and their abilities and problems; teach selective spending; inculcate citizenship responsibilities; and encourage using leisure time for activities beneficial to the individual and society.

The Future Homemakers of America was founded in 1945 as an incorporated, nonprofit organization, supported by membership dues. It was the outgrowth of various State and local clubs of high school home economics students which were known by different names and had no unified program. By the end of that first year the national organization had a membership of just under 100,000 in some 2,500 chapters. By the end of the second year, membership had almost doubled, and now as the Future Homemakers of America begin their 21st year they count well over 600,000 members in more than 11,000 chapters.

Twelve national youth officers, elected yearly by the FHA members, direct the national program of work and plan and preside over the annual national meetings. Home economics teachers in the high schools serve as local chapter advisers. Members of the State Supervisory Staff for Home Economics Education serve as State FHA advisers.

The Future Homemakers of America is sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education and the American Home Economics Association. National headquarters are located in the Office of Education.

Mac the FAC

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KEN W. DYAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DYAL. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to include in the RECORD an article entitled "Mac the FAC" which appeared in the April issue of the Air Force Space Digest. Major McAllister's widow lives in my congressional district.

MAC THE FAC

(NOTE.—The forward air controllers in their O–1F's are a vital part of the tactical air system in the Vietnam war. They have assumed almost legendary proportions for their daring tactics in finding and marking targets for the fighter aircraft—often saving the day for a pinned-down unit. One of the bravest and most respected was Maj. William W. McAllister, known throughout Vietnam as Mac the FAC.)

(By Capt. Richard G. Head, U.S. Air Force)

The first time I heard of Maj. William W. McAllister he had just landed after putting on a smashing air show for the Army at Qui Nhon. Mac the FAC, as we called him, was a forward air controller assigned to the 22d Division (Army of the Republic of Vietnam) flying the Cessna O–1F Bird Dog. On this particular day in February 1965 he had been showing the U.S. Army advisers his specialty—a low-altitude acrobatic demonstration in front of the officers' club. In his light, extremely maneuverable spotter plane he could loop and roll below the level of the palm trees on the sandy beach. In this manner Mac demonstrated to the Army some of the capabilities of tactical air support in which he deeply believed.

If the Army officers didn't become believers, this didn't worry Mac very much. In fact, nothing seemed to worry Mac very much. His disposition was as calm as the South China Sea, contrasting vividly with his personality when airborne and hunting a target. Then he would squint his eyes and concentrate, looking for Vietcong ground fire. When he saw the muzzle flash of a rifle aimed at him, his voice would lift slightly in pitch as he called for the fighters to attack.

One day, as I was en route to the target with a flight of Skyraiders, we heard Mac on the radio calling, "Hurry up, you guys. I've got 50 of them surrounded down here in this rice paddy, but I can't get them all with my rockets." This was Mac's role—to find the VC, mark the targets with one of his four smoke rockets, and then stay out of the way of the fighters. He would have been far happier flying the responsive F–104 again. Mac did his fair share of complaining, but mostly over the way airpower was being employed. Like most of us young fighter pilots, he wanted to get on with the war—to press into targets in spite of mountainous terrain and bad weather, where discretion might have decreed otherwise.

His almost unlimited zeal for attacking hostile targets blazing with angry guns was undaunted by the frequency with which he picked up bullet holes. A borrowed saying, now common in the Republic, is that there are few events more invigorating to the adventurous soul than being shot at—without result. There is a kind of confidence that gradually develops in a fighter pilot's mind after he has flown a couple of hundred missions, many against deadly accurate ground fire. The puncture of one's own machine by enemy shells does not dispel this confidence, it only proves the point.

Only occasionally did the nickel- and dime-size holes appear in the small cockpit area of Mac's O–1; far oftener they ventilated the fuel-carrying wings or passed harmlessly through the sheet metal of the fuselage or tail. Mac picked up so much of this kind of battle damage that he was affectionately called "the Magnet."

To avoid this steady stream of ground fire Mac would fly sideways—slipping the aircraft by pushing in one rudder of the unboosted controls—in addition to diving, zooming, and banking. This cut down the number of the hits, but because Mac insisted on putting his smoke rockets exactly on the enemy emplacements, he would fly in so low and close to the guns that his light gray monoplane presented a considerable target at its "near-supersonic" speed of about Mach .2—120 knots.

Mac's personal characteristics were less impressive than his flying. He stood only 5 feet, 7 inches (he always maintained fighter pilots were born small), and on his powerful frame he always carried a loaded .38 on a web belt. I never saw him dressed in anything but a sweaty flying suit, zipped halfway up his chest, with the sleeves rolled up above the elbows. He seemed envious of our assignments to the heavy "Spads" but never would admit it. Instead, he'd say, "I'll bet you boys a beer that I can hit closer with one rocket and no sight than you can with a whole load." This game was concluded one day when, north of Qui Nhon, he got a Vietcong through the chest as the VC was trying to shoot him down.

Operating out of the Army airfield at Qui Nhon, Mac developed an amazing degree of coordination with our detachment of A–1Es stationed there. He would come down to the flight line tent every morning after breakfast and brief the pilots on the day's missions. Then he would zip into the sky in his spotter plane to look for immediate targets. Sometimes he would find a group of VC moving through the jungle, call for permission to attack them, and then radio the fighters waiting ovearhead. Some missions like these were of 45 minutes' duration, but they were more than matched by the 3-hour missions on air cover, protecting Army convoys from ambush.

Fighter pilots are a pretty tough group to impress, but the cool manner in which Mac sought our targets, especially targets that shot back, earned him a place in all our hearts. On the afternoon of March 9, 1965, Mac flew one of his last missions.

He took off from the airstrip at Qui Nhon to fly support for a Vietnamese Marine operation near Bong Son, 45 miles to the north. The Marines were making a sweep through a steep river valley surrounded by mountains. After crossing the river they made contact with a large force of Vietcong and requested an air strike. As Mac approached the area, he noticed that the weather was getting bad and the ceiling was dropping to 1,200 feet above the ground. With a flight of Skyraiders coming in, he rolled in to mark the first target—a series of VC trenches holding up the advance.

Now, there are several ways a FAC can mark the target. He can drop a smoke bomb or shoot a smoke rocket. He can make either delivery from high altitude or he can get right down on the trees and place his mark with great accuracy. As always, Mac held his rocket until the last possible moment, when he was precariously low, then fired and pulled vigorously out of the way. The flight of four Skyraiders saw his smoke and began to plaster the target. This act was repeated three times despite the fact that, each time Mac rolled in, a new set of VC machine guns blazed away at his defenseless aircraft. Of course, the antiaircraft fire began to slacken as the fighters pounded the trenches with their high-explosive bombs and fragmentation clusters. After attacking three such targets, the pressure eased up on the Marines, and they began their advance again.

The attack had not gone 20 yards when the ground troops were enveloped in enemy automatic-weapons fire. Again they called for a strike, this time on a large hill overlooking the river. Despite the low ceiling the fighters pressed in on shallow dive angles to strafe the gun positions Mac had marked. This completed, the troops resumed their advance up the hill. By this time the fighters were low on ammunition and fuel and started back for Qui Nhon. Within 10 minutes, the Marines were stopped by withering fire from VC machineguns and rifles. Unable to advance, they again called on Mac and his fighters. Recalling the flight to the battle and knowing they were low on 20-mm. cannon ammo, he requested them to fire their remaining rounds exactly on his smoke and then to make dry strafing passes. Again Mac rolled his tiny aircraft over and plummeted into the hail of bullets to mark the center of resistance.

Only by his skillful tactics and extremely good luck did he emerge unscathed from the holocaust. After their guns fired out, each A-1E made dry passes hoping to demoralize the enemy. Soon, a smoke marker arose from the hilltop, confirming that the Marines had reached their objective. The ground troops gave Mac much of the credit for this successful assault.

Two U.S. marine advisers to the Vietnamese were casualties in the assault on the high ground objective. One of them was fatally wounded. Mac quickly and expertly evaluated the situation and directed the A-1E flight leader to relay a call to the medical evacuation helicopters at Qui Nhon, telling them to get to Bong Son—quickly. Mac stayed over the area to continue to provide observation and to guide the helicopters in to a landing site. During the next hour and a half, Mac flew low over the entire valley, picking up ground fire and noting the points of VC concentration.

After the medical evacuation had been made, he landed on the short dirt strip at Bong Son. By this time, he was nearly out of gas and his engine was running on only one magneto. Unfortunately, the strip and fort had no aviation gas. Fearing that the VC would attack the Marines in force that night, Mac filtered low-octane jeep gasoline through a chamois into his tanks. Still running on one magneto, he nursed the sick aircraft back to quiet Qui Nhon, where he could rearm and prepare for the busy night ahead.

Sure enough, shortly after 11 that night, the Marines radioed that they were under heavy attack and in danger of being overrun. Mac briefed the A-1E pilots on alert and then attended to his own plight. His own O-1 was still out of commission with the bad magneto and would require many hours of maintenance. The Army Bird Dogs were all bedded down for the night. Still, the Marines were begging for air support. With only a second's hesitation, Mac ran up to the first Army Bird Dog he could find and hopped in.

Into the black night Mac launched. Now his problems were just beginning. Army helicopter pilots had reported earlier in the evening that the weather was descending around the mountains near Bong Son, and it was almost impossible to fly up the narrow to fly up the narrow valleys because of the restricted visibility. As Mac flew up the valley beneath the 800-foot overcast he remembered that the mountains rose to 3,000 feet on either side of his path and that the reported tops of the clouds were at 8,500 feet. Despite the blackness caused by the lack of a moon, he somehow managed to arrive, an hour later, over the beleaguered marines. The C-123 flareship could not possibly enter the valley, so Mac asked him to drop his flares from 10,000 feet—on top of the overcast—by means of a radar fix from Pleiku, over 60 miles away. Mac then located the flares as they lit 5 kilometers south of the target and directed the flareship by dead reckoning over the proper area.

With the flares now illuminating the valley, Mac's position became even more precarious because the light silhouetted his aircraft perfectly against the low clouds. The Vietcong were not sleeping and soon began to fill the sky with tracer fire from many .50-caliber machine guns, trying to down the insect-like airplane. All the while, the marines were pinned down under intense enemy fire and couldn't move from their positions. While Mac called the fighters, he continued to guide the flares over the target area. It is difficult for even a pilot to imagine how he accomplished all this. When the flares were lighting the area he had to avoid being blinded by them at the same time they made him an easy target for every Vietcong gunner in the valley. When the flares burned out he had to fly solely on instruments, making tight 360-degree turns to avoid flying into the mountains. The O-1F airplane is not easy to fly in weather, let alone at night with the pilot subject to constant vertigo.

Meanwhile, the A-1E Skyraiders from Qui Nhon were trying desperately to enter the valley and give some teeth to Mac's courage. Several times they attempted to descend under the overcast and fly up the river valley, but the clouds dropped to below 500 feet, making penetration impossible. Reluctantly, they climbed to 9,000 feet over the target and waited for a break in the weather. (Hours later, they had to retire to base, low on fuel and still carrying their ordnance.)

On the ground Mac had contacted the sector chief in the fort near the Marine position. Because the Vietnamese sector chief seemed to be pessimistic. Mac kept up a running banter to encourage him that help was on the way. Just the light of falling flares terrified the Vietcong, and as long as Mac kept the illumination on the target area, the enemy's main concern was to shoot out the flares. Using another radio frequency, Mac called the II Corps Air Support Operations Center at Pleiku and arranged for flareships to relieve one another on the scene until dawn. Under the bright light the marines were able to organize their defensive position and hold off the Vietcong.

This is one of the few times that an attack has been thwarted without the use of friendly fighters. Perhaps just the presence of the O-1F and the flares was sufficient to generate caution in the fanatical VC mind. Anyway, Mac gave them all the firepower he had as he fired his M-16 rifle from the rear window of his hovering aircraft. It is a wonder that he was not brought down by the intense automatic-weapons fire being directed at him. Again, his only defense was to fly wildly and hide in the clouds when the fire was at its worst. Afraid? Sure, Mac was afraid, but that didn't keep him from his duty. It was a call, I believe, he heard more distinctly than many of us are allowed to hear.

A few hours before dawn, with his fuel needles bouncing on empty, Mac called out a cheery, "Good luck," as he headed out of the valley, which was still lit by the orbiting flareships. Shortly after Mac left the scene the VC broke off the attack. Ask any marine under those comforting flares that night who saved the day, and they will be loudest of all in their praise of Mac the FAC. For Mac was not only a hero to the fighter pilots in southeast Asia, he was even more well known to the countless infantrymen and Special Forces men for whom he had a special love.

For this action, Mac received the Air Force Cross, the Nation's second highest award for bravery. The citation accompanying the medal reads:

"Maj. William W. McAllister distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism under enemy fire while acting as a forward air controller on the 9th and 10th of March 1965, near Qui Nhon Airbase, Republic of Vietnam. On these dates, under extremely adverse weather conditions, he directed numerous A-1E strikes in support of the Vietnamese Marines and their three American advisers. With complete disregard for his own safety, he sought out targets ahead of the advancing Marines while under prolonged periods of hostile ground fire at dangerously low altitudes. Through his personal efforts, the two American casualties were evacuated and the entire Marine unit effectively assisted in obtaining and securing their objective. Later that night, he flew under extremely low ceilings and hazardous conditions to mountainous terrain in an effort to assist friendly positions. By his extraordinary heroism, devotion to duty, and aggressive leadership Major McAllister has reflected great credit upon himself and the U.S. Air Force."

Within 6 weeks, Mac was dead.

It happened on a quiet Thursday afternoon as he was flying out of Phu Cat, just north of Qui Nhon. Mac had spent nearly a year in Vietnam and was taking off on his last mission to return to Qui Nhon and then to the States. Observers watched him take off and saw the tiny O-1F rise steeply to about 300 feet, then suddenly stall—and fall to earth. Mac was killed instantly.

But Mac the FAC will live on in the roll call of heroes who continue to inspire generations of Americans. The courage, gallantry, and good humor he possessed speak well of his generation and his country.

Race Relations and Harmony Among Men

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, March 28, 1966, at Colegio Mayor Universitario Nuestra Senora de Africa, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid, an important address on "Race Relations and Harmony Among Men" was delivered by a distinguished New Yorker, Thomas Patrick Melady, Ph. D. Dr. Melady is president of the Africa Service Institute of New York and the permanent representative of Pax Romana to the United Nations. He is a director of the Urbna League of New York, Catholic Interracial Council, and the John LaFarge Institute. He is also the author of several books on Africa.

I include herewith the text of Dr. Melady's provocative address:

RACE RELATIONS AND HARMONY AMONG MEN

I would like to express my sincerest appreciation for this opportunity to be here in Madrid, Spain, and to engage in a dialog on a subject that concerns us all—whether Spanish or American, Russian or Argentine, white or nonwhite. We, all members of the same universal civilization, are at the doorstep of man's confrontation with man. Man faces man, one culture faces another, as we are evolving rapidly into a village where all of us are in fact next door neighbors.

This is indeed a significant change from yesterday when time and distance separated man from man. It was only a few decades ago also that the world was dominated and bound by the traditions of white Western Europe. Those times have changed and you and I have witnessed the end of absolute domination of the world by a select few.

It is the beginning of a new chapter in world affairs. Great masses of civilization who, for centuries slept under the watchful eyes of their dominators, were suddenly seized by an impetuous and compelling thirst for human dignity. In the last two decades alone, the birth pangs of this era have shaken the world with its announcement that the people who constitute more than 60 percent of the world's population and who for the most part inhabit the great land areas of Asia and Africa—the two major locations of the people of color—have awakened to take their rightful place among the peoples of the world.

The peoples of color—whether in Asia, Africa, or the United States—having stood up with a suddeness that has surprised many, are demanding their full dignity as sons of the same Father of us all. In the most profound sense, the rise to power of the peoples of color challenges the fabric of Western society in every aspect of its values and institutions. The challenge and response are significant on moral, legal, political, and personal levels.

The peoples of color are bringing to judgment the stated beliefs of Western man. They have made it impossible to escape a judgment any longer. By his actions Western man is being judged; verbal postures are no longer enough. The moral acknowledgement of human dignity and the equality of men is woven inextricably into the cultural and religious commitments of Western man. When Western man turns his back on racial harmony, he is rejecting his heritage in the most self-destructive manner possible. Such rejection leaves him an empty shell, and his emptiness is proclaimed to the world—an embodiment of moral bankruptcy.

During the era of absolute Western domination, ideas and concepts of race superiority were allowed to develop and prevail. While there were moral forces opposed to the immorality of racial superiority, they were never able to successfully combat the protagonists of racism.

While the ideas of racial superiority were always morally wrong, they never presented any grave immediate threat to political tranquility. The North Atlantic power complex reigned supreme. Time and distance separated whites and nonwhites, and facilitated a minimum of confrontation. Now, out of concern for his very existence, Western man must look for greater harmony with the peoples of color.

It is clear that the several nations left in the world which preach and practice racial superiority are a threat to world harmony. Therefore, the moral and political forces in the Western world have a definite responsibility to review their attitudes and actions. If these pockets of racism within the Western white complex are not eliminated, can anyone expect the peoples of color to maintain a dialog with us?

In the United States of America over 20 million Negro Americans were prevented from enjoying the very rights and dignities which are inherent in mankind. At long last, a significant number of Americans—both white and black—have emerged from their motionless state and are presently seeking the full brotherhood which was articulated for them in laws and ideals many years before.

The overwhelming principle of love is the cornerstone of Christian morality. The official teachings of the Christian Church on race has been quite clear. Yet, we know that these principles have been violated and ignored.

Historically, the church cannot escape the revolutionary changes in the world. On the contrary, these changes have already brought to the church the realization of one of its most essential characteristics—its universality. The church, which was drawn westward by the magnetic force of the Roman empire that dominated the world at its birth, sees the danger of being bound to a white Western cultural context which holds no meaning for the great masses of the world. Thus, when the more than 2,500 cardinals, archbishops, and bishops met in Rome for Vatican Council II, brown, yellow, red, and black bishops rubbed shoulders with their brothers from the white world in proclaiming, by example, to mankind the universality that has been preached for so long.

Ultimately, the problem of color must be solved on an individual basis. It is abundantly clear that this will require, in some Western countries, a revolution in individual psychology to match the political revolution sweeping the world. We must move quickly to establish closer contact and communication between whites and nonwhites. The wounds of past bitterness are so deep that it is difficult to foresee racial harmony until closer friendships are developed between members of different races. Such relationships sustain men in times of sadness and joy and in deeply personal encounters with life's uncertainties.

This is a task for mature Christians. We, who have lived in the Christian milieu, have learned of the power of love—a power which can enable us to break through the absurd walls of separation to reach the high point of human rapport which can untangle the maze of suspicion and fear that threatens our world.

We do not need to go far for guidelines in our future responsibilities. The glorious traditions of the Jesuit community have produced men of vision who have shown the way.

A great Jesuit prophesied this era and the opportunity for man to push to a higher plateau of harmony. The writings of Father Teilhard de Chardin, within 11 years of his death, offer us the inspiration to carry the enthusiastic forward-march doctrine to every fellow human being, wherever destiny may take us after today. Heilhard de Chardin saw the natural evolution toward greater harmony among all races. Certainly, we prefer the harmony of Teilhard de Chardin to the detestable doctrines of separation that only breed suspicions and hatred. His world was an evolutionary one—continually moving up and forward.

Pope John XXIII, who was the warm and gentle pastor of us all, sounded the clarion call in "Pacem in Terris." He committed us to this world, giving us a political philosophy governing relations between the individual and the state, and between states. Pope John, in "Pacem in Terris," called upon us to participate now in the human institutions of the world. You and I are compelled to enter the marketplace of daily activity and implement the social teachings that we have learned, and a fundamental teaching in the equality of all men before God. Any departure from this teaching is clear hypocrisy. Furthermore, ours is not to await uncommitted until the next kingdom, but rather to commit ourselves now, in this world, to implement the Christian ideals taught us, to exert every energy so that these ideals become a part of contemporary society.

The political revolution has swept into a world power position—the Afro-Asian peoples. They are a third force in world affairs. The Afro-Asian peoples have initiated a second revolution—a struggle committed to end the misery which has afflicted them and their ancestors.

The dreams of possession have been implanted, and the dreams are just as impetuous and compelling as the desire for political dignity. But the facts are that the peoples of color are—despite the acquisition of political dignity—still overwhelmed by the triple curse of poverty, illiteracy, and disease.

The white Western European man has a per capita income of $813 with an average life span of 65 years. His white brother in North America has a per capita income of $2,200 and lives to an average of 68 years. This is in comparison to our yellow or brown brother in Asia who has a per capita income of $106 and lives to an average of 51 years. In Africa our black brother has a per capita income of less than $100 and lives to an average of 40 years.

Pope John XXIII saw the danger of this when in "Mater et Magistra" he stated "given the growing interdependence among peoples of the earth, it is not possible to preserve lasting peace, if glaring inequality among peoples persists." His successor, Pope Paul VI, has reemphasized similar concerns.

The desire of the peoples of color—whether in Africa or Asia, or living in predominantly white countries—has been activated and will only be satisfied with one result—a human standard of living. Whether it be out of political prudence or moral judgment, we cannot turn from these frightening differences, where the comfortable of the world are white and are becoming more comfortable, and the poor of the world are mostly nonwhite and generally becoming more poor. The seeds of destruction can easily take root in such a gap in living standard, when this difference is also a "color gap."

Now that the world is reduced to the size of a village, Western man faces either a sunset of his greatness or a new sunrise of opportunities for increased harmony. Here my assumption is that we see a new sunrise.

Let us reduce the world to a village of 100. White people would number 31 and nonwhites 69. There would be 33 Christians (23 Catholics, 10 Protestants), while the other 67 would be Jews, Moslems, Buddhists, Hindus, Shintoists, and other non-Christians. In this village of 100 there would be 8 Communists and 37 under the domination of Communists.

Future relationships in this village will depend on the ability of former power holders to accommodate themselves to the social changes taking place. Soon, a brown Filipino might become the spiritual leader of the Catholics.

This is the changing stage of the world. Mankind is becoming a small village of next-door neighbors. While the Western white residents are clearly a minority, there is a place for them as there is for the followers of Marx. But these two powerful adversaries are outnumbered by the worldwide community of non-Christian peoples of color. Thus the third force—the Afro-Asian peoples of color—has been assigned by destiny the noble task of playing a significant role in assuring that there is harmony in the village of mankind.

These new opportunities and challenges prompted Pope John XXIII to mobilize the spirit of rejuvenation as expressed in his two masterpieces of social philosophy, "Mater et Magistra" and "Pacem in Terris." Throughout these encyclicals, there is a constant awareness of the world as it is today—a world tightly knit in its interdependence, a world which cannot exist without a genuine and universal acceptance of mankind's dignity.

Spain—the birthplace of so many distinguished philosophers and scholars—is not foreign to the ideal of universal pluralism which permeated the writings of Teilhard de Chardin. This great thinker recognized the varied mixtures of mankind and the rich heritage characterizing each race. For Teilhard, mankind was entering a movement of new unity as we approach a universal civilization.

Teilhard's enthusiasm for today and tomorrow was captured by the distinguished poet-philosopher, President of the Republic of Senegal, Leopold Sedar Senghor, who in a few days will open in Dakar, Senegal, on the shores of west Africa, the first International Festival of Negro Art. Several years ago, Senghor said, "We are now, all of us, of different features, color, language, customs, stirred and carried forward by the same movement of life. We are on our way toward the world of tomorrow, the world of the civilization of the universal."

You and I who have been touched by the same traditions which nurtured Teilhard de Chardin and Leopold Senghor, have the responsibility of transmitting and enlarging this most persuasive and universalistic movement to our fellow men throughout the world. Teilhard so clearly crystallized our duties in this era when he said, "The age of nations is past. The task before us now, if we would not perish, is to shake off our ancient prejudices, and to build the earth."

CREDENTIALS OF SPAIN

Spain has unique credentials to participate in this noble task. Long situated on the crossroad between Europe and South America, Spain has also served as a bridge between Europe and Africa.

Geographically, the Iberian Peninsula was long considered the doorway to the African Continent. The rich traditions of African art, architecture, music, and even blood are interwoven throughout Hispanic culture.

Some observers believe that Spain offers an extremely favorable climate for training the peoples from the new nations of Africa and Asia; for Spain, while fundamentally European in outlook, is closer to the spiritual value systems permeating the Afro-Asian cultures than some of the major Western powers.

Second, Spain with its racial mixtures, has very little difficulty in providing a racially acceptable atmosphere for Afro-Asian visitors.

Spain has also had some experience with forms of technical assistance, and this experience has been a successful one. Spain played an active role in the planning and execution of this economic aid, and while absorbing some of the method of the great industrial powers responsible for the assistance, the Spanish were able to adopt methods without compromising the fundamental values underlying the Spanish way of life. This problem is very similar to a fundamental challenge facing the Afro-Asian nations in regard to technical assistance.

Free from any scars of sustained racial discriminatory practices, Spain also has a political tradition different in some respects from the Anglo-Saxon world, but perhaps more akin to the traditions and needs of the Afro-Asian peoples.

It is not my role to say which form of institution or method in the Western world is most appropriate. This, rather, should be the decision of the Afro-Asian peoples—by observing and working with all aspects of political life in the Western World. It is the Afro-Asians who must then select or reject, refine or adapt.

A mistake has been made in some instances in the imposition of foreign constitutional and political forms on Afro-Asian societies. Several of the African countries have in the past year corrected these situations.

The goal is harmony, and it is in the interest of the Afro-Asian peoples that they develop institutions which will quickly end the triple curse and bring to them a minimum decent standard of living.

Again, we must not lose sight of the importance of developing institutions and following a method which will bring human dignity to peoples long afflicted with misery. In this regard, it is sometimes disturbing that some observers insist that the developing nations must follow certain political methods of a select few Western countries—like the two party system. There is nothing sacrosanct about the two party system, nor is it a guarantee that it will provide a form of government under which the citizens of the new nations can be allowed to live in a milieu conducive to a decent human life. Both the form of political structure and the method of socioeconomic development may vary from one to the other in the Afro-Asian countries depending on the historical connection with their metropolitan country or other circumstances.

It is in this context that Spain—a senior member of the Western community—should now recognize its unique credentials and offer her services where possible to the Afro-Asian peoples.

In this regard the Spanish people should overlook the fact that in recent years other members of the Western community have either ignored—or by blind commitment to a monolithic way of life—refused to accept the fact that the traditions which have existed in Spain for centuries are a glorious part of Western pluralism. The credentials of Spain to serve as a bridge between the West and the peoples of color are authentic. All of us in the West—regardless of past differences—should join the movement forward so that we can convert the vision of Teilhard and Pope John in reality.

Harmony is our goal, all of us in the human family have our responsibilities depending on our situation to work untiredly in this noble task. Let us move forward as this is our destiny—harmony among all men of all races.

Humphrey on Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the struggle in Vietnam has drawn varying reactions from across the country. Among the effective supporters of administration policy is Vice President HUMPHREY. He has spoke out forcefully in support of our efforts to aid the people of South Vietnam so that they can achieve social and economic progress under a government of their own choosing.

Whether or not we can succeed in that effort remains to be seen. However, the Vice President's views today are generally consistent with those he expressed during his many years of distinguished service in the U.S. Senate.

This consistency was pointed out in a recent article in the Minneapolis Tribune studying the record of the Vice President's statements over the years.

Because Members may be interested in this article I insert it for the record:

IS HUMPHREY CONSISTENT ON ASIA?—A LOOK AT THE RECORD INDICATES HE IS

(By Charles W. Bailey)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—HUBERT HUMPHREY, once the darling of Democratic liberals, has in recent weeks come under heavy and sometimes bitter attack from some of his oldest political allies.

The criticism is aimed almost entirely at his support of Johnson administration policies in Vietnam—support which was given wide publicity during and after his midwinter tour of southeast Asia and the Pacific.

The liberal unhappiness has produced some startling, if perhaps transitory, turnabouts. At a February convention of the California Democratic Clubs—the State party's ultraliberal wing—HUMPHREY was roundly denounced while Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, Democrat, of New York, once a CDC arch foe, won ringing praise for his support of a Vietnam "coalition government" that would include Communist elements.

Throughout the liberal complaints about HUMPHREY runs one consistent theme: That the Vice President has changed his views, has compromised principle, to get in line with President Johnson's policy.

To test this proposition, the Minneapolis Tribune Washington bureau checked back through HUMPHREY's comments on Asia as far back as 1950, as recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the years in which he served—and spoke with great frequency—on the Senate floor.

The results suggest that HUMPHREY's new critics have overlooked or forgotten what he has been saying for the past 16 years about Asia and Asian communism.

An observer is also led to suspect that part of HUMPHREY's current problem with his old liberal pals lies in the very qualities which have in the past endeared him to them: his enthusiasm, his vivid rhetoric, his ability to deal with the subject at hand as though it were all that mattered in the world.

It was these personal qualities that gave so much bite to HUMPHREY's comments from Asia and after his return, rather than the newness of his ideas or his convictions.

Those who criticized his backing for the stay-and-fight policies of the President in Vietnam, for example, probably did not remember that it was HUMPHREY who said—in January of 1950—that "if we lose the south part of Asia * * * we shall have lost every hope that we ever had of being able to maintain free institutions in any part of the Eastern world."

And those who were displeased with his exhortation of Asian and Pacific governments to take the lead in opposing Red Chinese expansionism might not have recalled a Senate speech in September 1950 when HUMPHREY said:

"Our only hope is to work with the free powers, to give them the chance to remain free and the opportunity to stand with us as participating partners in the great area of the world where conflict between the forces of freedom and slavery is now in its crucial stage.

"If we fail in this effort, we shall have lost everything for which we have worked."

In 1954, he told the Senate that "There is no hope whatsoever of the United States doing the job alone in any area of the world such as Asia * * * the only possible hope of peace and stability in southeast Asia is for the Asiatics themselves to lead the great movement for stability and security in their own area, with our support and with the full support and under the auspices of the United Nations."

HUMPHREY also drew a good deal of scolding when he came home this winter and lectured Americans—including some prominent Senators and foreign affairs scholars—for failing to recognize the importance of Asia.

To observers who traveled with him, there was no doubt that HUMPHREY had succumbed to one of his old weaknesses—the capacity to be so exhilarated by direct personal exposure to a subject that he tends to forget that others may well have discovered it sooner.

But again a search of the record suggests that intellectually, at least, the position hasn't changed a great deal.

"The peace of the world will be decided in the Far East, where we are least prepared, where we are the least understood, where we are the most unwelcome," he said—in 1950.

In 1953, he told the Senate: "The threat of international Communist aggression is most acute in southeast Asia." In 1955, again speaking of Asia, he said: "If the rest of the world becomes a Communist satellite area, our gold standard will not be worth anything * * * we had better make up our minds that we are playing for keeps."

The theme was heard again in 1956, when he made a speech saying that "The danger to American objectives and interests is as great today in Asia as it was in Europe in 1947," and reminding listeners of Lenin's maxim that "For world communism the road to Paris lies through Peking and Calcutta."

Humphrey in 1955 argued that "If we abandon free Vietnam we shall have abandoned all of southeast Asia. Half of Vietnam is already gone; it is very possible that free Vietnam may not be able to be saved, even with our help.

"But surely we ought not to add to the difficulty * * * if free Vietnam falls, or if the Communist elements take over, then every country in the corridor of southeast Asia will be in more difficulty, and we shall not be able to stop it."

And by 1960, the Humphrey tone was still more ominous: "I happen to believe that the most dangerous, aggressive force in the world today is Communist China * * * it is from the Chinese Communists that the free world faces danger."

It must be said that the record is not one of total consistency on every point. Thus in March of 1962, Humphrey told the Senate that "it is to be hoped that American participation in this area (Vietnam) can be limited to military assistance, to supplies, and to military training, and it is my view, I state so there will be no doubt about it, that it should be so limited."

But in the next sentence, he added: "In all of this activitiy, there is a grave risk; but I say most sincerely that the greatest risk is Communist aggression, Communist conquest, and Communist advance. That we cannot permit, if it is humanly possible to stop it."

There are many more statements in the 16-year record, both before and after that 1962 speech. But the sum and substance of them, whether the immediate focus was Formosa or Korea or India or Vietnam, is the same as Humphrey's 1966 arguments: that Communist aggression in Asia is "the greatest risk" of all.

Elbie Jay Goes to Wars

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the satirist, Art Hoppe, has again directed his attention to the "Elbie Jay Family" and its various wars. His column, which was published in the San Francisco Chronicle on Sunday, April 17, follows:

ELBIE JAY GOES TO WARS

(By Art Hoppe)

Howdy there, folks. How y'all? Time for another tee-vee visit with the rootin'-tootin' Jay Family, starring ol' Elbie Jay, who loves nothin' more dearly than fightin' the good fight. No holds barred.

As we join up with ol' Elbie, he's a-settin' at his desk, going over battle plans with his trusty aide, Hubert Horatio Whatshisname. Elbie looks pleased as punch. Hubert looks pleased as Elbie.

Elbie. Medicare's passed. Denticare's proposed. Pedicare, manicare, and haircare are in the works. Oh, it feels mighty good to be leading the forces of righteousness in my war on poverty and my war on cavities. Not to mention my uncoming wars on flatfeet, ugly cuticles, and premature baldness.

Hubert. You're wonderful, Chief. You're doing a lot of good.

Elbie. Right, Hubert. The polls show not 1 voter in 10,000 favors premature baldness.

Hubert. You're wonderful, Chief. And dont' forget your war on pollution, your war on erosion, your war on inflation, your war on——

Elbie. You must be mighty proud, Hubert, to think that as my trusty aide, you'll go down in the history books. As a footnote, of course.

Hubert. You're wonderful, Chief. But about this war on inflation.

Elbie (frowning). Stop smiling, Hubert. It's a dead serious problem. In fact, if it gets any more serious the cost of living index is going to be a campaign issue. And you can't get problems more serious than that.

Hubert. You're wonderful, Chief. But one thing I don't understand about your war on inflation.

Elbie (worried). You got a poll shows some folks are in favor of inflation?

Hubert. You're wonderful, Chief. No; I mean these threats you're making to raise taxes in order to curtail the rising cost of living.

Elbie (relaxing). Oh, that. It's my economic system. Remember how last year I lowered taxes so folks would make more money and pay more taxes and thus wind up richer? Well, this year, what with the cost of living index going up, I figure I may raise taxes so folks will pay more taxes and wind up richer.

Hubert (slightly dazed). You're wonderful, Chief. But I still don't see how raising taxes will lower the cost of living. Aren't taxes part of the cost of living?

Elbie (smiling happily). They may be part of the cost of living, but they aren't part of the cost of living index. And that's the issue.

Hubert. You're wonderful, Chief. I just wish more people understood your economic system.

Elbie. It don't matter if they don't understand my economics. Just as long as they don't understand my system.

Hubert. You're wonderful, Chief.

Elbie. Hubert, with your keen judgment, you got the makings of a topnotch adviser in the many glorious wars I'm waging. Is there any we haven't mentioned?

Hubert. Well, there's your war in Viet * * *.

Elbie. You're fired.

Well, tune in again, folks. And meantime, as you mosey on down the winding trail of life, remember what Elbie's ol' granddaddy used to say:

"Always fight the good fight. A good fight being one where everybody's on your side."

Uneasy Citizen Writes Congressman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LAURENCE J. BURTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the American citizen is uneasy about the war in Vietnam. He is concerned over inflation. He notes with dismay an apparent weakening in the moral fiber and standards of our people. I receive letters every day from people voicing concern over these matters. One such letter is from Mrs. Margot S. Schulzke of Spanish Fork, Utah. It articulates well a point of view shared, I believe, by a majority of people in my district. I believe it would make worthwhile reading for all Members of Congress and, therefore, submit it for their consideration:

SPANISH FORK, UTAH,
March 17, 1966.

Congressman LAURENCE J. BURTON,
Representative From Utah, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BURTON: I wish I had the time to write separate letters to you about each of the vital issues which concern us. However, in the interests of your time and mine, I am going to risk presenting my views on three issues in one letter, and hope that you will give them the attention they deserve despite the condensation.

First is the issue of taxation. To people in the middle or upper middle-income brackets, the increased rates of taxation are cause for consternation. But to us it is cause for desperation. We pay income tax, State income tax, sales tax, property tax, special assessments, excise tax, social security (how's that for a misnomer), gasoline tax, and the ad infinitum tax. You are squeezing blood from turnips, and you've been very fortunate to get what you've already taken. And when you've squeezed us dry, please don't imagine in your wildest dreams that those who are living off ADC and the recipients of the so-called war on poverty are going to come the rescue of the Nation. Rome made that fatal mistake almost two millennia ago.

If the constant upward spiral in taxes and the cost of living doesn't only come to a rapid halt but turn around and start back downhill soon, there will be another Boston Tea Party. But this one will be in Washington, and it won't be tea we'll be dunking. It will be President Johnson and the yea-saying Congressmen, any who have the gall to vote yes on 1 more cent of taxation. I don't know what kind of a game the President and the Congress are playing, but it looks to me like Russian roulette with all but one chamber in the revolver loaded. You are voting the majority of your taxpayers into the poorhouse. You might call it a war on responsibility. Well, I think I might have made myself clear on this score, and I shall wait for Congress to make itself loud and clear on the same score.

Now, how are you going to reduce taxes and still fight a war? Well, I suppose any good housewife can give you the answer to that one. Our family has less than $7,000 a year to raise a family of five on. And we can't just go appropriate more anytime we see something we want but can't afford. It is called making a choice. And there are times when we must choose to leave something undone, something as essential as fillings for rotting teeth, because the money just isn't there. Our own good family doctor, who undercharges us if anything, is going unpaid right now while we pay about $23 a month in social security so someone else can supposedly get free medical service. But only a few of those $23 will ever reach a doctor. The rest will be used up in administration costs and graft. So, anyhow, what Congress can and must do is start trimming away all frills like the space program, the war on poverty, trips to Vietnam and other places by Members of Congress. Congressmen could start by taking a cut in salary. Certainly, justification can be found for all of these expenditures, just as we can find plenty of justification for our buying a car that runs, new shoes for our kindergartner, a badly needed new suit for my husband. But the money is not there. (The school lunch program has got to stay, though—removal of that program will hurt the children most of all; medicare is far less essential than that is.)

The second issue is that of pornography. While taxes are draining this Nation's strength and initiative, the flood of filth is doing the same to the Nation's moral fiber. Help had better come on this score soon. If need be, let us have a constitutional amendment with teeth in it. The question to be asked on this issue is whether the right of irresponsible and misled people to print, distribute, and read filth supercedes the right of women and children to walk out unmolested and for the sanctity of our homes to be held inviolate. To which segment of our society is the Government responsible: the perverts and sadists or the innocent? Which?

The third issue is Vietnam. My husband and I wholeheartedly support our being there, as long as freedom is the end result. Not a truce, not a coalition government. But let's quit wavering. I believe that the chief reason several governments have deposed pro-Communist leaders of late is our taking a position against the spread of the Communist cancer in Vietnam. It has nothing to do with phony prestige in the space race, or it would have happened long ago. But—and this is a big "but"—let's get down to business there. Are some men going into battle in tennis shoes in Vietnam in areas where the Cong have covered the ground with spikes? Are hundreds of British and other allied ships trading with Hanoi? If so, why? Shouldn't we insist that it stop, now? And if they refuse, shouldn't we mine the ports of North Vietnam? Shouldn't we threaten to break diplomatic relations with nations who are supplying our enemies? If every measure necessary to a speedy and complete victory there is not taken soon, I think we should turn from exploration of outer space to the study of the space between the ears of the men responsible for our policy over there.

I realize the tone of this letter is one of anger. The anger is not directed at you personally, Mr. Burton, because I feel that you probably concur in what I have said. But I would like some action taken on these problems by you and anyone you can persuade to join you—not just talk, but bills. I hope that doesn't seem to be asking too much—in light of all our Government has been asking of us, I don't think it is.

I might add that my husband and I are both people who take action on our convictions. We rang doorbells, made speeches, and made phone calls, wrote letters—generally stuck our necks way out—for the candidates we believed in during the last national election. We will do the same again.

Sincerely,

——— ———.

Bigger Farm Exports Through Government-Industry Cooperation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the big changes in American agriculture is the active new role of our farmers in export markets.

We have sold our farm products to the world for many, many years—cotton, grains, tobacco, fruits, mainly. But this selling has not always been done in a determined and organized manner. What our own people could not eat, wear, or otherwise use, we offered to the world market. Under this rather relaxed approach, our agricultural exports were worthwhile but never reached the extremely high volume and high value that we have attained during these 1960's.

Today we have an aggressive agricultural export program in operation that reaches throughout the free world. It is a program with a wide home front for it is backed up by American agriculture, American business, and American government, both Federal and State. It recognizes that dollars earned abroad are as important as dollars earned at home. And it is getting things done. Our agricultural exports this fiscal year will total $6.5 billion or more, by far the largest in our history, a gain of 45 percent in just 5 years. At least $4.8 billion of these exports will be commercial sales that bring back dollars to the United States.

Today, for the first time, we have an export promotion program that rivals that of the other countries that compete with us in the world market. The Danes have long been known for their exports of bacon and eggs; the Dutch, cheese; New Zealand, butter; Australia, wool; Brazil, coffee; and so forth. For years they have successfully placed their products before consumers through worldwide advertising and promotion campaigns. Now we are doing this too, and doing it well as our climbing export statistics show.

One of the chief vehicles being used in this campaign is the foreign market development program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and carried out by private business and agricultural organizations through joint Government-industry financing.

This program was authorized when section 104(a) of Public Law 480 placed market development first among the uses to be made of foreign currency acquired in exchange for surplus agricultural commodities. Congress has since gone further and specified that not less than 5 percent of these currencies be reserved for market development and that at least 2 percent of them must be convertible into hard currencies for use in countries where the best dollar markets lie.

In the past few years, this program has risen to a peak of accomplishment.

It now involves some 45 private trade associations, working in 70 countries, operating about 50 overseas offices, and contributing nearly $6 million a year in the form of cash and supervisory services.

Most of these associations are nationwide in scope and are organized on a commodity basis. Many were formed specificially to take part in this program. They do no actual trading; their job is to do promotional work on behalf of their members, who may be producers, processors, traders, or in some cases, all three.

This has proved to be a highly effective combination of public and private talents. It has been a major factor in making Japan our No. 1 agricultural customer and developing soybeans, feed grains, and wheat into billion dollar a year export commodities. It has been responsible for specific export achievements, such as the introduction of U.S. rice into Western Europe and South Africa; the introduction of U.S. frozen poultry into Germany, Italy, and other countries; the promotion of soybean oil in Spain, now our leading cash customer for that product; the use of U.S. turkey to supplement scarce veal supplies in Italy; the development of a quality emblem for U.S. export poultry; a sharp rise in exports of U.S. dairy breeding cattle; and many others.

It is a fine example of what can be accomplished when government and industry pull together to achieve a common goal.

Vested Interests in Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, there is irrefutable evidence of the massive and costly failure of the mislabeled war on poverty. The Chicago Tribune, in a timely, practical editorial on Saturday, April 16, pointed out some of the obvious questionable and costly developments in this area.

VESTED INTERESTS IN POVERTY

The politically pleasing thing often backfires. So Sargent Shriver, commander of the "war on poverty," learned to his chagrin at a Washington "poor people's convention" Thursday. Mr. Shriver was shouted down in his attempt at a speech and the meeting of what was called the People's Crusade Against Poverty disintegrated in anger and chaos.

The dissidents' complaint was that huge wads of Federal money, taken from productive taxpayers, was not filtering down to the poor. A woman from the Watts district of Los Angeles, where Negro rioters last August looted and burned for 6 days, causing 35 deaths and $200 million in property damage, assailed Shriver bitterly.

"When all this poverty money is spent," she cried, "the rich man is going to be richer and I'm still going to be receiving a welfare check." A Washington settlement worker demanded, "Tell us where the poor are being helped."

Other disgrunted elements had their say. A delegation of Mississippi "freedom Democrats" was on hand to assert its claims to party control in the State. The war in Vietnam was denounced by a Chicago dropout from the public schools who said it was unfair; for "young black men to go to war and fight for something they've never had."

The Johnson administration embarked on the poverty war as a means of political exploitation of inchoate resentments. The program was initiated in the fiscal year 1965 with an appropriation of 793 million, but only 211 million could be spent. The appropriation for the current year is 1 billion 434 million, of which 1 billion 210 million is expected to be spent. Appropriations requested for the coming fiscal year are 1¾ billion. Projections are that appropriations will rise to 3.4 billion in 1970.

As in all such ventures, bureaucracies are soon created and vested interests materialize. Shriver's own bureaucracy has the highest proportion of administrators earning more than $19,000 a year than any department of Government. The Chicago operation already is consuming almost 49 percent of its funds in salaries.

Along with these political hierarchies there exist parallel bureaucracies of professional civil rights militants professing to "represent" and "speak for" minorities in the cities and States. These composed a large percentage of Shriver's Washington congress of 1,000 delegates. The assumption of these people is that, inasmuch as the Federal Government has declared itself responsible for alleviating the economic status of those who lag behind, the returns should be more appreciable and more tempting.

Thus the lady from Watts declares herself dissatisfied with collecting the same old welfare check. She apparently expects the taxpayers to do much more handsomely by her. If the poverty money is around, why isn't she getting a bigger cut of it?

The attitude suggests what is basically wrong with the Johnson administration's "war." It doesn't encourage incentives, self-help, or a search for employment. It runs on the assumption that those who are poor now will always be poor, and the only thing that can be done is to place them on a better dole.

So the problem will never be licked. Like foreign aid, the poverty war, once the politicians have embarked upon it, will be never ending and it will satisfy no one. A lot of foreign nations on American handouts are envious of those which get a bigger slice. So it will be with the war on poverty. Its principal products will be self-pity and bellyaching.

We Want To Pay Our Own Way

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, today in Massachusetts we mark Patriots' Day—the commemoration of the events that marked the opening of our War of Independence in 1775. Underlying the pomp and pageantry of this day are the concepts and principles that ennobled the men who took up arms in defense of liberty.

A little known story about the Concord Minutemen in 1775 recently came to light. The clandestine Massachusetts Legislature in 1774 voted to have the rosters of the militia companies submitted so that the men could be paid for their time. The Concord list was never submitted—the members of the militia were determined to pay for the defense of their own homes.

The moral of this story has relevance today when, as a recent editorial in the Lowell Sun pointed out:

> Too many Americans today rely on others * * * to provide what to the minutemen of 1775 would have seemed unbearable.

This editorial, which appeared on April 3, captures the spirit of Patriots' Day and I include it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

WE WANT TO PAY OUR OWN WAY

On April 19, 1775, a small group of farmers, artisans, and merchants assembled at the top of Buttricks' hill in Concord, Mass., and looked down at the British patrol assembled at the Old North Bridge.

One wonders at the thoughts which went through the minds of these "minutemen." Although there had been blood shed at Lexington earlier in the morning, there was no knowledge of this fact then available to the men assembled on the heights.

They could as easily have stayed there and watched as the British soldiers ransacked the town and departed for Boston, without firing a shot or putting themselves in jeopardy.

The spark that made up their minds was the sight of smoke rising from the town below.

Someone asked, "Will we let them burn our homes?"

Actually, the smoke was from piles of burning stores and equipment, taken from homes by the British and heaped in the street in Concord Center, then put to the torch.

But it was to protect their homes that the minutemen left their safe retreat on the hillside, and marched down to do battle.

These men were not heroes. They were common people who, until that day, had gone about their ordered lives without much thought to anything other than earning their daily bread. Circumstances forced this battle upon them, and as these men of Concord wound down the hillside and crossed the causeway leading to the bridge, they marched into immortality.

One hundred and ninety-one years have passed since that fateful beginning of American democracy. Much water has passed under the Concord Bridge. However, the philosophy of life and freedom expressed so well by those minutemen of 1775, is still an ideal we would do well to emulate.

Recently, when the Concord minutemen of modern times were trying to amass information on their ancestors of 1775, they were astounded to find that rosters of the Concord minutemen companies which fought at the bridge could not be found anywhere.

The last stop was the State archives in Boston, where a startling fact was learned.

It seems that the clandestine legislature of the Massachusetts Bay colonies, meeting in Concord in 1774, voted that each community should establish, in addition to its militia units, a company of men who should be ready to do battle on a minute's notice, in case of any trouble with the British troops.

The separate companies were formed mainly because the legislators could not be certain, if trouble came, that all members of the militia companies would support the colonists' cause, or if some of them might not remain loyal to the Crown.

In effect, when the trouble did start, the militia joined the fray virtually intact.

The point is, however, that the legislature agreed that rosters of the minute companies should be submitted so that the men could be paid for their drill time.

The rosters of the Concord men, it was found, were not so submitted because the Concord men agreed they would pay their own way. They would accept no money for protecting their own homes.

This was a foundation they left for future generations, a philosophy which should be as true today as it was then.

Too many Americans today rely on others, their city, State, and Federal Governments in particular, to provide what to the minutemen of 1775 would have seemed unbearable.

It was this dependence upon one's own initiative and ability that founded this country and made it great. It is the loss of this philosophy which is draining the strength from this Nation today and weakening its greatness.

Youth and Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have as a constituent in my Minneapolis district a wise and compassionate woman named Dr. Gisela Konopka. Dr. Konopka is a professor of social work at the University of Minnesota. Her academic credentials are impeccable. But her wisdom and experience go far beyond the academic world and far beyond the university she has served so well since 1947.

Dr. Konopka was born in Germany. She was a young woman when the Nazis took over. With great bravery, she resisted the Nazis. She saw with her own eyes the erosion of basic freedoms that we take for granted in the United States. In 1941 she fled Europe for this country, and in 1944 she became a citizen.

Continuing the education that she had started in Germany, Dr. Konopka earned her master's degree at the University of Pittsburgh in 1943 and her doctorate at Columbia University in 1957.

Among her international academic accomplishments—and they have helped win her a place in "Who's Who"—she has been a lecturer or consultant in Germany, Holland, Canada, Puerto Rico, the West Indies, Israel, Italy, and Greece. Several of her books have been translated into Japanese, German, Italian, and Dutch.

In recognition of this distinguished career, the University of Pittsburgh School of Social Work named Dr. Konopka its outstanding alumna in 1960. In 1963–64 she served as president of the American Associatioin of Orthopsychiatry.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this month Dr. Konopka presented an eloquent paper on "Youth and Freedom" at the Minnesota Governor's Conference on Children and Youth. Her eloquence was forged in the fire of personal experience. The paper contains a valuable message for all of us. For that reason I submit it for the RECORD:

YOUTH AND FREEDOM

An angry face looked at me across a table during a discussion a few years ago in Berlin. "You talk about freedom. What is it? It is just an empty word. It is not something tangible. People need food—not all that talk about freedom." Yes, people do need bread, the basis for life, and a hungry person cannot think well—but is freedom really an empty word? You hardly appreciate it when it is there—it is something like the air we breathe. We take it for granted, but when it is cut off, we choke. This went through my mind when those words were spoken. I decided to share with the angry cynic two experiences when freedom was taken away, and I will also share them with you.

It was a cold winter night, about 30 years ago, when the Nazis were in power in Germany. The bell rang at 2 a.m. in my apartment, and I knew it was the Gestapo. When the landlady opened the door, the heavy boots came quickly. The three young Gestapo men shouted insults at me and made me get out of bed in front of them, watching with their greedy, cruel eyes while I got dressed. They ransacked the little room. They ripped apart the clothing to see if anything was hidden in it. My beloved books were thrown on the floor and the covers torn off. When I asked what this was all about, the answer was derisive laughter. Finally, I was dressed. One of the Gestapo men said, "Get you coat, you are going with us." I begged to be allowed to write a little note to my mother, who was alone in another city, but they laughed and refused.

Many things happened that night, including being put in a wooden contraption like a standing coffin—no windows, completely dark, and locked. After a night of questions and threats, after hearing others being beaten and chained, I was left in this locked box in a tortuous position. I felt cut off from every human contact. There were others who had been brought in and went through the same. What was our crime? We had met with others to think through the rise of the Nazis, we had dared to get together. Think of this while you sit here together, several hundred people, youth and adult together, allowed to meet freely, to exchange ideas, to speak up, to agree or dissent. I consider this freedom one of the most precious rights which must not be lost.

And now to the second experience, which I want to share with you because it involved directly a young person. It occurred before I was arrested. A 16-year-old girl, the daughter of a friend of mine, came to see me late one evening. Her face was swollen from tears, her hands trembled. "I watched," she said, "nobody followed me here. I had to come. You must tell me what to do. Today in school I refused to say, 'Heil Hitler,' (Hail Hitler) because I don't think one should say 'Hail' to any human being. The teacher made me pass by his desk over and over, at least a hundred times, if not more, trying to force me to say those words. I didn't do it, but I finally broke down. He laughed at me and pointed me out to the whole class and threatened to have my parents arrested the next time. What can I do?" The hideous responsibility for the life and death of her family was placed upon a 16-year-old just because she wanted to follow her conscience.

Only if you really feel what absence of freedom does, do you begin to understand what a precious gift it is. You realize then, that the Bill of Rights, the first 10 amendments to the Constitution of the United States, incorporates a great ideal and a great responsibility. Since most of you have grown up with it, have read it in school, it often has little meaning to you—it is just words. Now—with these two pictures in mind, listen to only two articles and feel the elation that I felt when I became conscious of the laws of this country. Here they are:

"Article I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

"Article IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

By knowing, by really understanding those rights, you may be able to answer the harsh challenger who considers freedom unimportant.

How do freedoms get lost? How was it possible that something like Nazi Germany and the many other forms of dictatorships were accepted and still are accepted? Those who followed such attitudes as were exemplified in nazism did not always want the excess, the cruelty. Some let it happen simply because freedom had no personal value to them. Their life could continue in easy comfort. What should they care about others? It is easy to close one's eyes and to dull one's conscience. An acquaintance of mine was the director of a large youth hostelling system in Germany. He abhorred what the Nazis stood for—yet he had a well-paying job and a nice family. First, he felt he could not expose his family to sanctions. Then he began to rationalize the deceit: "The Nazis are not really so bad." He did not want to hear about atrocities. He denied them. More and more, he began to defend the Nazi ideology. First, he felt uncomfortable, but then he got used to his now increasingly dulled conscience. He began to do what others did too. He divided people into classes: those who deserved freedom, and those who did not deserve it. Let us remember that some of us also do this today and in this country.

Some deny people freedom and thus violate their inherent dignity. They think of them, and treat them, as inferior because of race or economic circumstances. I think here not only of the serious violation of human rights of some of our minority groups. We must also remind ourselves of our attitudes and treatment of people who are financially dependent, like those on relief, and especially of those who are the most dependent—of those in our institutions: The dependent, and unhappy children and youth, the men and women in our prisons, the mentally deficient, and the mentally ill. Do we really consider them as worthy human beings, or do they become second rate creatures to us? Do all of us heed Abraham Lincoln's warning? "When you begin qualifying freedom, watch out for the consequences to you."

With the loss of freedom in public life, fear becomes a major force. Fear prevents people from expressing their opinions; it breeds suspicion and breaks down their relationships with one another. And this, again, blocks any acquisition of knowledge, because knowledge may be dangerous. Knowledge may wake the sleeping conscience. Fear lulls the conscience. It prevents human being from seeing those things which are uncomfortable and which might demand action from them. This is a constant danger, even in a society which basically tries to safeguard liberties. I think, for instance, of the strong separation we find today in housing along racial and economic lines.

If the sons and daughters of professional people grow up without ever really getting to know sons and daughters of working men, or ADC mothers; if the Caucasian youngster never plays with the child of another race, his conscience about the need for change in the lives of others may become dulled and he may easily push away any unpleasant responsibility. With this sleepy comfort comes an oblivion to any threat to a free society.

People sometimes think that they will recognize tryanny easily, that they always know when freedom is taken away from them. It comes from an unreal picture of the rise of dictatorships fostered by movies and fiction. We must know that the dictator rarely plays the game with his cards on the table, he rarely uses repressive measures immediately. He moves in with the deceiving melody of promises, generalities, and cliches. He talks of ideals which sound like those of a free country. He speaks of patriotism, sacrifice, nation.

Yet he can be recognized: Let me illustrate: He does not allow rational thinking or dissent. He accomplishes this by exhortation, by the hoop-la of mass rallies, and, especially, by making anyone who thinks differently feel that he is "bad," not just somebody with a different opinion. The terror and the actual intimidation usually come later.

He finds some scapegoat against whom he turns those he wants to follow him, like "the Jews," or "the Catholics," or "the Negro," or "the capitalist."

He comes as a demagog. One of the great tasks of people in a free country is to learn, first, to weigh arguments, to get the facts on all issues, and then to make judgments, and second, to refuse to follow deceptive arguments and facile, generalized slogans. We want enthusiasm in our youth for the basic value system of our country. But we can achieve this only if we, adults and young people together, constantly and rationally examine this system and the new ideas and thoughts which inexorably flood in upon us. Only then can we honestly rededicate ourselves and work to improve what needs change. No one nation, people or race, has the "true" and "perfect" way of life. There is no "perfect" country or "perfect" nation. This Nation, for instance, has some extraordinary achievements, and it certainly has, also, its dark corners and its unfinished business. One of its great accomplishments is its unity in spite of the wide variety of nationality background and religious belief in its population.

The struggle for integration among all these diverse groups has been an important part of the history of this country. Unity—and respect for differences were not easily achieved—and it is not perfect yet. You may remember that not so long ago it was still a question whether a Catholic could be the President of the United States.

Freedom of expression of thought, and courageous responsibility in the use of this freedom, has helped to diminish such prejudices.

Yet, the problem of total acceptance of every human being as of equal worth in our country is by no means solved. The preamble of the Constitution was written almost 200 years ago. It included as a goal for this country, "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." We know that the American Negro and the American Indian have not yet reaped the "blessings of liberty." While we can be proud of many achievements and the efforts made to secure them, we must continue to use the privilege of our freedom to achieve liberty for all—all of us together, young and old, and all racial groups together, not one against another.

Until now, I have spoken about freedom and responsibility in public life. I want to say a few words about the use of freedom in our own personal life. They are both closely related. I am glad that I can speak today to adults and young people, to boys and girls who, in some capacity, will carry the heavy responsibility for the raising of a new generation. We must all remember that it is in childhood that the human being develops very important attitudes. If we can help a child to grow up with trust in the adult, and yet help this child to learn that it is important to question his own and other people's thinking, we will raise truly free human beings. People who simply throw overboard all traditions and values because they have to rebel are not really free. Those who conform only, may be less trouble for the older generation, but they are not free either. If we can raise children who keep alive a spirit of inquiry, the wondrous, "Why," which the young child asks so often, we will have a new, alive, and creative generation. To you young people with us today I would like to say: you are at the age where you may either angrily rebel or meekly conform. A day like today may help you to accept the beautiful freedom of being an individual, and yet being responsible to and for others.

This may go deeply into your personal life. Your freedom today includes the privilege and the task of making many and difficult choices: the need to decide on a career; the decision about political action for both girls and boys; the choice of marriage partners and friends. Some adults regret the freedom our young people have to get together easily; to go to school together, to have parties together. They would like to return to the "good old days," when the girl stayed at home until she was ready for marriage. I think, again, that all of us should accept this newly won freedom of women, and of interaction between boys and girls, as part of our maturing as a free society. It will bring a great enrichment of life to all of us if this freedom is accepted, like all others, as both opportunity and a responsibility. Freedom always makes harder demands than does a social condition with outside rigid limitations. When young people were sharply separated and had to follow only someone else's precept in everything, including their personal conduct, little responsibility was demanded of them. Now, this new freedom demands that they take responsibility for what they do, including the difficult task of handling the strong emotions which rise in adolescence. Adults can and should help, but the young person will have to learn to make relationships between boys and girls part of his conscious philosophy of life—a philosophy which includes concern for another human being. Freedom of the individual does not mean that one simply can be driven, can follow one's own instincts. It does mean considered concern for each partner's feelings, for each one's goals in life.

The other side of the coin of freedom, then, is, inevitably, responsibility. Responsibility, whether in public or in personal life, always means that one has to make choices. And choices need to be made rationally, not just because of what one happens to want. "Making choices" is not a thoughtless guessing game. But we understand that mistakes will be made. The human being has to make mistakes to learn. Only the righteous and the fanatic believe that there is only one answer to problems, and everybody must know it. Only the bigot believes that one never makes mistakes, nor should one make mistakes. Eleanor Roosevelt once said:

"The tragedy of our times is that our young people are being taught that they must never make a mistake—that to make a mistake is unforgivable. All great men have made mistakes. If you are afraid of making a mistake, then it means you will stop functioning."

Errors are part of learning. We have to stop castigating ourselves for making mistakes, and we must especially stop looking down on others when they make mistakes. The young person who always does "the right thing" may not be, always, the one who makes the greatest contribution to our society. All any of us can do is to be aware of the importance of making choices, and try to make them as thoughtfully and intelligently as we can. A free individual is not a rigid, but a disciplined person. And I mean here by "discipline," not the negation of warmth, but a head which works together with a passionate heart.

A free government, then, is not a harsh one, but it is a hard form of government. Such government depends on each one of its citizens. It can provide freedom only if each person shoulders responsibility, participates, and finds the courage to speak up. A free society can never allow us to be complacent. It means for each one of us to "stick our necks out," and to stand up for our convictions. And there will not always be a hero's reward for this. It frequently includes defeat and almost always deep hurt and loneliness.

Yet this kind of society also rewards us with some of the greatest satisfactions: an opportunity to develop what we think we can be, and an opportunity to contribute to our Nation, and perhaps the world, in a truly significant way, as a person with dignity. I think that one of our problems today is that youth often feels that this kind of significant participation is not sufficiently allowed, that the prolongation of education and the Nation's prosperity have somehow robbed them of their standing as valuable members of our society. A very conscious effort has to be made by adults and youth together to accept each other as equal partners in the building of society. Prosperity has not solved all our problems: longer education need not spell total dependency. Here, again, I plead for a moving away from mutual recrimination, from pitting "generation against generation" from the emotional stereotyped shouting, and for a move into acceptance of common tasks with respect for possible differences of opinion and the capacity for rational thinking and eventual action. On almost any issue in our country and in the world, adults and young people could get together in small discussion groups, try to ferret out, through cooperative effort, the often obscure and not easily to be found facts, set them down and determine how they should be evaluated. I certainly do not think that this will always give an integrated result. I am equally sure, though, that the lines will not be drawn, always one generation against another. The differences will be, not the results of the spouting of emotional demagogs, but of people who use their liberty to think.

Once more, I am turning predominantly to the young people among us, but I hope all of us will hear it too:

Your tie with freedom cannot be the promise of constant happiness. Your tie with freedom can give the promise of inner dignity.

Your tie with freedom makes you, as young people, a significant part of the total society. You are not bystanders, and you do not have to wait in the wings until you are finally called upon to act. You can do it now. There is knowledge to gain and there are values to form through honest thinking and discussions. There are tangible community services to perform.

Your tie with freedom asks for courage to raise thoughtful questions but not follow a demogog or a mob.

Your tie with freedom demands an alert conscience, which makes you part of the struggle for better human relations.

Your tie with freedom demands of you a wide and open look into the world, as well as responsibility for your own community.

The words over the Supreme Court Building in Washington say, "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

"Eternal means that it will never end. Every generation will have to continue this vigilance; your turn is now. Freedom is not a gift—it is an exhilerating task. Take it—with both hands.

L.B.J.: The Great Pitchman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CARLETON J. KING
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I wish to insert an editorial which appeared in the April 15 edition of the Plattsburgh Press-Republican newspaper, Plattsburgh, N.Y. I believe the editorial reflects the feeling of many of the people I had an apportunity to speak with over the Easter recess and I am pleased to call it to the attention of my colleagues.

The editorial should be of interest to anyone who filed an income tax return on or before April 15. It also concerns the hundreds of thousands of Americans who are living on fixed incomes and pensions. Every day that passes the elderly find something else they cannot afford; something else they have to do without due to the rising tide of inflation and the spend-and-spend policies of this administration.

The Great Society programs are proceeding at great speed, spending for the Vietnamese war increases daily, and nowhere is there an attempt to cut spending. It is my hope that the people of this country will take note of our current dilemma so clearly outlined in the following editorial and decide to do something about our predictament before it is too late.

The editorial follows:

The Great Pitchman—L.B.J.—aims his spiel at the voter with all the confidence of the old medicine-man selling snake-oil.

L.B.J. hopes to sway the voter into automatically returning a heavily Democrat Party majority to Congress in the November elections.

So he wants butter and guns—and more milk for the Hottentots, too. But less milk for our school kids. He's got more plans for extending his Great Society welfare state from the cradle to the grave than his idol and mentor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, ever thought of. And he seems to want to include the whole world.

The one thing he doesn't want is for the voter to begin thinking about where all the money is coming from. With inflation taking more money out of everybody's pocket and Vietnam war costs soaring skyhigh, President Johnson seeks to dazzle the voter with grand promises about the Utopia to come.

But while we wait for it, let's take a hard look at some of his double-talk.

He promises economy, but the Federal payroll is higher than ever. And more and more people are added weekly.

He wants billions for the Vietnam war but the so-called poverty fighters at home draw high salaries to shuffle papers in fancy offices.

The antipoverty fight is continuing as it started—high officials kicked it off with $10 steaks at a fancy hotel but the poor weren't invited.

The antipoverty fight is providing lush pickings for many. High-salaried officials and employes get more than older and larger U.S. agencies. About half—1,006 out of 2,350—in the Washington headquarters and branch offices of the Office of Economic Opportunity get more than $10,000. Twenty-four top top antipoverty fighters get more than the $23,268 base pay of General Westmoreland in Vietnam. Six get $26,000—Director Sargent Shriver gets $30,000—18 get more than $25,000; 54 get more than $19,600 and 521 get upwards of $14,680. This is an antipoverty fight, all right, for bureaucrats and political henchmen.

He encourages business to cut back capital investments while alloting millions for fine feeder highways for mules in Appalachia. He calls on the housewife to cut down on shopping but wants an across-the-board pay increase for Federal civilian workers adding millions to the already monstrous $100 billion budget.

He loudly touts the summer job program to help needy youths but a lot of these jobs at $1.25 to $2.29 an hour, will be filled by political pull, particularly of friends of Congressmen. Last year, Senator Hiram Fong, a Hawaii millionaire, helped his son and niece get $2.29 an hour jobs in the postal service. More than 3,380 summer jobs "for the needy" were filled by political patronage in the Post Office Department. And a lot of young people who really needed jobs couldn't get in the group.

Johnson's considering a tax increase to fight inflation but the Federal Government is easing restrictions on certain promotions which will permit agencies to install about 7,000 workers in jobs from $14,000 to $20,000. In January, the Federal payroll was more than $1 billion a month. And don't think for a minute it isn't going up, up, up. In fiscal 1965, it was $11.5 billion, in fiscal 1966 it was $13 billion, in fiscal 1967, it'll be $14.1 billion.

President Johnson wants the housewife to buy oleo instead of butter. Most have for some time as the cost of food has skyrocketed for months. But the people on welfare eat butter. Hens' eggs are about as valuable as gold nuggets—and just about as scarce on the breakfast table. Families with incomes of $7,472 are now spending about $150 more for food than they did last year at this time. In Clinton County alone last year, inflation cost consumers about $3 million. Some of this was balanced by higher incomes but in many, many cases it was not. People here feel the pinch—and deeply.

His proposal for an expanded multibillion food-for-freedom program opens the door for selling and giving away surplus commodities to Communist countries, including Red China. There is no restriction even on that. Under this proposal, U.S. farm surpluses could be sold or donated to any country in the world without regard to ideology, form of government or anything else.

The tax bite is already sharper. Talk at the Federal level blows hot and cold with another increase probably just a few weeks away.

Tax payments already up this year are social security levies on both workers and employers, excise taxes on new cars and phone calls. And larger withholding taxes beginning May 1 will shrink the paycheck even more as the Government tries to balance out the total bill. And don't forget that it gets your money before due and doesn't pay you any interest either.

President Johnson swept into office in a tremendous landslide that pulled heavy Democrat majorities into Congress on his coattails. He wants to keep the one-party government system in power. For it makes it so easy for him to get his vast spending programs through without effective debate or opposition.

But this is a real danger to the country. He fosters an ask-and-receive attitude that puts our whole fiscal system in danger, and keeps the taxpayer strapped.

It leads to a spend-and-spend philosophy that bodes ill for our country. For the Government itself has come to be the biggest consumer in the country today, buying all kinds of goods and services in competition with the private citizen. Prices of everything skyrocket with little prospect of any decline unless the people take heed of what is going on.

L.B.J. with his political juggling and utopion doubletalk, will do his best to keep the voter unaware that confiscatory taxation, inflation, and the Vietnam war are eating away like an acid the money in his pocketbook. For L.B.J.—the great pitchman—wants to tax and tax and spend and spend and elect and elect. This works like a charm until the people wake up with a bare cupboard and realize they've been had.

Snake oil never was a cure. Think about this today—black Friday—as you rush to beat the income tax deadline.

President Johnson must drastically curb U.S. spending both at home and abroad before everybody winds up broke.

Polish Freedom—World Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, the statement of His Excellency, the Polish Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-exile issued not long ago at London contained much food for thought for lovers of freedom.

The pronouncement of this distinguished freedom fighter and leader related to the struggle for freedom of conscience and of spiritual values in Poland and the independence of that great nation.

Consequently, it is to be deplored that the Communist satellite government in Poland is throwing roadblocks in the way of celebration of the 1,000th year of that great nation's attachment and devotion to its Catholic faith.

It was believed that the Ecumenical Council had produced much commendable change and advancement in the relationship between various religions. It has brought much unity in places where heretofore there has been disunity. It has ushered in an era of good feeling, a tolerance and close friendship and collaboration between various religious faiths that formerly stood more or less aloof from each other.

It is really a pity that Communist nations, like satellite Poland, do not seem to be impressed by the need for bringing spiritual groups together. I suppose in the light of the deep Communist hostility to all religion, this is understandable, but it is nevertheless deplorable that there should be those in the world in this enlightened day to challenge the right of man to his own religious tenets.

Such an attitude and such conduct as the Communist satellite government of Poland is betraying, barring distinguished church visitors from attending the 1000th year celebration, is a very tragic thing, a mockery of human values and a pathetic affirmation of the hatred and abhorrence of religion that is felt and practiced in Communist states.

They resent statements in the press and in periodical magazines that God is dead. They hold He lives and will always live.

How can anything good come out of enmity to religion and belief in God? Literally, billions of people on the earth believe in some kind of God. Only Marxists Communists, satellite countries and a relatively limited number of confirmed athiests, agnostics, and other religious skeptics in the world reject the love of and belief in God, and, of course, they are in a vast minority, even though their doctrines have been spread of late by communism, and some brands of Marxist socialism, and by skeptical materialistic philosophers that are tied in with the Marxist materialistic concept of history, evolution, and the origin of the world and the universe.

It seemed kind of strange that people who profess the rather fragmented doctrine of peaceful coexistence should have the temerity to deny very high personages from nations throughout the world of the access they would ordinarily have to attend the 1,000th year celebration of Polish allegiance to the Catholic faith.

From every standpoint, such tactics are silly and deplorable, and are very damaging and injurious to peaceful coexistence among peoples, because they demonstrate that in their heart of hearts the Communists have nothing but ill will, and probably hatred for anything and anybody connected with religious belief.

This being so, and the free world being largely composed of people attached to religious belief, the gulf between the two ways of life, that of Marxist communism and that of human freedom, is widened and the differences existing between them hardened and calcified. It is noted that American who feel that this kind of exclusionary practice is offensive to basic law, both international and municipal and civil and must be flatly and vigorously repudiated and condemned.

In uttering such repudiation and condemnation, I urge our State Department to exert its best efforts and good offices, for whatever they may mean these days, to Communists, not to bar out religious and other distinguished personages from the 1,000th year celebration, and not to put the damper of oppression and repression upon that great event.

People who do not believe in God have the right to their beliefs, but they should not, as in this case, try to check, distort and suppress the beliefs of others. Such conduct is not only a disservice to amicable international relations but it is a serious reflection upon the good faith, the judgment, the commonsense and intelligence of those who perpetrate such a ghastly piece of mockery.

All the rationalization of the Communist state could never conceal that fact.

CU's "Astronaut Alumni" Impressive

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, the State of Colorado has long been in the advance guard of America's space program. In addition to the contributions of Colorado industry and Colorado education, Colorado people also are active leaders. Of the 19 new astronauts recently named by the U.S. space agency, 4 are Colorado men—and 3 of those are graduates of the University of Colorado.

The Boulder Daily Camera recently published an editorial on this subject. The editorial discusses Colorado's role with quiet pride—pride in men and pride in a fine area of our country.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I place the editorial in the RECORD:

CU's "Astronaut Alumni" Impressive

Colorado, Boulder, and the University of Colorado got another prideworthy boost last week, when the U.S. space agency named 19 new astronauts. Four of them were Colorado men, three graduates of the university.

The four—Vance D. Brand, Capt. Stuart A. Roosa, John L. Swigert, Jr., and Maj. Gerald P. Carr—bring the total of Colorado astronauts to six. Others were Gordon Cooper and Scott Carpenter.

Three of the new men—Brand, Roosa, and Swigert—are CU graduates, and along with Scott Carpenter, they bring the number of CU astronauts to four. Carpenter is a native of Boulder and attended the local schools. Swigert learned to fly at the Boulder Airport 15 years ago—back when it was little more than a landing field with an antiquated wooden hangar.

The fact that four astronauts are graduates of the University of Colorado speaks well for the quality of CU's programs and faculty. An old adage says you can judge a tree by the quality of its fruit.

CU has turned out uncounted highly successful people and some have achieved fame. We doubt that any other school, however, can boast of having graduated four men later to be chosen for the highly exacting and rigorous job of astronauts.

Memorial Wall to Martyred 6 Million

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday afternoon, April 24, 1966, the day before the Chai—18th—anniversary of Israel Independence, Temple Beth Am of Los Angeles will dedicate its Memorial Wall to the Martyred 6 Million.

The memorial wall is being erected in memory of the 6 million Jewish men, women, and children, blameless victims of Nazi barbarism and terrorism, who perished in the most sadistic ways the world has ever known.

The memorial wall, designed and built by the renowned artist, Perli Pelzig, expresses not merely a mosaic of many fragments of individual camps, but a picture of the concentration camp system as a whole.

Both American and foreign dignitaries, such as former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, and President Zalman Shazar, of Israel, have agreed to serve as honorary chairmen of the dedication of the memorial wall.

This wall effectively and dramatically depicts the Hitler horror and will stand to remind us that 6 million innocent Jewish people perished. The memorial wall will stand to remind those of us who are today enjoying the precious fruits of life which are the same as the hopes and dreams of those who died, that we should never again allow such an act to occur.

The memorial wall is a living monument to those innocent people, and serves as a means not only to keep the memory of the 6 million alive for the Temple Beth Am Congregation, but it is hoped that the wall will be a constant reminder to all mankind of this great martyrdom, and that universal freedom is our goal.

I ask that the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States join with Mr. Nathan Shapell, president; Rabbi Jacob Pressman; the Congregation of Temple Beth Am, and millions of people throughout the world in the dedication of the "Memorial Wall to the Martyred 6 Million—In Loving Tribute to the Memory of the 6 Million Martyrs—We Shall Not Forget."

Also, I would like to commend the following distinguished citizens of my community who serve on the dedication commission responsible for the erection of the memorial wall:

Edward J. Colman, chairman; Al Berg, cochairman; Eli Rembaum, cochairman; Nathan Shapell, memorial wall chairman; Samuel Weiss, dedication coordinator; Mrs. Edward J. Colman.

Saul H. Curtis, Irving Dubin, Eliot B. Feldman, Esq., Philip D. Finkel, Emanuel Fisch, Irving Footlik, Herbert Friedman, Milton B. Goodman, Col. John Gottlieb, Joseph Harris.

Meyer E. Hersch, George Konheim, Benton E. Krisher, David B. Kuris, M.D., Si Magness, Mrs. Nathan Shapell, Ben D. Silverstein, Mrs. Zola Tisherman, Max Webb, Louis Wolfe, Eugene Wyman.

The Gold Berets of Maple Heights, Ohio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am tremendously proud of a group of young people at Maple Heights High School in the 23d District of Ohio which I represent.

These are young Americans who give us confidence in the future and I only wish that the following article from the Maple Heights Press, an outstanding suburban newspaper in my district, could be made compulsory reading for the draft-card burners and pickets who have gained prominence in the national news media:

Green Berets Inspire Youth Support: The Gold Beret

(By Dan Brubeck)

"Fighting soldiers from the sky * * *."

So goes the first line of a runaway best selling record that is rapidly making the Special Forces of the U.S. Army—the men of the green berets—the most immortalized group of fighting men since the French Foreign Legion. The ballad, sung by Special Forces S. Sgt. Barry Saddler, has captured the imagination of a nation fighting a bloody jungle war against the Communist Vietcong.

Admiration for the fighting men in South Vietnam—particularly the Green Berets—coupled with disgust over youthful demonstrators undermining troop morale has motivated a group of Maple Heights young people to form the Gold Beret.

The organization, started 3 weeks ago by 17-year-old DeeDee Syntax, 5339 Cato Street, has expanded to 70 members and is still growing.

The joint purpose of the Gold Berets—taken from their bylaws—is: "To be of service in a way to encourage our fighting men in their battle to free men and women oppressed by hordes of Communist rule" and "To help refugees of wartorn Vietnam with some of the basic needs of life."

The outward indentification of members is a gold beret styled after the green berets worn by Special Forces. The berets will be worn to and from school.

Prime projects assigned members will be to write letters to servicemen to boost morale and collect clothing for distribution by troops in South Vietnam. Many troop units have "adopted" orphanages, and, do their best to provide clothing and food to the children.

In a definite switch from the usual, the Gold Berets plan no street demonstrations or parades commonly associated with activist groups. They support troops and people. Political support of administration policies is not the real intent.

Said DeeDee, "We feel that our government has made a commitment and our young men are there to fulfill this commitment. We in turn feel we should be an encouraging factor in this cause." Recently small groups of young people received much publicity wearing black armbands protesting the war in Vietnam. It was reaction to this and other protests that inspired DeeDee and like-minded teenagers from Maple Heights High School to organize. "The soldiers will think no one supports them and morale will go down,"' she explained.

DeeDee herself writes to three servicemen so far and hopes to be writing to more soon.

Gold was picked, she said, "because it signifies value," and she added, "we value our freedom and liberties endowed by our forefathers." The men are fighting for these values, she feels.

It is simple to become a Gold Beret. All that is necessary is to say the pledge of allegiance and further make the "Pledge of the Gold Beret:"

"I pledge my sincerity, allegiance and willingness to serve to my flag and my country, and to our organization, the Gold Beret, in full support of the Green Berets, in any way or manner; at any time in which I am needed to be of service for the expansion and the progression of our supreme goal: to be of service in any way we can to our fighting men in Vietnam and to those refugees who need the things which they have lost—the basic needs of life.

A Green Beret—an 8-year veteran of the Special Forces—is coming to speak to the 70-member organization. This is being coordinated by Sgt. Wells Collar, local Army recruiter. Sergeant Collar has been enthusiastic about the Gold Beret.

He told the Maple Heights Press that special forces camp at Fort Bragg, N.C. has inquired about them.

Sergeant Collar was asked whether such efforts are appreciated by the troops. An unqualified "yes" was his answer.

Parcel Post Rules Cut Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, because of certain size and rate regulations placed upon the parcel post service by law, this service now faces a crisis.

To avoid this crisis, the Postmaster General is requesting legislation to change these regulations.

The following article, which appeared in the Indianapolis Star of March 10, 1966, exemplifies the need for such legislation.

For the information of my colleagues, I would like to include it in the Record at this point:

Uniform Limits Are Urged: Parcel Post Rules Cut Business

Washington.—A business firm in Buffalo, the second largest city in New York State, cannot mail a parcel post package weighing 21 pounds to Jersey City, the second largest city in New Jersey, because the two cities are more than 150 miles apart.

A resident of Wainwright, Alaska, population 253, above the Arctic Circle, however, 4,200 miles from Buffalo, may order 3 items that were too heavy for the Buffalo-Jersey City mailing having them put in 1 carton and mailed by parcel post by the Buffalo firm.

Mrs. Lawrence F. O'Brien, wife of the Postmaster General, recently wrapped a gift for her sister-in-law, a resident of Westfield, Mass., and brought it to a Washington, D.C., post office, gave it to a clerk and asked for the postage amount.

The clerk looked at the 20-pound package a moment, pulled out a tape measure and measured it, found it was 14 inches wide, 14 inches deep, and 23 inches long.

"Sorry," said the clerk, "we can't accept it," and he pulled out a copy of the postal regulations to back his argument.

Mrs. O'Brien pointed out someone had mailed a larger package to an address at Hamden, Mass., less than 10 miles from Westfield.

"Well, it's easy to explain," said the clerk. "Westfield is a first-class office; Hamden is a second-class office."

Then Postmaster O'Brien heard about the quick-switch post office.

Mailings were large enough to advance it to first-class status July 1, 1961. This led to restrictions on the size of parcels that could be mailed, and office revenues dropped so fast that by July 1, 1963, it had been reduced to second class again.

A local company recommended widespread mailing, and revenue rose so fast the office was advanced to first-class status again last July 1.

Customer reaction has varied from "indignation," to "disgust," to "anger," to "frustration," to "typical Government logic."

One postmaster commented it was "a hardship for grandma wanting to send a tricycle and can't because it is 'too big.' "

This kind of thing happens "literally millions of times a year," according to O'Brien.

Even though nearly 750 million parcels are mailed annually, he says, an estimated 20 million potential patrons are turned away from mailing more packages because of present restrictions.

A manufacturer in Tucson, Ariz., cannot send an item weighing 70 pounds and measuring 100 inches to Helena, Mont., which has a population of more than 20,000, but he can mail it to Silver Bow, Mont., with fewer than 5,000 residents.

A Dallas businessman can mail an item of similar size to nearby villages and hamlets, but not to buyers in larger cities like Omaha, Nebr.; Kansas City, Kans., or Bradford, Pa.

O'Brien's files are full of cases like that of the couple from Hammond, La., who wanted to mail identical 25-pound Christmas packages to their two sets of parents. The husband's parents reside in Baton Rouge, and there was no problem. His wife's live in Shreveport, but weight and size restrictions blocked that mailing.

The Post Office Department says it operated a uniform parcel post system before a 1951 law, with packages less than 70 pounds and 100 inches eligible for mailing anywhere in the country.

It blames the "precarious financial position of the Railway Express Agency" for the 1951 restrictions. Rural areas, which did not get much REA business, could keep the old limits, but shipments between first-class offices were limited to 20 pounds and 72 inches if they were more than 150 miles apart and 40 pounds and 72 inches if less than 150 miles apart.

The postal system, according to the Postmaster General, "is serving to block and to constrict an important area of commerce."

He pointed out to Congress last week that while the economy was expanding about 50 percent between 1953 and 1965, the volume of parcelpost mailings dropped from 6 billion pounds to 4.3 billion.

The villain of the piece is the 1951 law that placed the current restrictions on parcel post, and O'Brien maintains "the public paid excessively for the adverse effects * * * too many patrons have been turned away from the only small-package service available to them."

Ironically, acording to Deputy Postmaster General Frederick G. Belen, the restrictions have hit the farmer and rural areas hardest of all. Congress was most concerned about the farmer back in 1912, when it put the parcel post system into effect.

O'Brien wants Congress to pass a law setting uniform limits of 40 pounds and 100 inches for packages mailed from one first-class post office to another, higher parcel post and catalog rates, simplified postal computations and a parcel post service that is self-sustaining.

President Johnson has told the Postmaster General he wants to see a marked improvement in the quality of postal service.

O'Brien says that in the past 14 years farmers and businessmen have been forced to pay more than half a billion dollars to ship small parcels to provide "a privileged sanctuary to one company, the Railway Express Agency."

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided,* That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

Appendix

Memphis Medical Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. GRIDER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include the second article for a series about the growing giant of the Midsouth—the Memphis Medical Center:

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar, Apr. 13, 1966]

MEMPHIS' GROWING GIANT; MASTER PLAN FOR MEDICAL CENTER KEPT MOST OBJECTIVES IN FOCUS

(By Roy Hamilton)

A leading hospital consultant, Dr. Anthony J. J. Rourke of Rochester, N.Y., was summoned to Memphis in 1959 to examine the medical center.

At the request of city of Memphis hospital, the University of Tennessee medical units and private institutions within the center (who paid him a fee of $55,000), the specialist gave the patient a thorough going over.

BIG REPORT

The result, after months of study, was a thick 200-page report in which was prescribed the first master plan for the orderly future development of the medical area.

Dr. Rourke found the center in fairly good shape, considering it had never had such a plan before. The quality of medical care was high. A wide range of services was available. The physical plant—the hospitals, clinics, and other medical buildings—was modern and sound, with some exceptions.

DEFICIENCIES

But there were serious deficiencies, including a chronic shortage of medical and surgical beds, which Dr. Rourke and other authorities within the center recognized as needing correction as quickly as possible.

With the cooperation of the participating institutions, Dr. Rourke laid down a guideline for them to follow in achieving short-range and long-range objectives.

Compliance, however, was strictly voluntary and depended to a great extent on available funds.

MODERNIZATION

Many of the expert's recommendations have been carried out. Most of the major components of the medical complex have expanded and modernized in line with his concepts.

Within the center proper, city of Memphis hospitals and Baptist Hospital have both built new additions. So have Methodist and Saint Joseph, the other two major general hospitals outside the center.

The new 1,000-bed Kennedy VA Hospital is going up in the center, as Dr. Rourke proposed. The hospital, incidentally, touched off one of the medical community's few town-gown controversies between the University of Tennessee, which wanted it in the center to add to its collection of teaching beds, and private hospitals, which wanted it kept out, fearing the impact of higher Government salaries on their own payrolls. With encouragement from Washington, the University of Tennessee won.

RESEARCH

The Rourke report also gave impetus to the University of Tennessee's efforts to step up its research activities. At that time the college of medicine seemed in danger of losing its accreditation because it lacked adequate research facilities.

Rourke proposed building a new research institute. Following his thinking, the University of Tennessee and city of Memphis hospitals last summer completed the new $2.5 million James K. Dobbs Research Institute, a six-story building connected to Bowld Hospital in which the university expects to be conducting $25 million worth of medical investigations within about 5 years. The James K. Dobbs Foundation, endowed by the late Memphis auto and restaurant chain executive, contributed $300,000 of the cost.

REHABILITATION

Another Rourke idea was for a private hospital to acquire the old VA hospital No. 88 on Lamar, where veterans used to be treated for tuberculosis, and turn it into a rehabilitation unit to take some of the pressure off general hospital beds. This was done by Baptist Hospital.

Another solid accomplishment was to spotlight the need for a medical center planning agency like those in big medical centers elsewhere—Houston, New York, Chicago. These agencies, usually acting in an advisory capacity, have the responsibility of coordinating all the different aspects of health care and shaping growth into a pattern best fitted to meet the overall needs of the community.

PLANNING

Dr. Rourke's suggestion was kicked around for a long time before anybody decided to do anything about it.

This is not to say that local officials were not aware of the problem. The city commission, the Memphis and Shelby County Planning Commission, Memphis Housing Authority, the University of Tennessee, the health organizations were all working to bring about a period of sound, orderly and intelligently planned growth.

At that time MHA was executing a $21 million urban renewal project in the center, buying up land and demolishing substandard and nonconforming structures to give medical facilities room to expand. The boundaries of the 138-acre project were Poplar on the north, Camilla on the east, Union on the south and Orleans on the west.

The medical center is still confined to this area, now approaching density. But MHA has drawn up two more urban renewal plans which will more than double its present size. The 91.5-acre medical center area project No. II, for which a Federal grant of $8,315,521 is to be sought soon, will provide the first spillover space south of Union.

But most planners agreed with Dr. Rourke: As important as all this collective desire and action was, the medical center was still largely an organism growing without a head.

As one doctor put it: "This thing would be a monster in our midst if allowed to grow helter-skelter."

SPECIAL BOARD

Now the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society has taken the lead in trying to put a head on the monster.

On March 31 the society, acting on a recommendation from a special doctors study committee, announced plans to organize a 26-member Memphis and Midsouth Medical Center advisory board. All principal institutions and organizations concerned with health care have been asked to send representatives to an organizational meeting tentatively scheduled next month. Dr. Bland Cannon, who made visits to other medical centers to look over their setups, was named temporary chairman.

Said Dr. Cannon: "All of us have realized for some time the need for a medical center board which could serve as a common meeting ground for all interests involved in health care in Memphis and Midsouth. The organizational structure is not complete, and representation on the board must be as fair as we can make it, but our goal is to make this something which will rise above the vested interest of any single institution."

The U.S.S. "George C. Marshall"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS E. MORGAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to insert an extremely interesting and informative letter which I have received from Adm. H. G. Rickover advising of the successful completion of the first sea trials of the U.S.S. *George C. Marshall,* the 36th Polaris nuclear submarine.

Admiral Rickover's letter is not only significant because of the event he describes, but also because of the information his letter contains about the career of one of the greatest men our Nation has produced.

I was particularly pleased to read Admiral Rickover's letter because I happen to be the Representative in Congress from the district in which Gen. George C. Marshall's home was located in Pennsylvania.

I had the honor of knowing General Marshall. I admired and liked him and was proud to be his friend. It was also my pleasure to be one of the officials who accompanied his widow, Mrs. Marshall, to the ceremonies held in Frankfurt, Germany, October 1963, to dedicate a monument to the memory of this great man and his services to humanity.

Admiral Rickover has so well described General Marshall's dedicated career in which he devoted his entire life to the well-being of his country and fellow man that I wish to commend it to earnest reading by all who have an opportunity to see the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Admiral Rickover's letter follows:

U.S.S. "George C. Marshall"
(SSBN–654),
Fleet Post Office, New York, March 28, 1966.
Hon. Thomas E. Morgan,
U.S. House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Morgan: We have just successfully completed the first sea trials of our 36th Polaris nuclear submarine. The U.S.S. *George C. Marshall* was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va. We also have in operation 22 attack-type nuclear submarines, making a total of 58.

This ship is named for a distinguished soldier-statesman, General of the Army George C. Marshall (1880–1959). Born and raised in Uniontown, Pa., the son of an operator of coal and coke industries who had left Kentucky after the Civil War, Marshall grew up with an unusual understanding of northern and southern viewpoints. His family, of Scotch-Irish origin, were among the earliest settlers in Virginia. Moving to Kentucky around 1780 when this was still frontier country, they became prominent in local and State politics and as planters and professional men. In his boyhood, Marshall got rather tired of hearing about his famous collateral relative, Chief Justice John Marshall, and felt it was about time someone else in the family made a name for himself. As it turned out, he took the first step in this direction when, after graduation from Virginia Military Institute, he applied for and received a commission as second lieutenant in the Army. His retirement to private life at 71 brought to an end a half century of public service which for sheer competence and devotion to duty has rarely been surpassed:

Yet outside the military he was known only during his last 12 years as a public servant. The early careers of nearly all great war commanders seem drab and in no way predictive of their wartime achievements. The reason, of course, is that a career officer normally, that is in peacetime, does not practice his profession but remains a student, eternally preparing himself for an eventuality that he and everyone else hopes will never occur. This peculiarity of the military profession accounts for the fact that the special competence of career officers tends to be undervalued by outsiders, yet without it no war is won. This competence can only be acquired by practical experience over a long career span. No layman has it, however brilliant he may be, for intellect alone pure ratiocination alone will not produce it, just as it will not produce the surgeon's operating skill.

It was a measure of President Roosevelt's greatness as a war leader that he fully understood this. He was very much his own Commander in Chief, he ran the war, made the broad policy decisions, but in the execution of these policies, in matters of strategy, tactics and operations, he nearly always deferred to the professional judgment of his military top command, especially that of General Marshall.

Marshall's unusually long tenure as Army Chief of Staff contributed to his effectiveness, for able men grow much abler when they see a task through from beginning to end. Heading the Military Establishment during the entire 6-year war period, he was responsible for the rapid and orderly expansion of the Nation's military forces from 175,000 men, 13,000 officers and some 1,000 planes to over 8 million men, 764,000 officers and 69,000 planes. In an incredibly brief time a peacetime Army ranking 17th among the world's national armies, had become a vast, flexible, superbly equipped and trained force—"mobilized as if from nowhere," to quote Secretary of War Stimson—with which a difficult six-front war was won. Once the initiative was ours, there was "practically no serious setbacks." Marshall's "timetables of the successive operations" proved accurate. to an astonishing extent, the war went "according to plan." His estimates of the number of combat divisions required for victory were "adequate and yet not excessive." No combat divisions was left in this country when Germany surrendered; all were overseas in the theaters of war. It took every man the Nation had mobilized, wrote Marshall in his final war report, "to do our part of the job in Europe and at the same time keep the Japanese enemy under control in the Pacific."

Marshall became Army Chief of Staff on the day Germany attacked Poland—"by a favor of providence," as President Truman was later to remark. Not the least of his achievements was completion of a good part of the military buildup during the 27 months of peace that were granted us while Europe and the Far East were embroiled in war. The Army had grown to eight times its peacetime strength when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. We were very much better prepared than we had been in 1917, and this despite widespread opposition to military preparations, reflecting in its emotional intensity the passionate determination of the American people not to become involved in this war.

Marshall worked hard to dispel the popular confusion of preparedness with warmongering, to awaken the public from the dangerous illusion that our unrealized power potential would deter an aggressor, our mere wish to avoid war secure us peace. He tried to make clear to the public that much time must elapse between deciding to arm and being armed and that we could not safely count on being granted this time if war were thrust upon us. He said once in a speech that "perhaps the most important task of the Army is to plan and scheme and work to the end that this time factor will be kept to a minimum." Our past experience worked against him. We had never yet had to pay the price of defeat for failure to prepare in time for war. Although the war was manifestly moving closer, the bill extending selective service passed by but a single vote—just 4 months before we were at war. It was an election year and public opinion had made itself heard.

World War II was a coalition war of global dimensions in which 93 million men and women were mobilized. For the Allies to win, it was as essential that they prosecute the war in the closest accord, and that they exert themselves to the utmost. Never before was a coalition war fought with such unity of purpose and effort by so disparate a group of allies; never had such prodigious exertions been required of each member state. Decisive for the success of the alliance was the fact that the two members who jointly accounted for the larger part of its total military and economic strength fought the war, from the start, under a unified high command. In Stimson's judgment there were two main reasons why the United States and Great Britain were able to use their land, sea, and air forces as if they were a single military unit: Roosevelt's and Churchill's determination to wage the war as a team, and General Marshall's organizing genius and diplomatic skill. He was the dominant member of the joint command organization—the combined Chiefs of Staff—of whom Churchill said that "there was never a more serviceable war machinery established among allies."

Upon his retirement from active military service at the end of the war, Marshall was summoned to important civilian posts: Ambassador to China (1945–46), Secretary of State (1947–49), and Secretary of Defense (1950–51). He was the first military leader ever to hold the two highest ranking cabinet positions, the first to serve in one war as the military head of the Army and in another (Korea) as the civilian head of all our land, sea, and air forces. Momentous changes took place in American foreign policy while he was Secretary of State and in these he played an active part—rescue of Greece and Turkey from Communist conquest, rehabilitation of Europe through the Marshall plan, initiation of discussions leading to establishment of NATO. For his contributions to the generous and imaginative aid program which bears his name, Marshall received the Nobel Peace Prize (1935), the first military man ever to have been so honored.

A reticent man who shunned publicity, Marshall once remarked, "I think I prize my privacy more than anything else." This, and the fact that the story could not be told honestly and completely without hurting the feelings of many people, decided him not to write his memoirs. Marshall resisted pressures from friends and lavish offers from publishers. The closest he came to an autobiographical record was his "Final War Report," covering the years 1943–45. This brief (153 pages), lucid, and factual description of the buildup, the logistics, the strategy, the steps on the way to victory, was, as his biographer Robert Payne remarks, "a history of the war which could only be written at a time of triumph by the man most responsible for the triumph." Through it "there shines the peculiar quality of the man at his best: complex and unyielding, stripped like a runner for the race."

Those who most directly depended on Marshall are best qualified to add to our understanding of this man. When President Roosevelt could not make up his mind to appoint Marshall Chief Allied Commander in Europe—even though he was so obviously the logical choice that the appointment was taken for granted—he left the decision to the General. The war was too big for personal feelings or desires to enter such a decision, replied Marshall, whereupon the President said, "I feel now that I will not be able to sleep at night with you out of the country," and kept him by his side. Marshall knew as well as the President that field commanders rather than chiefs of staff are remembered in history, but this counted for nothing with him. As with all men who render great public service, his sense of duty always took precedence over personal concerns. Dean Acheson tells of an interview he had with him shortly after Marshall became Secretary of State. In reply to Acheson's query as to what was expected of him as chief aide, Marshall said: "First, the most unvarnished truth, particularly about myself. I have no feelings except those which I reserve for Mrs. Marshall." Churchill called him "a magnificent organizer and builder of armies—the American Carnot"; Truman wrote that "to him, as much as to any individual, the United States owes its future"; but Robert Payne came perhaps closest to the essence of Marshall in this passage: "It can be said of him, as it can be said of few others, that he lived for an idea, and the idea was America."

Respectfully,

H. G. Rickover.

Jack Magee Named Basketball Coach at Georgetown

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Georgetown University has announced the appointment of Jack Magee as varsity basketball coach. Jack Magee has, for the last few years, been the top assistant to Bob Cousy at Boston College. Jack is an outstanding young man who takes great ability and dedication to Georgetown. He was an outstanding player at Boston College, one who proved how important a good little man is to the game. I take this time to congratulate John Magee and to compliment Georgetown on selecting this fine young man, who, I am certain, will be a credit to this great university. As a fellow graduate of Boston College, I welcome Jack to the Capital of the Nation.

Fino Blasts New Coinage as Sleazy and Inflationary—Introduces Bill To Require Study of Alternative Coins

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, the bill I am introducing today instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to the Congress by January 1, 1967, a report on how we can change our coinage to avoid a number of the problems inherent in the new clad coinage beginning to circulate.

Among the problems to be considered is the fact that the clad coins contain two metals—copper and silver—important to our war effort and now in short supply. The national copper stockpile is shrinking and the President is casting about for ways to encourage copper production. I think cutting out unnecessary use of copper makes sense, and there is the additional factor that copper prices are rising, making copper coinage increasingly expensive.

One sensible step would be to stop minting half dollars. Our copper and silver is too precious to waste on a meaningless prestige coin—the intrinsically almost worthless clad dimes and quarters set the tone of the coinage. I think we should stop minting half dollars until we decide on a long-range plan for handling the 50-cent currency denomination.

A second problem of the clad coins is more technical. Recently one split apart, but that is probably a fluke. More serious is the fact that the cladding process, or the minting process, somehow results in the copper core being much nearer one side of the coin than the other. These coins are going to wear out unevenly in many cases. One side will be rusty while one side will be tinny. These coins are ugly enough now, but they will be even more ugly after a few years' wear.

I think the appearance of the coinage is very important. The rusty rimmed, tinny-sounding clad coins look inferior. No other nation has rusty rimmed coins with a potential of being rusty on one side and tinny on the other in a few years. These coins somehow typify the economics and dignity of the Great Society.

Like so much of the Great Society the new coinage involves a budget gimmick. The administration is counting the saved silver on the receipts side of the budget, using it as camouflage for inflationary spending.

It is unfortunate that lack of economic foresight has necessitated the changeover to sleazy coins during an inflationary period. The ugly clad coins are encouraging hoarding and a loss of confidence in our money and in our Government's economic policy.

I believe that it is imperative that we change our coins in order to get a coinage the American people respect. The new clad coins, coinciding with rising inflation and the declining international prestige of the dollar, are stimulating popular doubts about the solidity of our currency. These shoddy new coins, rusty and ugly as they are—nicknamed "funny money" or "Johnson money" throughout the land—are part and parcel of the decline of the dollar under the slapdash economic policies of the Johnson administration. The cheap-looking "funny money" is both a product of past inflation and a stimulus to further inflation. Obviously we cannot return to silver coins. We have only a little more silver. What we can do is have an attractive currency in a sensible economy. European nations can, so why can't we?

I believe that the metals shortage, coupled with the technical deficiencies of the cladding and aggravated by the interaction of inflation with a sleazy-looking coinage, states an overwhelming case against the clad coinage. I hope that the Congress will pass my bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to draw up a report on the alternatives that might be used to achieve a better and more attractive coinage.

Altoona Senior High School Band Wins Honors in Cherry Blossom Festival Parade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. IRVING WHALLEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Altoona Senior High School Band of Altoona, Pa., has been awarded the first prize in band competition with bands of 75 and over in the 1966 Cherry Blossom Festival parade, held in Washington on Saturday, April 16.

It is a significant achievement to be selected as the No. 1 band since Altoona competed with top bands from all over the country.

The Altoona High School Band also won top honors in 1963, the last previous time they competed in the Cherry Blossom Festival parade.

We are very proud of the outstanding record of the Altoona Senior High School Band and want to commend Mr. John Monti, their very able director, the band members, the school administration and faculty, the parents, and all of the citizens of Altoona, who helped make the success possible.

We are honored to have the distinguished Altoona band in our 12th Congressional District and were pleased to help with the arrangements for the band's trip to Washington.

Remarks of Mr. Lawrence Fanning of the Chicago Daily News

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, today's problem of news manipulation by Federal Government spokesmen is not a new problem. As long as we have had Federal Government we have had news management with varying degrees of success.

But, under the Democratic administration which took office in 1961, we began to see the application of impressive artistry in news management. This artistry has grown and grown. And today we witness a high—or a low, as your point of view may be—water mark in terms of manipulating the news to gain political advantage.

Some very enlightening remarks on the beginnings of the steamroller news management policy at the Federal Government level were made by Mr. Lawrence Fanning of the Chicago Daily News in a speech to the International Press Institute in Paris, France, in May 1962. It is significant that Mr. Fanning's remarks were made abroad.

I submit Mr. Fanning's speech for the RECORD.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE SPEECH

(By Lawrence Fanning)

Thank you, and good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I am immensely flattered to have been asked to speak to this assemblage of distinguished editors and publishers. Especially so since the North American delegation includes many of the great names in U.S. journalism—men who are vastly better qualified than I to participate in this afternoon's panel discussion.

I am confident, however, that these men will give generously of themselves and their ideas in the debate that will follow these brief, but studied and formalized, remarks from the lecturn.

Recently I was exposed to a new definition of an expert. I pray it is not too American in orientation and I offer this prayer quite simply because I like the definition. In one sentence, it goes like this:

An expert is like the bottom half of a double boiler—he is all steamed up but he doesn't know what's cooking. I'm the bottom half of today's double boiler and this bottom half would like to start out by discussing, frankly, bluntly, and subjectively—some of the practical and philosophical implications of the struggle in North America between big Government and the American press.

The President of the United States, as an individual, is one of the most gifted, spectacular men in the world today. He possesses high intelligence, consummate administrative ability, integrity, charm, sophistication—and equally as important as all of these—rare wit. The accident of birth has given John F. Kennedy something else—a unique and lonely responsibility to lead the free world from the seat of power of the free world, the White House in Washington.

As a citizen, I voted for Mr. Kennedy and I voted for him with real enthusiasm. As a professional journalist, practising the art—if art it is—in North America's second city, I am troubled.

The people of my country—and I was one of them—asked for a master politician. We demanded a creative, decisive, dynamic man, a young man who had the courage to perceive and act upon the subtle, as well as the overt, issues of our time.

In John F. Kennedy we got that man. But we got something else, too. Along with the fantastically accomplished leader, along with the master politician, we got a master manipulator—a man who has managed with impressive artistry, to apply the tools of power to the task at hand: the political shaping of a political electorate that is, in some ways, unquestioning, and in some areas, frighteningly uninformed.

It is the sometimes unhappy role of a truly free press to ask the embarrassing and impertinent question; to suggest to the repository and symbol of executive power that error is at least conceivable; that history, in the long reach, has never endowed any mortal with the gaudy robes of infallibility.

In what went before I do not mean to suggest that the North American press, even remotely, assumes the mantle of omnipotence. But I do suggest that a free press, with all its sins of omission and commission, offers a free society its best guarantee that the ultimate consensus will be sound and rational and achieved by entirely democratic processes.

Shortly after President Kennedy was inaugurated, many of the men whose task it is to report the activities of Government thought they perceived a substantial improvement in the accessibility of information. In the executive branch, officials who were often unapproachable or evasive during the Eisenhower administration, suddenly seemed more cooperative, more willing to concede that the American people were indeed entitled to know something about their missions and their responsibilities and their actions. These men seemed to take their cue from the President himself. He was relaxed, informative, articulate, and friendly. An open-door policy was proclaimed by the President's press secretary, Pierre Salinger. The disaster in the Bay of Pigs ended the honeymoon. The President himself assumed full responsibility for the fiasco, but he was clearly irritated and distressed by the spate of "inside" stories which proliferated on the heels of the abortive Cuban invasion.

His unhappiness was climaxed on April 27, 1961, in his speech before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The President took as his text the rights and responsibilities of a free press in the United States. His speech was widely criticized in the press as a call for Government censorship in peacetime. Apart from some later private conversations with editors and publishers, and one fruitless formal White House meeting with spokesmen for the American press, Mr. Kennedy made no real effort to implement his suggestion for a "voluntary code." Nonetheless, there is a growing body of evidence that administratively the screws have been tightened. At the considerable risk of having these words and my own motives misinterpreted, and at the considerable risk of seeming to cross over the line into a bootless and self-serving jeremiad, some of us are troubled by the signs and portents.

For example, Secretary of Defense McNamara, a brilliant administrator, gives every impression of distrusting the intelligence of the people and. in a corollary sense, the intelligence of the Congress and the press. Cutting through the occasional nod to a free press, McNamara's Pentagon, in general, decrees that there is to be no public discussion of alternatives before major policy decisions are made. So-called irrational pressures are thus avoided—political pressures from the Congress, economic pressures from holders or potential holders of defense contracts, popular pressures from the partisans of the several services in the general public. After a policy decision has been made, all hands are expected to drop the debate and close ranks behind the Commander in Chief; the decision is not to be questioned in public.

The effect is to inhibit public debate on important defense measures, including those measures which have no bearing on security, or which have been "sanitized" of their classified content. The public, therefore, is apprised of these vital issues—affecting life and death and 75 cents of every tax dollar—only through officially condemned "leaks." Important leaks are, understandably, now rare, since a miscreant's career can be ruined if he is caught, and since the security and intelligence apparatus has become unusually tough and alert. Mr. McNamara has reduced the risk even further by running pretty much a one-man show—keeping the important decisions to himself and a small group of talented and devoted assistants.

In the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, position papers were broadly circulated to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the key officials in the services and the Defense Department. A subordinate who thought there should be public debate on an issue could leak the alternatives without a very great risk of detection. Now, with only a handful of people informed of details, detection is a relatively easy matter.

One can raise, I think, legitimate questions about such a system if it becomes an established precedent. It boils down to Government by an intellectual elite and the policies can only be as good as the members of that elite.

What happens if the elite is replaced by a venal, arrogant, or power-mad cabal? What happens if it is replaced by an elite of the stupid?

In addition to being cut off from lower level sources, the whole situation is complicated by easy access to top-level purveyors of the "official line." Any diligent reporter in Washington can get to see almost anyone in the Cabinet, subcabinet, or men on the top policy planning levels. These men are committed—politically and intellectually—to the administration's position. For the most part, they are highly intelligent and articulate, and they can propagandize the official position with great effect to reporters who are not armed with the opposing arguments.

All of this is not to say that it adds up to any dictionary definition of press repression, or even that the situation is unique. In a very real sense, it is common to any big bureaucracy, and in a wry sense it is a tribute to an alert and aggressive administration which knows its power and believes in it. The application of these policies has been accompanied by some disturbing practical side effects—the tapping of telephones has become a fairly common practice. Newsmen have been trailed by intelligence operatives. Some Pentagon sources are so jumpy they won't even say hello to newsmen in the halls. Some officials who were suspected of leaking information have been questioned for hours in locked rooms, and intimidated with threats to their careers and reputations.

Now, briefly, I should like to examine the other side of the coin.

Some 7 years ago a congressional Subcommittee on U.S. Government Information Practices was established under the chairmanship of Representative John Moss. The Moss subcommittee has pursued its labors with diligence and imagination. Its role has been that of a watchdog. In addition to the Congressmen who have served on the subcommittee, the dedicated members of its staff have made a continuing and impressive contribution to the ideal of a free press. In general, the staff of the Moss subcommittee perceives some considerable improvement in the information policies of the Kennedy administration. The members of the subcommittee feel that support from the top now appears available to those who want to strengthen the people's right to know about the affairs of their Government. The Moss group concerns itself with information problems in two broad categories—the availability of information to the public and the availability of information to the Congress. In connection with public information, the staff members say that the reporters they have consulted feel that there is a better opportunity to get at the newsmakers, and that this administration in many areas has opened up more channels of information. These reporters have been critical of the administration's Madison Avenue techniques, but the subcommittee claims that relatively few documented cases of improper restrictions have been presented.

On congressional information, the Moss staff points to a vast improvement. President Kennedy has sharply reduced the scope and application of executive privilege—the doctrine under which the executive branch can withhold information from the legislative branch. Prior to 1961, executive privilege was widely invoked by everyone, from the White House down—in some cases—to file clerks. In March of 1962 President Kennedy explicitly made it clear that the privilege will only be exercised by him.

Since our Republic operates in a context of separate but equal branches of government, a measure of the effectiveness of the Moss subcommittee may be found in any incident last year, when a group of visiting foreign newspapermen had finished an hour-long session with Representative Moss: A reporter from Warsaw approached Jack Howard, the chief investigator for the committee and said, almost in disbelief, "I didn't know there was anything in the world like this committee."

It may well be that there isn't.

On balance it would appear that the information climate in the United States is improving. Nonetheless, one cannot but be aware of that dark cloud which may be no larger than a man's hand. The idea of an informed elite was not, I think, what the framers of our Constitution had in mind. One of those men was Thomas Jefferson, and he had this to say:

"There is no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves."

There are those who, in good conscience, will counter that these words of Jefferson are no longer applicable in an age of potential nuclear disaster, but Jefferson himself supplied an answer.

"If we think the people not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them but to inform their discretion by education."

A Minnesota Farmer Looks at School Milk

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ODIN LANGEN
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Mr. David H. Swenson, of rural Barnesville, Minn., has written me regarding the budget request for slashing the funds for the school milk program. While written with tongue in cheek, Mr. Swenson's excellent sense of humor does not detract from the deadly seriousness of his subject or the wisdom of his thoughts.

Under unanimous consent I include his letter at this point in the RECORD:

BARNESVILLE, MINN.,
April 8, 1966.

Representative ODIN LANGEN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. LANGEN: I must at this time take the liberty to voice my support for those in the Government who would like to cut the school lunch milk program from the budget. It is in my opinion, to the benefit of the dairy farmer and the people of the Nation if the Government stops this program. I shall clarify my position:

For example, Dairy Farmer Jones, who is just making it (as most of them barely manage to do) is supplying milk to Exploit Enterprises, a milk-producing firm who processes raw milk. This firm supplies, among others, the local schools. At present, the Government helps pay for this milk to make it more available to schoolchildren. This is one reason we want it stopped.

Because milk has a high protein content, it is an excellent brain food. If we make milk less available, we could raise children with inferior brains, and save a lot of money for crime prevention, because the kids would be too stupid to think of any trouble to get into.

Another reason we want it stopped is because we are wasting money on internal improvements while we could be using it for more sensible purposes such as: foreign aid to friendly allies like France, Indonesia, Cuba, Panama, etc.; or subsidizing draft card paper manufacturers.

But the main reason we want it discontinued is so that the dairy farmer can receive a fair price. If this program is ended, the price of milk given to Farmer Jones will go down, although Exploit Enterprises' won't. The results are:

1. A decrease in the number of dairy farms with those remaining finally being able to get a fair price after a period of a few centuries (as occurred in the hog market.)

2. The heads of Exploit Industries will achieve fat, taxable wallets.

3. The administration will rejoice because it has gained a few new members for the antipoverty war (former farmers).

This is what I consider good economics, and therefore why I urge the suspension of the school lunch milk program.

With sincerest beliefs,
DAVID H. SWENSON.

Tax Sharing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, last year I introduced a bill, H.R. 10696, which would direct the Federal Government to share up to 5 percent of national revenues with the various State governments for use in the field of education. The measure received wide support, especially from Governors, who are constantly seeking new sources of revenue to implement worthwhile State and local programs. Tax sharing would bolster our Federal concept by strengthening the States.

Mr. Paul Hope, writing in the April 18 Washington Star pointed out several reasons why this administration consistently refuses to support tax-sharing legislation.

It would be a sad commentary on this administration if it would allow personal and political considerations to color its judgment on this important legislation. If there were a substantial show of strong public sentiment for revenue sharing the White House might get the message.

Under unanimous consent I include Mr. Hope's Washington Close-Up column entitled "States Envy Federal Tax Rake-In" in the Appendix of the RECORD:

WASHINGTON CLOSE-UP: STATES ENVY FEDERAL TAX RAKE-IN

(By Paul Hope)

State governments, which have to scrounge around for operating cash like a housewife looking for money to buy a pound of bacon, figure it's about time they got cut into some kind of a poverty program.

If there ever was a poor cousin in the governmental scheme of things, it's the State government out there watching the tax money roll into Washington while the people beat on the statehouse door for service.

For some time now, the States have been hoping something would be done about getting them a share of Federal tax money—not just another handout with all sorts of strings attached, but some honest-to-goodness hard money they could budget according to where they think the greatest need is.

Such a plan has been proposed frequently. Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, suggested it. A Presidential task force also drew up a proposal, the details of which have never been released.

A few days ago, the Republican Coordinating Committee gave the idea a boost. It proposed a return to the States of a gradually increasing portion of personal and corporate income taxes collected by the Federal Government, starting with 2 percent the first year and increasing to 10 percent over a period of 8 years.

But the chances of such a scheme being approved anytime soon seem remote.

Early in the Johnson administration it seemed the President would propose that Congress enact a tax-sharing plan. But he apparently changed his mind.

For one thing, a newspaper reporter wrote that Johnson was considering it, and if there is anything the President doesn't like, it's having newsmen announce what he's going to do before he tells them

For another, George Meany, head of the AFL–CIO, doesn't approve—President Johnson said so. "George Meany told me he'd never go for it." Johnson was quoted as saying during an interview for a national magazine.

Then there's the possibility that giving the States back some of the money would mean less to finance the Federal programs of the Great Society.

Furthermore, there's more political mileage in handing out money through a Federal bureaucracy than in giving it directly to the States. It creates Federal jobs for one thing. About all you need under a tax-sharing plan is a check-writing machine and someone to lick the 50 envelopes.

And what better way to insure political fealty down the line than to have Governors, mayors, health and welfare directors, school administrators and the like running to Washington hat in hand for Federal handouts.

Why, if Federal tax money were returned directly to the States, some of the Governors, finding their financial burdens eased, might reap some political benefit. With several of the biggest States being run by Republican Governors, that would never do.

Besides, it's easier to extract compliance with Federal regulations if you can threaten to yank away the goodies for misbehavior. For instance, it's easier, according to this theory, to make school districts desegregate if Federal funds can be cut off.

Never mind that they are disobeying the law of the land and the officials responsible ought to be called before the bar of justice for it. Just threaten to take away the money. It's easier that way.

Of course, there are instances when politics are such that this can't be done. Francis Keppel, the departing former chief of the U.S. Office of Education, found that out when he tried last year to withhold $30 million in Federal school funds from Chicago.

Mayor Richard Daley, who runs the powerful Chicago Democratic machine which can always be counted on to produce the votes, called the White House, boiling mad. Keppel got dressed down and Chicago got the money. When Keppel resigned the other day, the White House didn't even figure he rated a public well done.

The usual practice when someone of Keppel's statute resigns is for the White House to at least release an exchange of pleasant letters between the President and the departing.

No one has suggetsed that the Federal Government eliminate all Federal aid programs. What has been suggested is that it cut the States in on a portion of the Federal income tax money in the form of a regular, lump-sum rebate that could be used as the States see fit in meeting their ever-rising budgets.

It has been estimated that State and local governments, which spent $65 billion in 1964, will be spending $155 billion by 1974. And it's getting tougher all the time for the States to find something else to tax.

So in this April tax season State Governors water at the mouth thinking about all that money going to Washington and wishing they could take a small bite.

Slum Landlords—Sharks, Parasites

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN J. GILLIGAN

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. GILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to note today the outspoken and honest statement about slum landlords by Cincinnati health commissioner, Dr. Kenneth I. E. MacLeod. Dr. MacLeod, in an interview with Cincinnati Enquirer reporter, Gene Stephens, in the April 1 issue of the Enquirer left no room for excuses by or for slum landlords. He described them as sharks, slave dealers, and parasites on society and separated them from ethical property owners.

Dr. MacLeod forcefully makes the point that a property owner has a *responsibility for the people he allows to live in his housing.* It is a point government officials throughout the United States should make in creating and enforcing laws to require that property owners maintain decent living standards on their income property.

Mr. Stephens' article follows:

SLUM LANDLORDS—SHARKS, PARASITES

(By Gene Stephens)

Cincinnati health commissioner, Dr. Kenneth I. E. MacLeod, has some very definite ideas about dealing with the city's slum housing problems.

They include treating all alike—landlords and tenants.

"It is not the job of the inspector—health, fire, or housing—to modify or adjust the law to suit the individual case. The law should be enforced as it is and presumably as it was meant to be. If the law is too slight or too harsh and the citizens want modifications, it is up to them to get the law changed," Dr. MacLeod said.

The commissioner said he has no sympathy for the slum landlords who don't keep up their property. "They are sharks, slave dealers, and parasites on society. They live off the sick—in this case, the poor. They should be eliminated by every possible means," he said.

Dr. MacLeod said he might be a little unconventional but he feels, "More important than the owners profits is where and how the people of our city live."

"No one asked these people to be owners of property. They chose to be, on their own," he said.

"Many of them claim they are rendering a public service by providing homes for the poor," he said. ""This is true only if they provide good homes."

The standard answer to this is, "How can I provide a service with the kind of tenants I have?" Dr. MacLeod said, "I remind him that he has a responsibility for the people he allows to live in his housing.

"He can make any requirements on tenants he wants. If he doesn't like the way they keep house, he can educate them, but he is still responsible for them. And, of course, he still has the ultimate say—eviction," he said.

Dr. MacLeod said he sees three types of property owners in Cincinnati—the ethical, the unfortunate, and the slum landlord.

The ethical property owner, he said, is probably in the majority and corrects health, fire, or building violations on notice.

The unfortunates, often elderly, usually rely on the little income they get from deteriorating houses, often the old homeplace. The best remedy, he said, is to force the sale of their property and enforce the orders on the new owner.

The slum landlord does little to comply with orders, he said.

"I don't agree that the code should be bent to suit these individuals. If it is unfortunate, we can't help that. We can't be too sympathetic because this property is a plague on the neighborhood and threatens to affect the lives of many other people. If this person can't afford to keep up the property, he must move. That's reality," Dr. MacLeod said.

He said the city has agencies to help these people and "they too much do their job."

On the question of court action, the commissioner said, "We need proper backing of the court and adequate, not laughable, penalties."

He said many answers to slum housing problems lie in "cooperation and integration of the programs of several enforcement agencies—fire, health, and building included—even to the point of integrated inspections whenever that is feasible."

He suggested the city health department can play a bigger part in eliminating slum housing than it has in the past.

"I don't want to take any powers away from any other department but I think the health inspector should be responsible for determining if a building is unfit for human habitation," he said.

This, he said, includes esthetic requirements—"which are important to the mental health of the inhabitants"—as well as sanitary and some safety requirements.

Formerly health commissioner in Worcester, Mass., Dr. MacLeod said Massachusetts law recognizes this role of the health departments.

In Cincinnati, where orders of the health department are mainly to clean up for sanitary reasons, Dr. MacLeod said about half are against tenants and about half against owners and prosecution for noncompliance ranges from 30 to 90 days.

Many conditions in slum housing are dangerous from a health and safety standpoint, Dr. MacLeod said. In the last 10 years, 304 cases of lead poisoning have been reported in Cincinnati and 27 children have died from it, he said.

"Most of these cases involved small children eating paint scraps that have flaked off the walls and some have involved babies teething on window sills painted with lead base paint," the commissioner said.

Now paint used in the city cannot have more than 1 percent lead content but, he said, "many cases are still coming from slum areas where buildings have not been repainted and old paint scraped off since this ordinance was passed."

The commissioner said tenants also have responsibilities which they must learn. Someone, he said, must start educating them and helping them meet these responsibilities.

"It is silly to uplift housing unless you have programs of education to help the people in this housing," he said.

"Door-to-door contact will have to be used in many cases to tell these people of available aid and encourage them to use it.

"Public schools can do much more than they are now. One way is by making health education mandatory and a major subject in schools," he said.

Dr. MacLeod said he thinks civil rights and civic organizations can also help. "They have already done a great service by bringing these conditions to the attention of the public and officials. But I fear in many cases they have accentuated the rights of the tenant to the point they have made him forget he also has responsibilities," he said.

In summary, the commissioner said, "We are living in America, the richest country in the world, and if we cannot afford to develop adequate housing for the poor it is a sad commentary on the United States."

Long-Range Look at Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Frank Ahlgren, editor of the Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal, is a renowned student of international affairs. He has traveled extensively throughout the world. With the keen insight of a top newspaperman he has gathered facts and information to form the basis for sound judgment of world problems.

This fortunate combination of journalistic and persuasive speaking ability has made Frank Ahlgren one of the most sought-after speakers in the Midsouth, and his talks on international affairs are masterpieces of clarity and good sense.

In a recent editorial in the Commercial Appeal, Mr. Ahlgren takes a long-range look at Vietnam, and with the eye of the newspaperman, brings to bear the factual information that makes for clear decisions. His comment should be read carefully by all, and it is a pleasure to commend this editorial to the Members:

LONG-RANGE LOOK AT VIETNAM

While Washington officials may be breathing a small sigh of relief as political dissension simmers down in South Vietnam, they need not expect a long respite.

In the first place, the Saigon government of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky has only until about July to fulfill the promise made to the Buddhist opposition that a civilian government will be instituted. South Vietnam's internal crisis has merely been postponed, and indeed it is not certain that it has been fully dampened for the present.

Second, the Johnson administration is now under fire from two sides in the United States. The Fulbright-Morse faction that wants America to pull back from involvement in Vietnam extends out to a lunatic fringe that is actually pro-Vietcong with racial overtones. That has been worrisome enough. But now Mr. Johnson is getting flak from the other side; namely, Republican leaders in Congress who have until now been largely unified with the administration on its Vietnam policy.

President Johnson has no hope of acquiring his coveted consensus where Vietnam is concerned. Two elements in this country are poles apart, one wanting the United States to abandon southeast Asia and the other demanding a total military victory over the Vietcong.

In this crossfire, which becomes more heated as election time nears, the Johnson administration will need tough armor.

Washington decisions regarding Vietnam have necessarily been long range. That approach is still essential. There will be no quick end to the war, nor can we evade American responsibilities in international affairs by backing down in Vietnam because of its internecine quarrels.

As this newspaper has often stated, the U.S. stake and commitments in the Pacific and Far East did not begin with the Eisenhower era or the Kennedy administration; they date back through World War II to a time as distant as the Spanish-American War.

The nature of today's involvement is different, but the future relationship of the United States with all nations of the world—from powers to struggling new governments—hinges now on how America behaves in Vietnam.

The President needs a thick hide to stand above the political quarrels within this country and to accept the fact that instability within South Vietnam is far from solution. At the same time the American people must appreciate and understand that administration handling of the Vietnam situation requires sacrifices and solidarity. Neither of the two main political parties in America has an enviable record as pertains to the mess in southeast Asia. But both have in the past tried to meet confusing issues with the best judgments available. No other major nation has been able to impose stability on a part of the world which has known little but turmoil; but the United States at least has a cogent plan for long-range action.

World Communist leaders, particularly those in Peiping, want to impose their own tyranny on all of Vietnam and beyond. Withdrawal by America will not ease that aspect of global tension, but it would trigger new tensions in other spots. Arguing among ourselves in the free-speech context of this country, while a healthy reflection of people, participation in government does not equate the dialog necessary to unify the country in action.

This is a time when resolve by the Johnson administration must be firm and leadership must be articulate. However unpopular some decisions may be, the President cannot afford to vacillate. Nor can we, the citizens, waver from our duty. Part of that duty is self-interest. But a bigger part is to open to the billions of people beyond our 50 States the opportunity to enjoy freedom and economic security—and peace.

Problems in Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an editorial carried in the April 14, 1966, issue of the Corson County, S. Dak., News.

This editorial summarizes as well as could be summarized the situation that exists with regard to agriculture and the philosophy and policies of this administration in not just dumping agricultural commodities but "in dumping the farmer."

The editorial is as follows:

Unless the prices of things the farmers have to sell go up as fast as the things they have to buy the farmers can't make money. This should not be hard to understand.

Farm prices today are about the same as they were on the average from 1947–49. Since those years farm machinery has gone up 80.7 percent, motor vehicles have gone up 62.8 percent, buildings and fence materials have gone up 32.4 percent, gas has gone up, labor has gone up, taxes have gone up. The cost of running a farm has gone up 21 percent.

Parity is the word used to measure the price of things the farmer sells in relation to what he buys. If he was getting 100 percent of parity he would be getting a fair price.

Beef cattle are at 89 percent of parity, wheat at 70 percent, corn at 71 percent, eggs at 86 percent, and the average farm prices at 82 percent of parity. In other words, the farmer is only getting 82 cents for the things he produces when he should be getting a dollar.

The cost of living has gone up. It is costing more to live. Food prices have gone up. President Johnson has asked housewives to fight inflation by not buying high-priced food articles such as meat and dairy products. Agricultural Secretary Orville Freeman is quoted in the New York Times as expressing pleasure with the fact the prices of farm products have dropped recently.

How do the President and his Secretary of Agriculture expect the farmers to make a living if the prices of the things they sell continually lag behind the price of the things they have to buy?

The answer, of course, is that the farmers have to turn to the Government for subsidies and the controls and frustrations that go with subsidies.

It has seemed for some time that the Federal Government is more interested in holding farm prices down than in letting them come up. When the price of grain threatens to go up the Commodity Credit Corporation dumps mountains of Government-held grain on the market. When beef prices go up the Government allows imports to come in and flood the market. Export policies of the Government are making it prohibitive to ship hides which is costing stockmen about $4 an animal. Wheat exports are hampered because wheat sent abroad under our Government programs has to go on American ships and the freight is higher than other ships charge so foreign countries get their grain elsewhere.

Farm prices aren't causing a big rise in the price of food. If the price of wheat doubled it wouldn't make more than a penny or two difference in the cost of a loaf of bread.

Food prices are going up because dollars all along the line are worth less. They are worth less because the Government is spending far beyond its income. Confidence in the American dollar is declining abroad and at home.

Inflation is hitting the farmer as well as anybody else. He has to buy a lot and the things he buys have been going up all the time. Surely the American people recognize it is only fair that the farmer should also get more for what he sells. He has a lot of catching up to do in the dollar department.

Zeus' Brother

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, recently an editorial in the Rogersville Review of Rogersville, Tenn., pointed out an interesting fact about the statue in the public lobby of the United Nations Building in New York.

The true identity of the statue has now come to light. I think we should all know who the statue represents, and I am inserting the editorial at this point in the RECORD for the information of all.

[From the Rogersville (Tenn.) Review, Apr. 7, 1966]

CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

You just can't be sure of anything these days.

Take that splendid statue in the public lobby of the United Nations in New York. Perhaps many of you readers have seen and admired it, we have not.

The statue was presented to the world organization by Greece in 1953 and it bore the title, "Zeus of Artemesian."

We dare not think how many school groups vacationists, and visiting notables have been told by U.N. guides that the dominating statue was Zeus. Turns out now that it isn't Zeus at all, it's his brother, Poseidon.

The Greek Government, with scholarly concern, has notified the U.N. Secretariat that there has been a big mistake, that research proves the statue is not Zeus.

Not knowing what the statue looks like, we can only say that if it had been equipped with a triton (the three-pronged tool for managing storms) most anyone, including us, would have known it was Poseidon. The Greek Government would have, too.

While U.N. guides may have a little trouble switching from Zeus to Poseidon, the lobby is surely no less impressive because the statue is of the lesser Olympian brother. Either one would be a good symbol for U.N. halls.

Zeus is supposed to hurl thunderbolts, according to Greek myth, and Poseidon to both stir up storms and calm the troubled waters.

On second thought, maybe it's a good thing Poseidon is in the U.N. rather than Zeus.

Thrift and Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES HARVEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of all Members of the House the following editorial which appeared in the Tuesday, April 12, 1966, edition of the Christian Science Monitor, a nationally respected publication.

The editorial, entitled "Thrift and Inflation," is worthy of serious consideration. I would also agree that there are items which should not have cuts at all, or at the very most, cuts of 1 or 2 percent. We also recognize that the administration has advocated cuts in proven, valuable programs which should and must be restored. Conversely, as the editorial points out, there are items which could benefit from cuts far greater than a mere 5 percent. Let us take a real, hard look at the administration's budget. Let us reason together in moving to blockade inflationary trends.

The editorial follows:

THRIFT AND INFLATION

For many, if not most, big public operations there tends to be what might be tered an inefficency slippage. This means that tighter control and shrewder planning could eliminate perhaps as much as 5 percent of the cost of many big Federal undertakings with no loss in ultimate result.

We do not know if the Republican forces in Congress had this in mind when they began their current drive to trim all domestic spending by one-twentieth during the coming fiscal year. Yet the fact that thriftier administration might enable the government to save this amount is, we believe, strong justification for the GOP effort.

True, this efforts has yet to get anywhere when weighed in dollar-and-cents terms. On both occasions that the GOP sought to attach riders to bills requiring that these latter be cut by 5 percent, the riders lost.

On the other hand, and if the effort is continued, future victories are by no means impossible. It is apparent that the United States is increasingly concerned over the effect which continued huge government spending is having upon the inflationary trends now gripping the national economy. In addition, it is by no means certain that most Americans would not prefer to see such spending curbed rather than be subjected to an antinflationary tax increase. Thus, the Republicans may well be advocating a more popular cause than as yet seen.

In any event, the GOP effort to trim spending by 5 percent (a fairly modest amount when all is said and done) could turn out to be an effective campaign isue next November. If the American people could be convinced that a 5 percent cut in Federal spending would have dampened inflation and (in the event that this is adopted) warded off an income tax rise, considerable political mileage could result.

Of course, a slash of one-twentieth in all items indiscriminately would not be a wise move. There are items which should not have cuts at all or, at the very most, cuts of 1 or 2 percent. Conversely, there are items which could benefit from cuts far greater than a mere 5 percent. We suggest that the GOP consider the possibility of varying its proposals depending upon the item. But we believe that a holddown in Federal spending would be an efficient means of haltering inflation and that the GOP is moving in the right direction.

Tri Quang Speaks Out

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, it is certainly reassuring to learn the position of Thich Tri Quang, the Buddhist leader of South Vietnam, which is so well set forth in the following article by Joseph Alsop who I understand recently returned from Vietnam. His column, published in the Washington Post of April 20, follows:

TRI QUANG SPEAKS OUT

(By Joseph Alsop)

Instead of Senator MANSFIELD calling for negotiations, the headlines yesterday ought to have gone to Thich Tri Quang, calling for "victory over the Communists." In one surprising stroke, the ground has been cut out from under people like the Senator.

The basic assumptions of all Americans who take the Mansfield position are that the United States is somehow forcing the South Vietnamese people to continue their resistance to the Communists; and that there are great, though inarticulate, numbers of South Vietnamese who long for a negotiated peace with the Vietcong.

If these assumptions had any foundation whatever, that foundation would certainly have to be provided by Thich Tri Quang. This enigmatic Buddhist leader is a passionate Vietnamese nationalist, who has also been suspected, by a great many Americans, of being a strong neutralist. By any list, you would have to name Tri Quang as MANSFIELD's unique best bet in Vietnam.

With just that rather obviously in mind, a correspondent of Newsweek has just got Tri Quang to give him an interview, to which far too little attention has been paid. Tri Quang was asked, to begin with, whether a new government of South Vietnam "should begin to negotiate an end to the war." He replied roundly:

"If negotiations can really achieve peace in Vietnam, that peace should be the result of a victory over the Communists. It would be illogical to have peace resulting from negotiations that are to the advantage of the Communists."

He was then asked about the proposal so strangely made by Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, to allow members of the Vietcong to join a future government after a negotiated peace. To this, Thich Tri Quang replied more roundly still:

"No Communist Party can be a real political party. No Communist Party can live in harmony with other political parties. Furthermore, the nationalist parties in Vietnam are still weak and could not cope with the Communist Party if it were allowed to join."

There you have it. If Tri Quang means what he says, as he appears to, he not only rejects absolutely the positions taken by Senators MANSFIELD and KENNEDY; he is also considerably more intransigent than President Johnson. For the President, after all, is ready for "unconditional negotiations." Tri Quang only favors negotiations resulting from "a victory over the Communists."

All of which suggests that it is a little silly for people in this country to be so "nerve-wracked" by the recurrent bouts of political ferment in South Vietnam. To begin with, those who are most "nerve-wracked" are also those who called most loudly for the repudiation of President Ngo Dinh Diem. Since they got their way on that occasion, one is inclined to ask, "What on earth did you expect?"

On the one hand, although poor Diem had real virtues, the Vietnamese got their bellies full of authoritarian government during the Diem regime. On the other hand, this immensely talented, courageous and industrious people had no practice in self-government for close on a hundred years before Diem. And their leaders are therefore inexperienced, while the masses still lack political consciousness.

Hence a long period of cut and try is going to have to be tolerated, while the Vietnamese work out a political balance and political modes that suit their own habits, traditions and outlook. In this connection, too, the Tri Quang interview is of great significance. It indicates that most people (including this reporter) have been overrating the chances of the Vietnamese inadvertently stabbing themselves in the back while cutting-and-trying.

Militarily, the process of cut-and-try is certainly inconvenient though far from fatal. Politically, substantial progress has already been made. The ephemeral alternatives have been eliminated. The army, the Buddhists, and the Catholics have emerged as the true nationwide power groups. It remains to find a workable balance between the power groups.

There will be more cutting and trying before the balance is reached; and this will upset respectable Americans. Although few people here at home understand this, the South Vietnamese have much to look forward to. Theirs is a very rich country. Their people, long kept in backward ignorance by the French, have learned a hundred modern lessons from the cruel war.

If they win and there is peace, in fact, South Vietnam should be a very good country to live in—even if its government still "nerve wracks" those Americans who think Vietnam can only be led by that blood-boltered old murderer, Ho Chi Minh.

Poor In, Politics Out

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. GOODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the April 16, 1966, Buffalo, N.Y., Evening News:

POOR IN, POLITICS OUT

Two comments coming from widely separated points on America's map sharpened the focus this week on the promising but only partially productive war on poverty.

In New Mexico, an Indian leader stressed the local involvement of his own people in operating these new programs and said some spectacular success had been achieved. For the first time, he exulted, Indian parents "have become exulted," Indian parents "have become excited about education for their children."

It was a different story, however, in Washington, D.C., at the clamorous "Poor People's Poverty Convention." But the disgraceful display by some hooting hecklers there should not obscure a fundamental feeling among many delegates that efforts of the Office of Economic Opportunity to involve the poor in local programs were "a failure so far." A vocal Mississippian said she was "tired of beautiful speeches" and charged that plantation owners and police chiefs were running the programs back home.

"They're going to see me about my poverty?" she said. "They kept me in poverty."

These people spotlighted the heart of the matter, it seems to us—this whole question of involving the impoverished in shaping and administering and running these programs aimed at their own economic salvation. Involvement means stimulation, participation, commitment, shaking up tired patterns of helplessness.

Yet this precise principle, called "maximum feasible participation," is the one that political pressure apparently is forcing Sargent Shriver's OEO to retreat on. Too many politicians at all levels, it seems, fear the break-up of old patterns, distrust the implications of fully and actively involving the poor.

There is also the opposite danger, of course, of cynical elements shattering existing social patterns for their own jaded ends. Undoubtedly political "outs," racketeers and even Communists will penetrate and exploit this if they can. Additionally, the poverty program could be capsized by irresponsible action like that of the heckling mob at the poverty convention that booed and hooted at Shriver.

These types of risks—ideological, political, and just plain irresponsibility—need a constant alert, obviously, but they provide no reasons for scuttling the principle of involving the poor in teaching them to help themselves.

The OEO should insist on such genuine involvement at the local level—as is true here in Buffalo now, after some early skirmishes—and resist every kind of cynical political exploitation.

For the weakening of this unique feature of the antipoverty system, coupled with the heralded confusion and lack of administrative coordination, could destroy the promise of individual programs like that cited by the Indian leader.

The impoverished surely need hope, insight, coverage, and equal opportunity—not politics, irresponsibility, and administrative rivalry. For those very human, very overriding reasons, OEO should insist on keeping the poor in and politics out.

A New Era for Mankato, Kans.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to an excellent article by Ted Rasmussen which appeared in the March 1966 issue of "Southwestern Scene," a publication of Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. In recent years, there has been considerable publicity about the decay and deterioration of small rural towns and villages throughout rural America. Frequently, efforts of communities to offset economic reverses caused by the population shift from rural to urban areas go unnoticed and, therefore, this article is of significant interest.

A small Kansas town in my congressional district, Mankato, appears on the threshhold of a new era because of efforts by many in that community. Neither Mankato nor the surrounding area has any special wealth in natural resources, but the area is blessed with an abundance of the most valuable resource of all—human determination, imagination, and a willingness to work together to avoid the fate of virtual extinction which has befallen countless rural communities in the past 30 years.

The article is not only interesting, but may be of assistance to others. It is, therefore, a privilege to insert it in the Record:

The Town That Refused To Die

(By Ted Rasmussen)

This is wheat land. Wheat and cattle and hogs. Here, 15 miles below the Nebraska border, halfway across Kansas, the horizon seems to lie beyond an endless succession of gentle swells. This is a land of grain elevators and windmills and weatherbeaten farm houses. This is where you find Mankato, a town where some important things are happening.

On the surface, Mankato (pronounced Man-kay-toe) resembles a hundred other towns scattered across the country. There's Commercial Street with its two-story brick and stone buildings. There are frame churches painted white. Out on the highway, the inevitable Sleepy Hollow Motel awaits travelers, while back in town McCarthy Hardware notes with pride that here is, "Where your money does its duty."

In recent years, Mankato has been faced with some problems which also are less than unique. Although it lay in the midst of a prosperous agricultural area, it had been going steadily downhill. Population declined. Business slackened. Why? Simply because there no longer were enough people living in the surrounding area to enable it to retain its former economic vitality. During the 1920's, for example, population in Jewell County, of which Mankato is county seat, was about 22,000. The average farm consisted of 80 acres. Today, population is 7,200. The average farm has grown to 460 acres.

"About 5 years ago, this town was sitting on the fence," recalls Mel Bowersox, Southwestern Bell combinationman in Mankato. "It was either pick it up or let it die." Bowersox and other community leaders decided that Mankato would not be allowed to die. Instead, they began an intensive civic effort that has pumped new life into the town's economy, reversed a declining population trend, and changed a dismal future into a bright one.

By 1962, the population of Mankato was down to 1,288, a loss of 17½ percent in 10 years. Further, the town had no resident doctor; industry was virtually nonexistent; people were discouraged. Then something began to happen.

It didn't take place all at once; but as people began to realize the seriousness of the situation, some initial steps were taken. The town's only movie theater went out of business. A group of merchants stepped in, formed a corporation, and reopened it. Young merchants and professional people began to find willing financial backers among local businessmen.

Still, these were merely stopgap actions. Stronger medicine was needed. Early last year the Mankato Commercial Development Association, Inc., was formed. This provided a vehicle through which business and industrial development could be financed. Stock was sold at $10 a share to any townspeople who could be persuaded to participate. To date, the corporation has 186 stockholders. Bowersox is one of them. As president of the Mankato Chamber of Commerce, he has played a leading role in the project.

By incorporating, the association became eligible to receive loans through the Government's Small Business Administration. It hoped to attract new business and industry by offering an agreement in which a building would be constructed by the corporation, and occupied and eventually purchased by the businessman.

How is the plan working? Very well indeed. Two major corporation-financed projects are near completion. Other important construction is taking place. Still more is in the offing. On the following two pages is a closer look at the impressive things that are being accomplished in the new Mankato.

To date, three major construction jobs, totaling more than $600,000, have been undertaken in Mankato. Two of these are projects of the Mankato Commercial Development Association. They are: the R–K Shopper, a joint venture by a druggist and a grocer; and the Buffalo Roam, a handsome new steakhouse. The other, a 20-unit apartment development for senior citizens, is being built by a special nonprofit corporation and financed by the Farmers Home Administration.

Future municipal projects, including an addition to the city's water system, also are being planned. And for the first time in years, a number of new homes are under construction. As a result of these and other factors, population had grown to 1,353 by early this year, every house and store building was occupied, and people were beginning to wonder how long present school facilities would be adequate.

There are other important developments on the horizon. Currently, Mankato residents are waiting anxiously for the outcome of negotiations which may bring a new million-dollar packing and rendering plant to the city. "If our plans work out, the plant will create about 75 new jobs," observes Bowersox. And, if plans for the packing plant are successful, residents also feel a new pork processing plant would be a possibility. Jewell County is the second largest hog-producing county in the State.

Mankato civil leaders estimate that more than 150 new jobs will be created during the next few years if present plants materialize. Indications are that population could grow by as much as 500 during that time.

"If everything goes right, you won't know this place in another couple of years," predicts Bowersox proudly. You don't have to spend much time in Mankato to become convinced that he's probably right.

Atom Subs Bar to Nuclear War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, this week has been designated by San Diego's Mayor Frank Curran as "Submarine Week" in our community. The San Diego Union ran a most creditable editorial on Thursday morning, April 14, commending our atomic submarines for their role in barring nuclear war and I wish to include it as a portion of my remarks:

Polaris Is "Avenging Angel,"; Atom Subs Bar to Nuclear War

One of the great milestones that added immeasurably to our defense posture occurred 66 years ago when the U.S. Navy accepted its first submarine.

Ability of the underwater craft to remain undetected, its firepower, and its mobility, added a new strength and flexibility to the U.S. fleet. Two major World Wars have proved the submarine effectiveness.

The submarine force, however, did not rest on its laurels. Another great milestone in defense occurred 11 years ago at Groton, Conn., when the Navy launched the *Nautilus*, the first atomic-powered submarine.

It added a new dimension to the already powerful underwater navy, as the *Nautilus* itself proved. In 2 years the submarine had traveled the legendary 20,000 leagues of Jules Verne's fables on its original fuel cell.

And finally on July 20, 1960, the Navy added another great potential to the submarine when the atomic-powered *George Washington* fired two Polaris missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads while she was submerged off Cape Canaveral.

Atomic submarines have since circled the globe submerged, spanning the Seven Seas and gliding under the North Pole. A single Polaris-armed atomic submarine carrying 16 missiles carries more firepower than the total of all bombs dropped in World War II, and can stay beneath the surface for 3 months. It is a deadly and superb complement to the mobility, firepower and defense deterrent of the surface navy.

This week Rear Adm. Eugene B. Fluckey, commander of the Pacific Fleet Submarine Force, speaking at a meeting held under auspices of the San Diego Council of the Navy League, properly assessed the importance of the nuclear submarine fleet.

"I have no fear of a direct confrontation with the Russians," he said. "We will have no full-blown nuclear war because there will always be the avenging angel, Polaris."

He brought up another provocative point: If the United States retreats from its defense of freedom in southeast Asia, Communists will be encouraged to reemphasize their world aggression.

"I would like to know where the people who want us to withdraw would like us to dig in our new position—the Tijuana border? Vancouver? Niagara Falls?" he asked. "Where are the good professors to rebut the rebuttals?" in the civilian discussion, he added.

In the air, on the ground, above and below the sea, the U.S. military is actively defending our freedoms and strategically deterring the enemy from a larger war.

It is time for the good, patriotic Americans everywhere in these United States to give wholehearted active support on the homefront.

Kerr Tells of Visit With Son

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. McFALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, in a recent issue of the San Francisco, Calif., Examiner News Call Bulletin, there appeared an interesting commentary which reflects conditions of our world today. It refers to a visit by the distinguished president of the University of California, Clark Kerr, with his son who is a member of the Peace Corps, stationed in the new state of Niger.

I commend to my colleagues the article entitled "Kerr Tells of Visit With Son," as it appeared in the March 10 edition of the Examiner News Call Bulletin. It is as follows:

> The Clark Kerr who resides in Berkeley is president of the University of California, a man deeply enmeshed in the most complex matters of a sophisticated society.
>
> The Clark Kerr who resides in Souloulou is a Peace Corps volunteer now involved in the complex matters of a mud hut village on a camel track in the primitive back country of Niger, a new African state.
>
> The contrast between the lives of father and son were described when the multiversity man returned yesterday from a 2-week visit to Africa—a visit that included a brief reunion with his son, Clark, 22.
>
> "The work they are doing is phenomenal," Kerr said. "Phenomenal."
>
> Kerr spent a week in Nigeria after visiting Haile Selassie University for a week in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as member of an international advisory committee to the chancellor.
>
> In Ethiopia, the chancellor is Emperor Haile Selassie himself. The team is preparing recommendations for development of the university. Kerr said he favors the idea of sister relationships between African and U.S. universities.
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> Arriving not long after Nigeria's takeover by military leaders, Kerr said he was surprised to find university students protesting.
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> They were protesting at the army's promise to return the government to politicians in 6 months—a period regarded by the Nigerian activists as far too short.
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> The journey was financed by the Ford Foundation. Kerr said that, in Africa, universities "have made great progress—and have a long way to go."
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> Even in Addis Ababa, Kerr was asked about problems of student unrest in Berkeley. And when he returned yesterday, he was asked to discuss such matters as the abrupt resignation of his San Diego chancellor and the disciplinary proceedings against three Berkeley student activists.
>
> "No comment," Kerr said.

Pilot Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK M. CLARK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, in a discussion of President Johnson's proposed demonstration cities programs, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette has reminded that—

> The President did not contend that the money he asked for would finance the remaking of all of America's municipalities. To the contrary, the very name of the program specifies it as a demonstration—a mere pilot project—to show how extensive and how costly an undertaking the complete task will be.

The paper adds:

> The President agreed from the beginning with the argument that $2.3 billion in 6 years would not nearly cover the cost of America's urban renewal.

This article makes a number of valid points regarding the proposal, and with this in mind I offer it for inclusion in the Record:

> A Good Start, But—
>
> In recent days, both the National Housing Conference and the U.S. Conference of Mayors have passed word to Congress that they would like to see some changes made in President Johnson's proposed demonstration cities program before it is passed. They think his ideas for sweeping urban rejuvenation are great, but they fear he has asked for too little money for too few cities.
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> Specifically, both groups said the $2.3 billion requested for the next 6 years is not nearly enough to pay for all the things that should be done to improve the environment and quality of life in the cities. And the mayors' group recommended that there be no limit on the number of communities which can participate and that planning grants be available for all cities.
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> The arguments suggest that the two groups have missed the basic point Mr. Johnson meant to make—and we thought clearly did make—in the special message accompanying his proposal.
>
> He did not contend that the money he asked for would finance the remaking of all of America's municipalities. To the contrary, the very name of the program specifies it as a demonstration—a mere pilot project—to show how extensive and how costly an undertaking the complete task will be.
>
> And the President plainly declared that only a limited number of communities—though of various sizes—should be chosen to participate in the experimental demonstration. "It will not be simple to qualify for such a program," he said. "We have neither the means nor the desire to invest public funds in an expensive program whose net effects will be marginal, wasteful, or visible only after protracted delay."
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> And then he listed 14 separate guidelines for determining a city's qualifications to take part in the program. They run a staggering gamut of factors touching every aspect of the city's physical condition and organic functioning.
>
> While the communities selected for the demonstration projects certainly would be materially helped in their renewal for the future, the basic purpose of the whole 6-year program would be simply to illustrate what all the remaining cities faced. That would be the time to decide how much more money should be poured into nationwide urban renewal and how quickly other cities should be brought into the effort.
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> So, in effect, the President agreed from the beginning with the argument that $2.3 billion in 6 years would not nearly cover the cost of America's urban renewal. That was his point, and in seeming to miss it the housing and mayors' conferences have only underscored it.

Veterans' Hospitalization Survey

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on February 15, 1666, the House Veterans' Affairs Committee sent a letter and questionnaire to a group of 10,000 veterans on the pension rolls calling attention to veterans the recent enacted Public Law 89-97 which provides medical care for those individuals covered by the social security system.

The question was asked that assuming the veteran was eligible for medicare coverage and that should become ill in the future, would he elect to receive care in a Veterans' Administration hospital, in a community hospital under medicare or in a community hospital at his own expense.

The veteran was asked to check his preference on a questionnaire card enclosed with the letter and to add any remarks that he cared to make.

The veterans who were included in this study represented a geographic spread which involved all parts of the country. A total of 331, or 5.6 percent, resided in the New England area. A total of 1,055, or 17.8 percent, live in the Mid-Atlantic States. There were 1,743, or 29.3 percent of the total who lived in the Midwest and 25 percent, or 1,488, were from the South. The Southwest had 461, or 7.8 percent of this study, and 864, or 14.5 percent, resided in the Far West.

Of the 5,942 questionnaires tabulated in this study, 97.6 percent or 5,795 of 5,942, were received from World War I veterans. A total of 2,607 of these World War I veterans are still drawing pension under the old law. A total of 3,188, or 55 percent, are drawing pension under Public Law 86-211 as amended. World War II veterans comprised only 2.4 percent of the study questionnaires. Only 19, or 13 percent, of these World War II veterans are drawing pension under the old law. A total of 128, or 87 percent, are receiving pension under Public Law 86-211.

A total of 3,888 veterans, or 65.5 percent of the 5,942 involved in this study, marked a preference for VA hospitalization. There were 1,704, or 28.7 percent, who indicated "Community hospital under medicare." Only 1 percent or 61 veterans, checked "Community hospital at own expense." A total of 263, or 4.4 percent, checked both "VA hospital" and "Community hospital under medicare" with remarks explaining their dual choice. A total of eight veterans, or 0.1 percent, checked both "VA hospitalization" and "Community hospital under medicare at own expense." There were six veterans who checked all three blocks on the questionnaire.

The text of this survey is printed as Committee Print No. 177, dated April 21, 1966. On behalf of the committee I would like to express our appreciation to all those members of the Veterans' Administration who aided in the survey, and in particular for the tabulations which I believe will be quite interesting and useful to all who are interested in this field.

Address by Basil L. Whitener Member of Congress at Iredell County Democratic Rally

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HORACE R. KORNEGAY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, last weekend our colleague and good friend, the gentleman from North Carolina, the Honorable Basil L. Whitener, delivered the keynote address at the Iredell County, N.C., Democratic rally.

A contributor to and servant of the Democratic Party for most of his adult life, Basil Whitener is an appropriate and competent spokesman for the world's greatest political organization.

I know that other Members would be interested in his remarks to his fellow North Carolina Democrats last Saturday and I would like, at this point, to include the text of his speech in the Record.

ADDRESS BY BASIL L. WHITENER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS AT IREDELL COUNTY DEMOCRATIC RALLY, APRIL 16, 1966

It is a great pleasure for me to be here tonight and to have the honor and privilege to speak to such a splendid gathering of Iredell County Democrats. It is always a pleasure for me to be with those who share my pride in the many outstanding accomplishments of our great party and who work to retain Democratic leadership in our domestic and international affairs.

Democrats are friendly, aggressive, forward-looking people with a positive approach to the problems of their Nation and the events which have a profound effect upon our American way of life. Our party was founded upon the principles of democracy, constitutional government, and progress for every segment of our society.

Our first great Democratic President, Thomas Jefferson, was the first American President to give the average American a voice in the operation of his government. In so doing he kept our system from becoming a class society. He looms large in history as the foremost exponent of the rights and dignity of every American, regardless of race, color, creed, or station in life.

Twenty years after Thomas Jefferson left the White House another great leader of our party, Andrew Jackson, assumed the Office of the President. He extended and strengthened the people's control of Government.

Since the days of Andrew Jackson the right and power of the American people to control the economic, political, and social history of their Nation has not been questioned. Jefferson and Jackson were Democrats. If our party had made no other contribution to the Nation than Jefferson and Jackson, it has a brilliant record to endure for all time.

We are a party of progress within the framework of the Constitution of our forefathers. We were the first political party to realize that a dynamic and vigorous system cannot stand still. In the face of opposition and carping criticism from those who would like to return our country to the days of Grant, McKinley, and Harding, Democrats have dared to make a better America. We have been successful far beyond the dreams of Jefferson and Jackson.

We have not accepted poverty, hunger, sickness, fear, and the social, political, and economic conditions which these evils breed as the standard American way of life. We have not been afraid of the criticism of the party of stagnation; nor have we been intolerant of disagreement with the policies of our party from loyal Democrats.

As the party of all the people dedicated to the good of every American we cannot hope for unanimity in views and political philosophy on the part of every Democrat, whether a private citizen or an officeholder.

We have always debated among ourselves and from these debates and disagreements have come a stronger party, better equipped to cope with the problems of a nation whose people represent nearly every race, color, creed, national origin, and political philosophy.

The key to the strength of our party and to the success it has met down thruogh the years has been that it is the political organization wherein every American can retain his individuality and yet exercise his rights of citizenship to the fullest extent.

For a few minutes tonight I want to talk about what the Democratic Party means to every American. We have a record of accomplishment in behalf of the American people which has stood the test of time. It is one of which each of us can be proud. It is a record that has been forged in the face of Republican criticism and obstructionism.

We do not need to manufacture issues to mislead the American people; nor must we resort to inflammatory statements containing half-truths, innuendoes, and the discussion of personalities. Our record speaks for itself.

It was the Democratic Party that served the United States under the great Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Under his leadership the American people were lifted out of the gloom and despair of the greatest depression the world has ever known. That depression was brought on by the mismanagement of the Nation's fiscal affairs during the administrations of Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert C. Hoover.

All of us who went through those dark days realize how close the United States came to economic collapse. I need not repeat the record of bank failures, the bankruptcies, the foreclosures on farms and homes, the default in the payment of private and public debts, the closing of plants, and the unemployment of millions which took place as a result of Republican mismanagement.

Let us instead turn to what a Democratic President did to give new hope to our people.

Roosevelt and a Democratic Congress enacted laws to protect the bank deposits of our people, to revive our farm economy, to bring electricity to the rural areas of our Nation, to provide loans to get the wheels of industry humming, to establish a minimum wage for our people, to set up social security for the wage earner and his dependents, and countless other laws of far-reaching significance to the future of our Nation.

I know of no Republican today who advocates the repeal of the Social Security Act, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, the Rural Electrification Act, the Small Business Act, the Farmers Home Loan Act, the Securities and Exchange Act, and the many other laws which form the bedrock of our prosperous and stable economy.

After Roosevelt came Harry S. Truman, who said that the record of the Democratic Party is blazed across the face of the Nation in a story of a better, healthier, happier life for the common people of America. Truman was criticized and vilified during his administration by those who did not understand his greatness and his dedication to his beloved America. His stand against communism in Greece, Italy, Turkey, and Korea will make him shine in the pages of American history as one of our great Presidents.

Republican candidates like to point with pride to the administration of Harry S. Truman's successor. They should examine the record of the Eisenhower administration, however, before becoming so enamored of it. Republican candidates say they represent the party of fiscal responsibility, a party of individualists. They say we are the spending party and the party whose officials are rubber stamps.

As the late Gov. Alfred E. Smith said, "Let us look at the record." The fiscal record of the administration of Harry S. Truman is a model of fiscal responsibility in contrast to the spending which took place under the 8 years of the Eisenhower administration. In 1947 Harry S. Truman had a budget surplus of $8,419 million.

In 1953, the first year of the Eisenhower administration, there was a deficit of $9,449 million. Federal Government receipts in that year were $64,671 million, and budget expenditures were $74,120 million. The first year, therefore, the Eisenhower administration produced a budget deficit unequaled in any peacetime year since 1789 to 1953.

More fiscal irresponsibility, however, was to follow. In 1959 Eisenhower's budget receipts were $67,915 million, and his budget expenditures were $80,342 million, or a staggering deficit of $12,427 million.

Nothing like this deficit has ever occurred in peacetime in the history of our Nation up to the present time. In fact, the 1953 deficit of $9,449 million was only excelled in peacetime by the Eisenhower deficit of $12,427 million in 1959. The "party of fiscal responsibility" produced the two greatest peacetime deficits in history.

The national debt under the last year of Harry S. Truman's administration was $259,151 million. Due to the fiscal irresponsibility of the Eisenhower administration the debt rose to $284,817 million in 1959. My friends, what does the Nation have to show for the Eisenhower spending? It is a question which baffles fiscal experts.

We have heard so much during the past several weeks from Republican candidates concerning the fiscal policies of the Nation that I think we should set the record straight regarding some of the things which these candidates have said about the national debt.

The United States has the greatest public debt in its history. I do not believe in the principle of a large national debt as I feel that it is a cause of inflation and tends to promote fiscal irresponsibility, regardless of what political party is in power.

I have supported the principle of a sound economy during my service in the Congress. I feel, however, that the American people should have the facts concerning the Eisenhower administration's position on the national debt and the relation of the debt during the Eisenhower years to our gross national product.

Our gross national product is our most effective barometer of economic progress. In the first year of the Eisenhower administration in 1953 we had a gross national product of $358.9 billion. Our Federal debt was $266.1 billion, or 74.1 percent of our gross national product for 1953.

In 1965 we had a gross national product of $648.7 billion and our public debt was only 49 percent of our gross national product for 1965.

It will be clearly seen, therefore, that the relation of our public debt to our gross national product has reversed itself from an unfavorable position under the Eisenhower administration to a favorable position under Democratic leadership.

Now, Republican candidates say that we Democrats load the Federal payrol with excessive Government employees. Let us look at the record in this respect. In 1953, an Eisenhower year, 16 out of every 1,000 Americans were on the Federal payroll. In 1965 only 13 Americans out of every 1,000 were employed by the Federal Government.

These figures indicate that with all of the various Federal Government programs now in existence we Democrats have placed less people on the Federal payroll per 1,000 population than was the case during the Eisenhower administration. At no time during the Eisenhower administration did Federal employment drop to less than 13 persons of every 1,000 Americans. Here again, my friends, the cold, hard, statistical facts debunk Republican half-truths.

Republican candidates for public office like to picture Democratic candidates and officeholders as rubber stamps. They would have the Amerian people believe that Democrats immediately give their stamp of approval to anything recommended by party leadership. This, of course, does not bear the light of impartial examination.

Let us examine the Republican record in the House of Representatives. In 1963, 99 percent of the Republican Members voted against the Food and Agriculture Act. The same year 81 percent of the Republican membership voted against college aid loans; 99 percent of the Republican membership voted against tax revision legislation; 89 percent of the Republican membership voted against aid to elderly, blind, and disabled persons.

In 1961, 90 percent of the Republican membership voted against the feed grains bill; 81 percent voted against raising the minimum wage; and 84 percent voted against the Housing Act. I ask you, is this indicative of independent voting by Republican Members of the House of Representatives?

Let us look at the record in the Senate. In 1962, 100 percent of the Republican Senators voted against the compromise farm bill; 97 percent of the Republican Senators voted against the Food and Agriculture Act; 85 percent of the Republican Senators voted against the Housing Act; and 86 percent of the Republican Senators voted against medical care for the aged. Again I ask you, are these examples of independent voting? Before Republican candidates talk about rubber stamps they should examine the voting records of their own Representatives and Senators in the Congress of the United States.

I know that the war in Vietnam occupies the attention of all Americans. It is a struggle to preserve the freedom and dignity of the people of southeast Asia from Communist enslavement and terrorism. The war in Vietnam should not be a political issue. I deplore the effort that the Republican leadership in the House of Representatives is making to inject the war into the political arena. The United States and the world have too much at stake to reduce our involvement in the struggle against communism to the arena of political debate.

Let me point out those candidates, however, who would attempt to label American efforts in southeast Asia as a Democratic venture, that it was President Eisenhower who first committed our country to the Vietnamese struggle. It is to General Eisenhower's credit that he still supports the American position in Vietnam.

Our Republican friends tell us how much they are interested in the welfare of North Carolina. They say that they can improve upon the magnificent record of stable and progressive government we have had under Democrative Governors since 1900.

I want to bring to your attention, however, one incident which I believe illustrates very vividly the fact that the Republican leadership has not been concerned with the economic well-being of North Carolina or, for that matter, the South. During my service in the Congress I have consistently supported action to protect the jobs and livelihood of our people from the effect that excessive foreign imports have on the industries in which they are employed.

The textile industry has been particularly hard hit through excessive imports. We were able to bring before the Congress a bill to eliminate the disastrous two-price cotton program under which American textile mills were at a competitive disadvantage by reason of cheap foreign textile imports. We had high hopes that this measure would be spared partisan politics.

When it came up in the House of Representatives, however, it was a source of great disappointment to all of our people, regardless of their political affiliation, to find that only 10 Republicans were willing to help solve the problem of excessive textile imports which had its origin during the Eisenhower administration.

I know many other instances where the Republican membership of the House of Representatives has deserted those of us who have labored for increased economic opportunity for our people and for the principle of constitutional government. I do not believe the American people will be fooled by the half-truths, innuendoes, and misstatements of fact to be made this year by Republican candidates.

Our party has given the Nation the highest standard of living of any country in the world. It has enabled us to overcome the shortcomings of space research in the Eisenhower administration and to become the leader in the science of astronautics.

Our party has stood firm in the face of Communist efforts to enslave the world. It has extended a helping hand to nations beset by famine, hunger, and disease.

The American people are aware of these facts, and I know that a majority of them will continue to give our party their support. Our people will examine the issues and will learn the facts. They will not be misled by Republican propaganda.

In conclusion, let me say that it has been a pleasure to be with you this evening. You have a great Democratic organization in Iredell County. I look forward to working with you in the election of Democrats for township, county, State, and national offices. You have a great Democratic team in Iredell County, and I know that the people of this great area of the State will give our Democratic candidates their support in November. Best wishes for every possible success.

War on Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KEN W. DYAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DYAL. Mr. Speaker, I am tremendously pleased to point out a battle we are winning in the war on poverty. We hear much criticism of the war on poverty; however, many of the successful projects and programs receive little publicity.

Mr. David Nadelle, manager of the California State Employment Service in Colton, Calif., wrote my office a very revealing letter about the way the Youth Opportunity Center is working. I wish critics of job retraining, the Jobs Corps, and other programs I consider eminently worthwhile, would read the local statistics as submitted by Mr. Nadelle.

His letter follows:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DYAL: Knowing of your continued interest in our Youth Opportunity Center and the youth employment programs of the area, I think you will be interested in the progress of the center, now that it is almost 6 months since our formal opening. During this time, as is natural, we have had many growing pains. In fact, we are still experiencing them. I feel we have made many concrete accomplishments, and here are some of the highlights you will be interested in:

We have accepted 7,800 applications for work.

We have conducted 2,280 counseling interviews.

We have referred 1,402 eligible youth throughout the twin counties of Riverside and San Bernardino to Neighborhood Youth Corps projects, both out of school and in school.

We have recommended and referred 92 eligible youth to Job Corps.

We have placed over 1,300 youth in employment.

We are also vigorously working on implementation of the multioccupation youth training programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act. At this point, we have submitted a project for 930 disadvantaged youth to receive training in eight occupational fields. This project has been approved by Mr. Albert B. Tieburg, our director. The State department of education is currently working with the local schools to implement training.

I again want to express my appreciation for all the help you gave us in opening our youth center.

Sincerely,

DAVID NADELLA, *Manager*.

The Late Milton J. Silberman

SPEECH

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that I announce to the House the passing of a great Chicagoan who was well known to many Members of this body and by all was held in warm affection.

Milton J. Silberman, a vice president of Exchange National Bank of Chicago, LaSalle and Adams Streets, and well-known leader in local, national, and international Jewish affairs, died Monday, April 11, 1966, at Sydney R. Forkosh Memorial Hospital, Chicago. He was 56 years old.

For many years he had been my close and valued friend. I shall miss him sorely. His was a life of nobility in its finest expression.

Mr. Silberman joined Exchange National Bank in 1952 as a member of the business development department. He soon rose to the position of vice president.

Born in New York City and educated at Columbia University, he had been a resident of Chicago since 1933. Prior to coming to the bank, he was sole owner of the wholesale drug house of Silver Drugs. During World War II, he was Chairman of the Price Control Board of the Office of Price Administrator, and was commander of Chicago's Civil Defense Corps. He had also served for 5 years on Mayor Daley's Committee on Human Relations.

Milton J. Silberman was especially lauded by Chicagoans for his significant leadership in both national and international Jewish organizations. He served as vice president of the Zionist Organization of America, as vice chairman of its national advisory committee, and as president of the Zionist Organization of Chicago.

He attended the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th World Zionist Congresses, and in December 1964 was elected a deputy of the World Zionist Actions Committee in Jerusalem. He also served the Zionist Organization as national vice chairman of its emergency council.

He was significantly active in the Jewish National Fund, having served as Chicago's and the Midwest president and as vice chairman of the Jewish National Fund of America. He was also national chairman of the Jewish National Fund of the Zionist Organization of America.

Mr. Silberman also acted as chairman of the Illinois Conference of Jewish Organizations, a consulting body to all Jewish organizations in the State, as chairman of the Conference of Jewish Organizations for Combined Jewish Appeal, and chairman of the Illinois Committee for Israel's 10th Anniversary in 1958. He was a member of the board of governors of State of Israel bonds, Chicago; chaired the Chicago Yiskor Committee for 6 Million Martyrs for the past 3 years and was chairman at the time of his death; served on the national and administrative committee on the Chicago Council of the American Jewish Congress; served on the national planning committee; and the Chicago Council of the United Synagogues of America; was a member of the Chicago Board of Jewish Education and governor of the College of Jewish Studies; was a member of HIAS—Hebrew Immigration Aid Society—B'nai B'rith and the City of Hope. He was also past president of the Humbolt Boulevard Temple and Congregation; Share Tikvah of Chicago.

Numerous honors and citations have been extended to him, but he was most proud of the identification of his name with the State of Israel. In his name a forest of trees stands in Israel and a quadrangle of teachers residences bears his name at Kfar Silver, the secondary agricultural school maintained at Ashkelon, Israel, by the Zionist Organization of America.

Mr. Silberman died 3 days prior to his 57th birthday. He is survived by his wife, the former Millie Hymanson, and his two children, Aviva Iris and Alan Harvey. To them I extend my deepest sympathy and in that expression I know I am joined by many of my colleagues.

Letter From Vietnam Expresses Spirit of Patriotism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, Pfc. Arthur D. Trent, of Lubbock, Tex., is currently serving in Vietnam. He recently wrote a letter to the editor of the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal, which I believe expresses and affirms the finest principles of patriotism. Under leave granted, I am presenting it for printing in the RECORD.

[From the Lubbock (Tex.) Avalanche-Journal, Apr. 10, 1966]

EDITOR, THE AVALANCHE-JOURNAL: I doubt if you know me, I am originally from Lubbock and my mom and dad and all of our family lives in Lubbock and have for the last 18 years.

I am in Vietnam now, about 28 miles north of Saigon at a place called Cu Chi. You probably haven't heard of any action around this area but there has been quite a bit of it. Nearly all the action we have comes from mines. You see this is a tank battalion company, 1st Battalion, 69th Armor.

I am writing this letter because I was very distrubed by something I read in the paper which we get only once or twice a week. I refer to young men tearing up their draft cards or forging draft cards so they won't have to go into the Army. You cannot realize how bad this makes some of us over here feel. Here we are in a foreign country fighting for someone in the United States who doesn't feel a bit of loyalty for his country.

The war over here is different from any the American GI's have ever fought and it certainly isn't a pleasant sight to see one of your fellow soldier, that only moments ago was talking about going home, get his head completely shot off from the nose up. I want the people of Lubbock not to feel pity for the men who are fighting over here in this no man's land, but to feel proud that many of us are able to say that we are fighting as American soldiers with the only interest in seeing that our way of life is preserved for us and our sons and daughters.

I don't go to church every day and I probably never will. But I want to make a plea to all Americans to say a prayer for the many GI's who have fought and died in the fight to preserve our way of life.

PFC. ARTHUR D. TRENT.

Remarks of the Honorable Charles S. Murphy, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Charles S. Murphy, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board delivered an excellent speech at a luncheon of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Calif., on March 25.

Chairman Murphy discussed the proposed Department of Transportation; particularly how it may affect air transportation.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Chairman Murphy's remarks should be made available for reading and study by all the Members of this House. Therefore, under unanimous consent, I include it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that purpose.

REMARKS OF CHARLES S. MURPHY, CHAIRMAN OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD, AT A LUNCHEON OF THE LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MARCH 25, 1966

I am happy to have this opportunity to come back and make a progress report to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. I was here last August 3, along with Jeeb Halaby, who was retiring as Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, and Alan Boyd, who had just left the chairmanship of the Civil Aeronautics Board to become Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. At that time, I had been at the CAB for only a few weeks and obviously knew very little about air transportation. There are some people who will tell you that I have learned very little about the subject since then, and that most of what I have learned is wrong.

However, I'm glad to say the airline industry is doing very well in spite of me. The net profit after taxes for U.S. airlines in 1965 was the highest in history, and was about 65 percent higher than in 1964. Traffic is growing by leaps and bounds—both passenger and cargowise. Traffic levels for the first 2 months of 1966 are about 20 percent above the corresponding months a year ago.

Airline service is improving. Schedules are getting better. Flight equipment is being upgraded. This is particularly noticeable on the short and medium hops where older planes are being replaced with turboprops and jets that are faster, more comfortable, and more reliable. Substantially reduced fares are being made available to air travelers. Indeed, the travel bargains that are being made available by the airlines in these days of rising prices are a great credit to the industry.

We have a kind of magic circle going here. The airlines make better service available to the public and the public responds with increased air travel. This in turn makes it possible for the airlines to provide even better service. Then even more people can and do travel. This does sometimes make our planes a little crowded, but it is far, far better to have them full than to have them empty.

There is no need for me to emphasize to this group the importance of air transportation in general and its importance to Los Angeles in particular. In fact, you tell this story much better than I do. The 1965 Annual Report of the Los Angeles Department of Airports does it very convincingly with both words and pictures. Los Angeles is a real hub and a very big hub of air transport. It is also a large and vital aircraft manufacturing center. You have every reason in the world to hope we can keep this magic circle going in air transportation. I say to you in all candor that the prospect appears to me to be very encouraging.

Like all the rest of the transportation world today, much of our current interest centers on the Transportation Message which President Johnson sent to the Congress on March 2. In his message, he recommended the establishment of a Cabinet-level Department of Transportation, along with a number of related actions. This is a clear recognition by the President of the importance of transportation in our national life.

Transportation is probably the Nation's most important facilitating service. It accounts for approximately 20 percent of our gross national product. It makes possible the combinations of materials and skills and capital that comprise our magnificent economic system. If our transportation system were to revert to horses and buggies our whole economy and social intercourse would revert to horse and buggy days. I think perhaps the biggest difference between life in the United States today and 200 years ago is transportation.

As our transportation system has developed over the years, the Federal Government has come to play a very important role in it. As the President pointed out in his message.

"The Federal Government supports or regulates almost every means of transportation. Last year alone, more than $5 billion in Federal funds were invested in transportation—in highway construction, in river and harbor development, in airway operation and airport construction, in maritime subsidies. The Government owns 1,500 of the Nation's 2,500 oceangoing cargo vessels."

It is obvious that Federal activities of this magnitude should be organised in the most effective way possible. Transportation functions are now scattered among more than 30 Federal departments and agencies. Some people have felt there is nothing you can do about it but leave them all alone. Others have felt that they should all be lumped together willy-nilly if they have anything to do with transportation. The President has wisely followed a more selective process. He has examined these Federal transportation functions one by one and chosen those which should be grouped together to coordinate the executive functions of the various transportation agencies. At the same time, he has concluded that the economic regulatory functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Maritime Commission, and the Civil Aeronautics Board should not be altered and that their independent status should not be changed.

The President's proposals as to the agencies and functions to be consolidated in the Department of Transportation are as follows:

"1. The Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, and its policy, program, emergency transportation, and research staffs.

"2. The Bureau of Public Roads and the Federal-aid highway program it administers.

"3. The Federal Aviation Agency, with its functions in aviation safety, promotion, and investment, will be transferred in its entirety to the new Department. It will continue to carry out these functions in the new Department.

"4. The Coast Guard, whose principal peacetime activities relate to transportation and marine safety. The Coast Guard will be transferred as a unit from the Treasury Department. As in the past, the Coast Guard will operate as part of the Navy in time of war.

"5. The Maritime Administration, with its construction and operating subsidy programs.

"6. The safety functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the responsibility for investigating and determining the probable cause of aircraft accidents and its appellate functions related to safety.

"7. The safety functions and car service functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, principally the inspection and enforcement of safety regulations for railroads, motor carriers, and pipelines, and the distribution of rail car supply in times of shortage.

"8. The Great Lakes Pilotage Administration, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Alaska Railroad, and certain minor transportation-related activities of other agencies."

The new Department will rank fourth among the executive departments in number of employees and fifth in the size of its budget—having over 90,000 employees and a budget of almost $6 billion. The largest item in its budget would be the highway trust fund, which is about $4 billion. Almost all of these funds and employees, of course, would be transferred from other agencies along with the functions transferred to the new Department. Increased efficiency in the new Department resulting from the consolidation and coordinaiton of activities should result in substantial savings in administrative costs over the years.

The President has place great emphasis upon the safety functions of the new Department, saying: "No function of the new Department—no responsibility of its Secretary—will be more important than safety. We must insure the safety of our citizens as they travel on our land, in our skies, and over our waters.

"I recommend that there be created under the Secretary of Transportation a National Transportation Safety Board independent of the operating units of the Department.

"The sole function of this Board will be the safety of our travelers. It will review investigations of accidents to seek their causes. It will determine compliance with safety standards. It will examine the adequacy of the safety standard themselves. It will assume safety functions transferred from the ICC and the CAB.

"I consider the functions of this Board so important that I am requesting authority from the Congress to name five Presidential appointees as its members."

The Congress is giving expeditious consideration to the President's recommendation for the new Department. Hearings will be held by a committee of the Senate next week and shortly thereafter in the House of Representatives. Support for the President's recommendation appears to be widespread and substantial. I know of no serious opposition. It is reasonable to expect that it will be enacted at this session of the Congress.

Now let's turn to the President's recommendation as it relates more specifically to air transportation. Obviously, air transportation is part of a total transportation system. Clearly, it should be properly coordinated with the other parts of the total system. This is especially true in the allocation of resources among the competing modes of transportation. Our objective should be to exploit the capability of each mode to meet those transportation needs which it can serve most effectively and efficiently.

The allocation of Federal resources to air transportation is now channeled largely through the Federal Aviation Agency—a large agency with some 44,000 employees and an annual budget in the range of $900 million. Since the FAA and its functions would be transferred in toto to the new Department, the means for coordination of these activities with other modes of transportation would be provided through the internal operations of the Department.

With respect to the CAB, two of its functions are involved. The first of these is the payment of subsidy for local airline service. This now runs at a rate between $70 million and $80 million a year. A plausible argument might be made that this function should be transferred to the new Department because it involves the allocation of resources among the different modes of transportation. However, the President concluded that there were more compelling reasons for leaving this function with the CAB because of its intimate relationship to our regulatory functions. In simple terms, the proposition is like this. We ought not to pay any more subsidy than we need to pay. The best way to reduce it is to reduce the need for subsidy by increasing the air carriers' earning ability. The CAB is in the best position to do this by reason of its jurisdiction over route awards and other operating authority and over rate and fares charged by the air carriers. If anyone can eliminate the need for subsidy it's the CAB and it should have the job.

In other words, the President has left the monkey on our backs. And I think that's where it belongs.

The President did recommend that the CAB's safety functions be transferred. These functions include the investigation of aircraft accidents and finding the probable cause thereof, making safety studies and recommendations, and reviewing on appeal certain safety determinations of the Federal Aviation Administrator. The Board has taken special pride in the performance of its safety functions. With the excellence of our safety staff, we believe we have performed these functions successfully. Nevertheless, we recognize the potential benefits of a coordinated safety program for the various modes of transportation. Indeed, the investigative staff of experts, as well as other personnel to be transferred from the Board to the new Department, would bring with them special skills and experience that might serve as a catalyst for developing new and improved techniques for safety investigation in the other modes of transportation.

Therefore, the Board does support the President's recommendations, although we will be saddened by the departure of our colleagues on the Board's safety staff.

Air travel today is remarkably safe. We do have some very tragic accidents, but fortunately they are few. Actually, the risks of injury or death in domestic scheduled air transportation are incredibly small—only about one-quarter fatality per 100 million passenger miles. This compares very favorably with other modes of transportation. You are far safer flying on an airline, for example, than you are in an automobile on the highway.

In summary, I would say that the establishment of the new Department of Transportation will not make any radical changes in the aviation part of the transportation spectrum. It so happens that air transportation is in very good shape. The President's recommendations will help to keep it that way.

We must think mostly of the future. Our transportation needs in the days ahead will be so vast that we will need to make the most effective use of every mode of transportation available to us. The organization which the President has now proposed for Federal transportation functions will make it possible for aviation to make its full contribution. The air transport industry itself is so dynamic—its inherent advantages for some types of transportation are so great—that it is sure to grow in relative importance. The future for this industry, as I see it, is very bright indeed.

Old Problems, New Solutions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 16, 1966, Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the Department of Housing and Urban Development delivered an inspiring address before the Cleveland chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action in which he outlined the demonstration cities program and its application to a large urban community like Cleveland. The remarks of Secretary Weaver were timely and set in motion vigorous local efforts to prepare for this vital program.

Following are the remarks of Secretary Weaver:

OLD PROBLEMS, NEW SOLUTIONS

(Address by Robert C. Weaver, Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, before the Cleveland chapter, Americans for Democratic Action, Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 16, 1966)

Our urban society today is the most dynamic, diverse, and affluent that has yet been developed. Yet this same society is plagued with concentrations of poverty, deprivation, and denial for millions of its people.

Our cities are the source of unprecedented abundance and production. And they are also the centers of human, social, and economic waste. They can produce all that is needed for an unprecedented high standard of living for this Nation and others as well. Yet, behind the national records, millions of our own population do not have the basic essentials of life.

Something is amiss where plenty and poverty thrive side by side, where growth of culture is paralleled by growth of crime, where rising scholastic levels are matched by the rising numbers of dropouts.

This something must be corrected, lest our abundance be overwhelmed by waste, and lest poverty and denial devour or urban bounty.

We know the problems. We know the causes. We have the resources to correct them. We need the force of organized action to use them on a scale large enough, and in a manner inclusive enough, to rectify and reconcile these contradictions in our urban society. We need, too, a series of experiments and demonstrations to perfect approaches which will effectively combine resources and produce methods to achieve our aims.

President Johnson put the issue pointedly, when he said: "What is at stake is whether a free democratic society can attain well-being for the less fortunate as well as the more fortunate of its people—and whether it can make population growth and technological advance fruitful for all."

This is the issue. On its resolution rests the hope for a Great Society.

To create a truly democratic urban society, to bring its opportunities to all the people, we must have a far more encompassing approach to urban problems than any conceived in the past.

Up to now, we have dealt with our urban ills separately, one at a time. We have treated housing. We have treated disease. We have treated physical blight, crime, and so on. These have been largely one-shot actions to cope with special conditions.

They have not added up to full-scale war on the total urban situation, of which the war on poverty, the war on blight, and the war on crime are only parts. All of these are interrelated, and each feeds on the others.

Despite our efforts to improve our urban life, we still find families and individuals denied and deprived, living in substandard housing, unlettered and untrained, unable to find regular employment, or physically and mentally ill and uncared for. Many of them, in addition, are blocked from better opportunities and better areas by the castemark of color.

The President, a few months ago, spoke of the problems still unsolved, and of the inadequacy of the Federal response. He said, "The goals of major Federal programs have often lacked cohesiveness. Some work for the revitalization of the central city. Some accelerate suburban growth. Some unite urban communities. Some disrupt them."

We cannot afford any further disruptions. And while some of our programs have fallen short of our expectations, our sights for the city have also been raised. It is no longer enough to beef up a city's tax base, or to build architectural monuments, if this is all a city proposes to do. Unless we can honestly say that our programs have expanded opportunities for housing, for jobs, for recreation and education, unless we can honestly say that our programs are creating neighborhoods of which we can all be proud, then I say we are not doing our job.

And we are making it clear that old approaches, that stale thinking, and that mismanagement can no longer be tolerated. The goals we have set have evaded us for too long. It is simply not reasonable to assume, any longer, that the people trapped in the Harlems and the South Sides and the Houghs are going to be content with halfway measures. Nor can the Nation be contend with these glaring exceptions to general affluence.

If, at this point in time, you say we have a lot to learn, I can only agree. If you say progress toward our goals is too slow, I can only agree. But if you contend that we are not now prepared to move faster, and with momentum, then I disagree most heartily.

What we must now have, and what the President has offered us in his demonstration cities proposal, is the design for a full-scale war on urban problems across a broad front.

The demonstration cities idea is not merely an extension of something we have done before, it is a completely new strategy.

It is new in its magnitude. It is a broad-gage move against the manifold causes of urban blight and social failures. Its aim is the total improvement in the lives of 10 percent or more of the total community population, and a basic change in the whole community.

It is not just another kind of "project." The program would not be restricted to a limited area carved out of a large expanse of blight. It would take the whole areas of the city.

It is new in its inclusiveness. It begins with people, not structures. Physical improvement would support solutions to human problems.

These demonstrations would be aimed primarily at revitalizing residential areas. Most of the people who live there would remain. Their basic community institutions would be strengthened, not uprooted.

Social renewal—training the untrained, providing higher standards of health, education, and community living—would accompany physical improvement and rebuilding.

The demonstration program would be new in its effect on the whole community. It would avoid solutions for the selected area that merely create problems elsewhere. The community's total supply of good housing for low- and moderate-income families would have to be substantially increased. Health, education, and social assistance in the area would be vastly augmented and expanded. Innovation and new approaches to social problems would be encouraged.

The program would be new in achieving coordinated handling of local, State, and Federal aids used in the area. It would require unified direction by the locality in executing the plan. A Federal officer would be assigned, after the locality had completed its plan for action, to expedite Federal aids according to locally determined planning and scheduling.

Federal funds would finance 90 percent of the initial planning costs of these demonstration programs, but the planning would be done locally. To carry out these plans, the whole array of Federal assistance for human and physical improvement, as well as those of the State and locality, would be combined in concentrated form.

In addition to regular Federal program funds, special Federal grants, equal to 80 percent of the local share of the Federal programs involved, would be extended to demonstration areas. These grants would supplement normal grant-in-aid funds, and could be used for any purposes within the framework of the development plan.

What would such a demonstration undertaking involve?

It would involve housing. The housing would largely be geared to the income levels and needs of the people in the area. Most of this would be provided through improvement of existing housing, using rehabilitation loans and grants where needed. Also there would be write downs of property values to facilitate rehabilitation. It could also provide for low-income needs through locally owned public housing, new or rehabilitated, and private low-rent housing whose tenants would be aided by Federal rent supplements. Private housing at low rents could be provided under FHA's moderate-income housing program, and under programs for housing the elderly. Such housing could be built outside, as well as within the area, to offset the effects of any demolition or relocation needs in the community.

Here in Cleveland, you have already launched two programs which indicate that there are citizens willing to take the leadership for better communities. In Project Hope and the work of the Mount Pleasant Community Council, you can seq something of the shape of the future. These programs were generated through close cooperation of Federal officials and local citizens, with the stanch support of Representative VANIK.

These housing programs are essential if the demonstration cities approach is to be successful. But the burden of the responsibility rests right here, not in Washington. We are willing to throw our full support into these vitally needed efforts, but we cannot initiate them at the local level.

The plan could also involve urban renewal, ranging from clearance, where necessary, to rehabilitation, code enforcement, and demolition assistance. It could include write downs of properties to be rehabilitated. Rehabilitation and conservation of housing and structures would predominate, reducing costs and keeping displacement of people to a minimum.

Schools, hospitals, neighborhood facilities for community health, and recreational centers, parks and open space, would be part of the plan. Public facilities—sewer, water, streets, and mass transportation—and public services, such as better police and fire protection could all be part of the program.

These activities deal largely with major physical facilities and services. Equally as basic, however, would be the programs for social and human betterment, designed to raise aspirations and help provide the skills and drive to realize those aspirations.

Today these programs for rebuilding lives have been greatly expanded, particularly under the recently enacted Great Society legislation. They cover a wide range of Federal grants-in-aid, relating to housing, health, education, welfare, antipoverty, employment, and environmental betterment.

They include manpower training, vocational education and rehabilitation and employment assistance. They embrace education for deprived children and supplementary educational assistance under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the antipoverty community action programs, including the Job Corps and Headstart.

Multipurpose neighborhood centers would provide home management and family counseling, legal assistance, services for youth and the aging. Neighborhood health centers could provide diagnostic services and treatment, mental health programs, and programs to deal with drug addiction and alcoholism.

Finally, there is another critical aspect to rebuilding human aspirations. That is, the complete involvement of a neighborhood's citizens in the whole process. In the demonstration cities program, we are asking cities to insure that citizens participate fully in the development of the plan, so that they can be working usefully toward objectives of their own choosing. Of course there will have to be compromises between neighborhood objectives and citywide objectives, but that is what democracy is all about.

There will also have to be as full an involvement as possible of residents in the target area in the rebuilding itself. We have already learned that it is possible for people, once considered a drain upon society, to realize new and useful roles within the context of neighborhood renewal. This will be a major goal of the demonstration cities program.

It takes more than an investment of money alonge to infuse pride and hope into old, beaten neighborhoods. It takes an investment of time, and sweat and caring. But the potential returns are immense. I hope we will all see them soon, in the eyes of city children, happy and proud of their neighborhood, their school, and their city.

Here's how such a demonstration program might shape up in dollars and cents. The figures, though based on expenditure experience, are theoretical, since they do not apply to actual conditions in any specific community.

Let us assume we are dealing with a large city of 1.7 million population.

A demonstration target area in such a city might include about one-tenth of the population—175,000 people. The undertaking would be carried out over 5 years.

A large part of the area is one of neglect. Its housing, buildings, and facilities are run down and overcrowded. It has received only the minimum of municipal investment. Schools are old and inadequate. Park and recreational areas are few. Many of its residents are at or near the poverty level. Social service facilities are overburdened. Those who are better off and the businesses in the area find their own values and future declining.

Into this area a wide varied range of federally assisted activities are to be brought, matched by local and State services and assistance, under a basic plan.

Five-year total cost estimates in this example for federally assisted programs are set at $525 million. Of this, $237 million would go for capital improvements—housing, public works, renewal—in the area. Another $59 million would go for capital improvements outside the area—a hospital, mass transit, relocation housing—needed to support the area. The remaining $229 million would be used for public and social services for the people living in the target area.

The regular Federal share of this $525 million is estimated at $325 million under present programs, This leaves $200 million as the local share.

Under the demonstration cities program, however, the Federal Government would contribute an additional grant of 80 percent of this local share—amounting to $160 million.

This special grant would release $160 million in local funds that could then be used for any improvements and activities that contribute to the plan for reclaiming and improving the target area. These might be public improvements for which funds would not otherwise be available, subsidies to finance the rehabilitation of housing, and improved and increased municipal services for the area, such as garbage collection, police and fire protection, etc.

The local community would continue to spend at least as much in local funds, and in most cases more, than it would without the demonstration area. The special grant would make it possible to do much more in improving the area and helping the people that funds would otherwise permit.

The demonstration program is so-called because it is a new approach—something not yet tried. And it, in turn, demands new approaches, calling forth the full ingenuity of local municipal management. The communities of varying sizes, in many different locations would become a working laboratory for all of urban America. And as the experiment progresses and more lessons are learned, more such programs can be undertaken by the Nation's urban communities.

The demonstration cities program will offer what I think is an unprecedented opportunity to eliminate urban ghettoes.

For one thing, the blighted area itself will, through concerted and coordinated action, become a more desirable place in which to live. But obviously we cannot be content with reclaiming such areas without other actions. Such programs must proceed in tandem with simultaneous moves to open up housing occupancy to all potential customers throughout the whole metropolitan area. Housing choices must be maximized and this means not only making central city areas more attractive for any who wish to live there, but also insuring that suburban housing is available for those who can afford it, or, with subsidy, wish to live there.

We have done a great deal of physical renewal and rebuilding in our cities. We have done little toward large-scale human renewal. On that front we are only just beginning.

We must do both. And we must do them together, on a large scale. Our problem is not just one of wornout structures. It is also one of left-out people.

Rehabilitating structures and rehabilitating people are, of course, two different things. Five years can make a great physical change in a target area. The inner change in people is more gradual. But in this period, a demonstration undertaking can bring hope, opportunity, and a changed future outlook to most of the people who have been blocked off from the rest of the urban community. This is the turning point, and their road from then on is up, not down.

Most of the means to be used in carrying out a demonstration cities program are already known, and individually tested. But we have never yet tried to link them together in a massive effort to change the whole of a large segment of urban life.

There is no question that we can do it. The real question is whether we will do it. And this is the question that must be answered when the Congress acts on the demonstration cities bill of 1966.

Dr. Edward T. Sandrow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, today we had the honor of hearing Dr. Edward T. Sandrow, rabbi of Temple Beth El, Cedarhurst, Long Island, N.Y., deliver the opening prayer in the House of Representatives.

Our distinguished guest is president of the New York Board of Rabbis and his record of service is an outstanding one. Rabbi Sandrow served as a chaplain in World War II, rising from the rank of lieutenant to major. During the campaign he served in the Aleutian Islands for 1½ years. Dr. Sandrow received the Army Commendation Medal and was retired to the Reserves.

Ordained at the Jewish Theological Seminary in 1933, Rabbi Sandrow is also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and received higher degrees at Columbia University and his doctorate at the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Rabbi Sandrow was president of the Rabbinical Assembly, the national organization of conservative rabbis in the United States and Canada. He is now president of the New York Board of Rabbis, Representing over 900 rabbis of the orthodox, conservative, and reform branches of Judaism, a visiting professor at the Jewish Theological Seminary and a teaching fellow at New York University.

Dr. Sandrow is chairman of the board of Hadoar, the only weekly Hebrew journal published in America; chairman of the executive committee of the Commission on Jewish Chaplaincy, which supplies chaplains to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Veterans' Administration.

Rabbi Sandrow has served in his present pulpit for 29 years, and serves as a member of the board of governors of the American Association for Jewish Education and the National Jewish Welfare Board. He was a participant in the White House Conference on Youth and Children in 1960.

He will be one of the speakers at the New York State Conference on Human Rights, April 27 and 28, 1966. He is a member of the executive committee of the Zionist Organization of America and the American Council of the United Jewish Appeal. He serves on the functional committee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Greater New York. He was the first rabbi in New York to receive the award for having done most for the health and welfare agencies of the federation. He also was the first rabbi to receive the Commendable Service Award of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

He is coauthor of a prayer book for children called "Young Faith." He was one of the founders of the group relations of the five towns covering all members of all religions and all races. He is listed in "Who's Who of America," and "Who's Who in World Judaism."

A Young Soldier Writes Home About Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, the young men who are fighting our battles in Vietnam are not responsible for our being there. Individually, they will not decide when they can return to their homes.

One young man from my district has expressed a view that is worthy of consideration by young and old adults. His letter was published in the North Salinas High School, Salinas, Calif., newspaper, the Viking Saga, on March 25, 1966. Under unanimous consent, I insert the letter, with editorial comment, in the RECORD at this point:

Fighting for Freedom

(By Jeanne Kelly, p. 3, editor)

I recently received a letter from my cousin, A2c. James L. Reed, who is stationed at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippine Islands. Just before writing to me he had taken part in a detail to unload injured men that had been flown in from Vietnam. This is part of his letter:

"The Philippine Islands are fine. No problems that air conditioning couldn't cure.

"VIETNAM

"On the more serious side, don't think or allow your friends to think that this "conflict" in Vietnam is nothing to be worried about. Clark is the reception area for the casualties of the dirty war, and the men who come in wounded (more than are given out to the general public) feel that we have had it unless we win in southeast Asia, and I agree. Everyone here wants to take a more active part in the war, myself included. If the Reds ever give the Vietcong jets, we've had it. We are only 800 miles from the shooting war. Less than 45 minutes by supersonic aircraft. We need to shake up the people back home. We need the moral as well as material support of our Nation.

"It's for you, and for every living person in the United States that these marines and

1st Cavalry men are dying and being critically, sometimes permanently, injured. This maiming of the cream of American youth has a purpose—a purpose that cannot be achieved without the dedication of our populace to our efforts here.

"SUPPORT NEEDED

"You are a leader in your young social set. I'm not asking you to actively campaign for the cause, but I am asking that you never forget the threat we now face. I cannot tell you more about this, but I will ask you and your mother and father to combat the public apathy wherever you find it on your respective levels. Support us and fight these Vietnicks in thought, word, and action. Believe me, the need is critical.

"Back on the lighter side. As I said, the islands are fine. We don't do a thing but the jobs we are trained for."

FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM

Most of the Americans fighting in Vietnam are not much older than some of the kids who will graduate from North High in June. They didn't want to go to Vietnam; they had nothing to do with the problems that caused this war; but they are fighting for the freedoms we all enjoy and take for granted.

They need the support of every person in this country, because they really have nothing to fight for unless they get it. We may not believe that the fighting is right or that the United States should have become involved, but we live in a democracy and that democracy depends on our support and our help.

Are you a member of the apathetic public? Jimmy's letter was meant for you, too.

Those who get us into wars should be grateful to those who must fight the wars. We should be most appreciative of their idealism and selflessness.

East Boston Evening Commercial High School and East Boston Evening Elementary School

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday evening, April 14, 1966, I had the pleasure of addressing the East Boston Commercial High and Elementary Schools at their graduation exercises. This was one of the most impressive graduations I have ever attended. It is indeed gratifying to see the spirit of people ranging in age from 18 to 50 who realize the value of education and are struggling to accomplish what they missed in their earlier youth.

The school is excellently run by John H. Brougham and the exercises were most fitting for the occasion. I am honored to place the remarks of Mr. Anthony Pascucci, president of the graduating class, in the RECORD.

His talk was impressive and makes us realize the value of our evening educational system which makes available to working fathers and mothers, the opportunity to further their educations.

The remarks follow:

EDUCATION—ROAD TO SUCCESS

True success in life can be achieved only by complete development of the ability God has given to us. This can be done through education, which can be gained only if we have desire and determination to learn. This process of education can very suitably be compared to the construction of a building. A well-built house requires a solid footing, a strong foundation, and a sturdy frame. The desire to better one's self can be considered the essential base, the achievement of a high school diploma can be seen as the foundation upon the framework of our day-by-day achievements is set.

In all that we have said so far about education as the key to success, it is the desire to learn that is most fundamental. Without this, our accomplishment will never be met, but with desire and the drive to learn there is much that we can do to make our own lives really worth living. This is especially true in our own Nation where there are many, many opportunities to educate ourselves. We here tonight are undeniable evidence of this fact.

American history is full of the men who became famous through their desire to learn. A good example of this was the great five-and-dime tycoon, F. W. Woolworth, who started out as a janitor because his employer did not think he had enough business sense to deal with the public. However, education brought tremendous success to Woolworth and to many others who had the same drive to learn.

Education in the modern world is not a luxury, but an absolute necessity as anyone who reads the newspapers (help wanted) sections can testify. The competition for good jobs is so great that many employers will consider only college graduates. Nearly all decent jobs require a high school diploma.

Tonight, my fellow graduates, we can all hold our heads high because we have completed our high school education. The foundation is complete, let us now set out to build the strong framework. We are on the road to success.

The following is a list of graduates:

HIGH SCHOOL

Jean Carvalho, Anna T. D'Alessandro, Anthony F. Fera, Anthony P. Fiorino, Edward L. Fitzpatrick, Vivian Grignon, Helen M. James, Rose E. LoPilato, Mary D. Paglucca, Anthony Pascucci, Richard J. Piro, Alice J. Scanlon, Sandra M. Severino, George F. Swartwout, Edelia G. Tota.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Gloria R. Arrigo, Pasquale Cordisco, Antonio DiMaria, Laurette T. Levesque, Rosa T. Rodrigues, Theresa Shire, Ann E. Smith.

Aussies Are Proved Allies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent editorial appearing in the Washington, D.C., Post of Tuesday, April 19, 1966, pointing out some facts that may be lost upon the majority of our people.

This Nation is indeed fortunate to have an ally and friend like the great Australian nation.

The United States has great cause to view such courage and steadfast friendship with deep gratitude and appreciation.

Certainly Americans should be aware of the steadfast friendship and staunch support afforded us by the Australians and it behooves us to recall the debt we owe these splendid people.

The editorial follows:

UNUSUAL VISITORS: AUSSIES ARE PROUD ALLIES

(By William S. White)

The Australians have been visiting Washington and they brought with them something very rarely given now to this Nation in its heavy and weary and unsought role of leadership of the Free World.

They brought an unbroken, unreluctant, unapologetic, undemanding friendship for an old ally. Oddly, they like us without qualification. Oddly, they support us, in Vietnam and elsewhere, without trimming. They—or certainly the present Australian Government at any rate—simply mean to go on to the end with us.

Amazingly, they still remember the far-off Battle of the Coral Sea and the other now generally forgotten actions at arms in which the United States helped them to strike off the imperial Japanese hand that was reaching for their throats.

It is a sad reality that statesmen flying here to talk to our officials almost never come any more as the Australians have come. Most of the time of the people of this Government is spent instead with visitors who ask our further assistance and point out how very wrong we are, somewhere or everywhere, in this world.

But the Australian Mission headed by Foreign Minister Paul Hasluck came not to demand our bounty and simultaneously to criticize our actions. It came only to renew and strengthen with us a great Pacific alliance which is the last, best hope for eventual peace and order in the Far East.

Those who saw Hasluck and his Aussie associates here will not soon forget their manners—or their courage. For Australia, a vast but still largely an empty land, is short on people but still long on old-fashioned attributes which even much of the Western World now finds the objects of a tittering amusement. The Aussies still believe in the duty to fight aggression, in the east as well as in Europe. They still believe in outdated words like national honor and national responsibility.

Their country now has 4,600 fighting men pledged to Vietnam; a great commitment, indeed, relative to their total resources. And, the Government served by Hasluck intends to keep them there, notwithstanding a labor opposition which, like the anti-Vietnam war movement here at home, is tirelessly sniping at the hard and terrible necessity to stop Red Chinese-backed aggression while there may be time.

The Aussies know, as we know, that the squeaking wheel gets the grease; that the neutralist who has never done anything to help us and never will, gets the real red-carpet treatment here. There is not much time any more for good international friends. For reliable friends must be taken for granted in the overriding necessity to try to placate those who, though not friends at all, must all the same be endlessly courted in the kind of world in which we live.

So there was not much red carpet here for the Aussies, who have merely done their full share of dying in every war against totalitarianism in this century. But this, too, the Aussies understand. Maybe there never will be any reward for them, except the consciousness of duty done and honor served.

But that will be enough for them. For they understand, also, that for the United States, too, there is this one reward at the end of it all.

And they understand that while such expert critics of the war in Vietnam as Senator J. W. Fulbright, of Arkansas, had unaccountably been unaware until lately that Australians, too, are dying there, not everybody here is quite so intellectually detached from the facts of life.

While Australia's contribution to the showdown in Vietnam is drawing her ever closer to the United States, she is drawing away, in all but sentiment, from parent Britain. For a profound truth of the current world is that the British, though they give us moral support in Asia, have neither the will nor the means to offer to the Australians the tough, resolute backing in every crisis that the Australians have so long given to them. The crucial fact is that Australia is now in our orbit—not Britain's—and we are in hers.

Horton Cites Rabbi Philip Bernstein, Recipient of Lehman Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK HORTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, tonight in my home city of Rochester, N.Y., a great honor will be bestowed upon a man who has a remarkable record of service to his Nation, his community and his people. Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein has been selected to receive the coveted Herbert Lehman Award, named for the late and distinguished Senator from the State of New York.

The Lehman Award is given to leaders of the very top echelon of American-Jewish life, in recognition of personal service. There is no more fitting recipient of this award than Rabbi Bernstein. His service to the United States during the Second World War, and to the Jewish peoples of Europe after the war, marks him as a world leader in Jewish affairs. The fine reputation he has earned through his authorship of the best seller, "What the Jews Believe," and his service to the State of Israel since its inception in 1948 is testimony to his eminence as a scholar and a statesman.

Hand in hand with his spiritual leadership of Temple B'rith Kodesh in Rochester, he has taken an active role in civic affairs and has been a pioneer in many aspects of community life.

Mr. Speaker, so that my colleagues and the American people can be made aware of the accomplishments of Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, and of the honor to be given him tonight, I offer two articles from the Rochester, N.Y., Jewish Ledger for insertion at this point in the Record.

[From the Rochester (N.Y.) Jewish Ledger, Apr. 1, 1966]

Rabbi Bernstein To Receive Lehman Award—Presentation To Be Made April 20 at Community Dinner

Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, spiritual leader of Temple B'rith Kodesh, outstanding American-Jewish leader, will receive the coveted Herbert Lehman Israel Award at the annual community dinner of the Rochester Committee for State of Israel Bonds, on Wednesday, April 20, at 6 p.m. in Temple Beth El, 139 Winton Road South.

Leon M. Germanow, general chairman of the 1966 Israel bond program in this area in making the announcement said Rabbi Bernstein will be awarded "the famed presentation in proud recognition of his four decades of devoted leadership in the American-Jewish community."

The bond dinner will be called the Herbert Lehman Israel Dinner in honor of the special nature of the award, which has been presented to just a very few American-Jewish community leaders of world recognition.

Early reservations for the event are recommended, and may be had from the local committee at 712 Granite Building. It will highlight this year's Israel bond effort, celebrating Israel's 18th year of independence, the year of "chai," Hebrew word for "life."

Rabbi Bernstein was president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis from 1950 to 1952, and led an historic seminar of reform rabbis in Israel. He is chairman of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, and was vice president of the American Jewish Congress and a member of the Western Hemisphere executive of the World Jewish Congress.

The author of the famous Life magazine article "What the Jews Believe," which was expanded into book format and is now a best seller in its 15th edition, Rabbi Bernstein was cited for the work by the New York Herald Tribune, by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, who termed it a "little masterpiece."

During the war, Rabbi Bernstein was executive director of the committee on Army and Navy religious activities of the National Jewish Welfare Board. On offical missions, he visited most of the battlefronts of the war.

In 1946 and 1947, he served as adviser on Jewish affairs to the U.S. Army commanders in Europe—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Gen. Mark Clark, Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes. He was in personal contact with all of the Jewish displaced persons installations in Germany and Austria. His duties brought him in contact with President Harry S. Truman.

He is a former president of the Rochester City Club and of the Rochester City Planning and Housing Council, and is a member of the Monroe County Human Relations Commission.

He has received degrees from Syracuse University, University of Rochester, Miami University, and the Jewish Institute of Religion. He has also studied at Columbia University, Cambridge University, and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

In 1958, Rabbi Bernstein received the Man of the Year Award from the Rotary Club of Rochester. In 1962 he was awarded the Rochester Civic Medal.

His articles have appeared in Life magazine, Harper's, the Nation, the New Republic, and various Jewish publications.

He has been active in the Rochester Israel Bond Committee since the inception of the Israel bond drive in the United States in 1951 and is a member of the national board of governors of the Israel bond organization.

[From the Rochester (N.Y.) Jewish Ledger, Apr. 15, 1966]

Expect Capacity Attendance at Rabbi Bernstein Dinner

A capacity attendance is expected at the communitywide Herbert Lehman Israel Award dinner, sponsored by the Rochester Committee for State of Israel Bonds, in honor of Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, on Wednesday at 6 p.m. in Temple Beth El, 139 Winton Road South. Leon M. Germanow, general chairman of the 1966 Israel bond program in this area, made the announcement.

His Excellency Avraham Harman, Ambassador of Israel to the United States, will be guest speaker and will participate in the official presentation of the coveted Herbert Lehman Israel Award to Rabbi Bernstein. Reservations may be made through the committee, 712 Granite Building.

Frank T. Lamb, mayor of the city of Rochester, has proclaimed Wednesday as Israel Independence Day in Rochester, and announced that Israel's flag will fly over city hall for the occasion and in honor of Ambassador Harman's visit to Rochester.

The event celebrates Israel's 18th year of independence, the year of "chai," Hebrew word for "life," and also the fourth year of redemption of State of Israel bonds, according to Germanow.

The Herbert Lehman Award was designed by the noted American sculptor, Chaim Gross. It depicts the spirit of friendship and cooperation between America and Israel symbolized by two hands touching, with a Star of David and a portrait of the late Herbert H. Lehman.

The work of Chaim Gross, who is a painter as well as a sculptor, has been exhibited in museums all over the world, and is represented in permanent collections at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, the Whitney Museum of Art, the Jewish Museum, and in other galleries in this country and in Israel. Included in his works are bronzes, wood carvings, paintings, watercolers, and drawings. He has received numerous awards from professional art societies, the most recent being his election last year as a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

A man unparalleled in achievements in public life, Herbert M. Lehman was a distinguished Member of U.S. Senate and an outstanding Governor of the State of New York. His many humanitarian efforts are exemplified by his leadership of UNRRA in the years immediately following World War II, when he undertook the task of aiding and rehabilitating the survivors of the Nazi holocaust in Europe.

A foremost leader in the program of the development of the State of Israel, he was among the first American Jewish figures to become actively identified with the Israel bond campaign. At the time of his death, he was honorary chairman of trustees of the Israel bond organization.

The Lehman family authorized the Herbert Lehman Israel Award in his memory, and it is awarded to the leaders of the very top echelon of American-Jewish life in recognition of personal service to their community and to the State of Israel.

Parcel Post Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. J. PICKLE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, more and more encouragement is coming from the administrative offices of the Post Office for passage of H.R. 12367.

Austin postmaster, O. N. Bruck, has added his endorsement to the growing number of postal officials who have voiced support of the measure.

His views in regard to this legislation were reported in the Austin, Tex., Statesman, on March 18, 1966.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I offer the article as follows:

MAILING IDEA GETS SUPPORT

Discrimination against residents of Austin, who are now prohibited from mailing some parcels to certain other cities, would be ended by pending legislation endorsed by the National Association of Postmasters of the United States, Postmaster O. N. Bruck advised today.

Bruck noted that, under existing law, a person in Austin can send a 73-inch parcel to Taylor or to a rural route, but can't send the same parcel to Dallas. In addition, he can send a 21-pound parcel to Waco, but can't send the same parcel to Corpus Christi or Dallas.

Bruck said James L. O'Toole, president of the National Association of Postmasters, advised him that the association is making an all-out fight against size and weight restrictions which apply to parcels mailed here for any of the Nation's first-class, or city post offices.

A bill (H.R. 12367) to reform the existing parcel post laws is now pending before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Bruck explained that local residents—among 140 million Americans served by first-class post offices—may not mail a parcel of more than 20 pounds or 72 inches in length and girth combined to any other first-class post office more than 150 miles away.

Nor may they mail a parcel of more than 40 pounds or more than 72 inches to a first-class post office that is less than 150 miles, he pointed out.

The association has thrown its weight behind legislation to raise the limit for all parcels mailed between first-class offices to 40 pounds and 100 inches, regardless of distance.

Bruck, who is president of Texas Chapter No. 18, National Association of Postmasters of the United States, said, "It is vital to the economy of the parcel post system which is now losing more than $100 million annually, that this bill be enacted."

The proposed legislation would yield about $40 million as the result of liberalizing size and weight limits and the remainder would be realized through a rate increase of about 8 cents. Without size and weight changes, a rate increase of 14 cents per parcel would be needed. This would represent "a stiff increase of 17 percent," the Postmaster said.

In addition to liberalizing size and weight limits the bill will simplify rate schedules for the mailer and the post office clerk. For example, the 8-cent increase in rates would be rounded off to the nearest nickel or dime. The minimum rate, he noted, for a parcel is now 29 cents. With 8 cents added, the figure would be 37 cents, but it would be rounded off to the nearest nickel, making the rate 35 cents.

Cigarette Smuggling—Support for Federal Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, on March 30, 1966, I introduced H.R. 14153, a bill to amend the Jenkins Act to assist States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes. My remarks in support of the legislation appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 30, 1966, on page A1819.

I am pleased to report that our colleagues, the Honorable SEYMOUR HALPERN, and the Honorable RICHARD OTTINGER, of New York, have introduced identical bills and that the Baltimore conference of the taxing authorities of 13 States, New York City, and the District of Columbia unanimously endorsed H.R. 14153 on April 15, 1966.

The practice of cigarette bootlegging results in the loss of approximately $50 million annually to the city and State of New York and affects other States as well as retail and wholesale tobacco dealers.

H.R. 14153 will not only put a stop to cigarette bootlegging and protect the revenue of States and cities but also put a speedy end to the efforts of the bootleggers to enlist high school students as salesmen of this contraband.

I have permission to insert in the RECORD at this point the exchange of correspondence with our former colleague, the distinguished mayor of the city of New York, the Honorable John V. Lindsay:

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
New York, N.Y., April 14, 1966.

Hon. HERBERT TENZER,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HERB: I was pleased to receive your letter of March 30, 1966, concerning the cigarette smuggling racket and wish to congratulate you on taking the initiative to close the loophole in the Jenkins Act which is costing the city and State of New York a total of $50 million annually. This is also a matter of great concern to other States, and every legitimate tobacco dealer, retail, and wholesale.

I realize from the material accompanying your letter that you are well versed on the problem. However, in case you have not seen it, I am enclosing an interesting and comprehensive report on bootlegging prepared by the Wholesale Tobacco Distributors of New York, Inc. It is the best summary available on the subject.

Your memorandum indicates that any person or firm selling or transferring in excess of 5,000 cigarettes would be required to file a report with the taxing authorities of the State into which the cigarettes are being transported. We are not sure whether the precise language of the bill will cover the following situation: A bootlegger purchases a quantity in excess of 5,000 cigarettes in North Carolina without indicating to the vendor the destination. He then transports them to New York State. Does he have to file a report with the taxing authorities of the State into which he transports the cigarettes? It would be helpful if the person transporting cigarettes into a State or causing them to be transported into a State be required to file a report under the Jenkins Act of (1) his intention to transport cigarettes into a State and (2) on not later than the 10th day of each month file reports of the number of cigarettes transported into the State during the preceding calendar month. It should be a violation to transport in excess of 5,000 cigarettes at any time prior to filing a notice of intention. The exceptions now set forth in the Jenkins Act covering licensed distributors would take care of legitimate transactions and keep them unencumbered.

We are grateful for your welcome interest in this problem and are anxious to provide you with whatever assistance you feel appropriate. We will help in anyway possible to assist you in bringing about the early enactment of critically needed legislation. We have every appropriate agency of the city working on the problem, but Federal legislation is a must if we are to be effective.

Regards.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN V. LINDSAY, *Mayor.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 20, 1966.

Hon. JOHN V. LINDSAY,
Mayor, City of New York,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR JOHN: Thank you for your reply to my letter relating to cigarette smuggling and for your kind comments about my bill, H.R. 14153, to amend the Jenkins Act to assist States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes.

I believe that sections 2(a) and 3 cover the points raised in connection with requiring the cigarette bootlegger as well as the seller, to file a report with the taxing authorities of the State into which the cigarettes are transported. I would welcome any suggestions you may have for clarifying or strengthening the provisions of the bill.

You will be pleased to learn that Representatives RICHARD OTTINGER, (25th District) and SEYMOUR HALPERN (6th District) of New York, have already introduced identical measures in the House, and I expect other Members will likewise express their interest in the legislation. I have urged the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee to schedule hearings on the bill during this session of Congress.

Your recognition that Federal legislation as well as effective State legislation is required to control the practice of cigarette smuggling is a realistic approach to the problem and I look forward to working with you to that end.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,
HERBERT TENZER,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that my colleagues will review the situation with respect to the collection of sales and use taxes on cigarettes in their respective States and cities so that the loss in tax revenues resulting from cigarette smuggling may be minimized through the enactment of effective Federal legislation.

Anniversary of Jewish Revolt Against Nazis in Warsaw Ghetto

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday of this week we commemorated the beginning 23 years ago of a revolt by the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto against the Nazis. Though the Jews who revolted fought bravely, they were outnumbered and vastly outgunned, and the Nazis not only put down their uprising but revenged their definance by utterly decimating the ghetto and killing or capturing all its inhabitants.

The savagery at the heart of nazism was never more clearly revealed than in Warsaw in 1943 when they destroyed any who would stand up to them with dignity and courage. In commemorating this day we recall the barbarism which flourished a few short years ago, not just because of the insanity which was Hitler's, but also because so many millions shared or condoned his fear and hatred of the Jewish minority.

We also can draw a lesson from it: That those who are oppressed will not forever accept their fate without resistance; and that whenever we allow hatred and fear to fester in our midst, we are inviting an eventual horror such as occurred in Warsaw.

On this anniversary let us celebrate the courage which those who fought the Nazis showed and let us rededicate ourselves to a society in which equality and compassion are more than a facade, than platitudes, than a veneer; and where there is no need for the oppressed to rise, because there is no oppression, legal, economic, or social.

Airpower in Limited Conflicts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in an era of global tensions, Gen. J. P. McConnell, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, dwelt on an appropriate theme in an address to the Corps of Cadets at The Citadel—the military college of South Carolina—on April 16.

General McConnell spelled out in clear, specific language the role of airpower in limited conflicts. His message is of great interest to the Congress, and under leave to extend my remarks to the Appendix of the RECORD, I include the text of his speech:

When General Harris invited me to speak to you in your greater issues series, I did not think that it would be difficult for me to select an appropriate issue to talk about. For the issue of the most immediate concern to the American people and of particular concern to us in the military is, of course, the war in Vietnam.

I realize that, for this very reason, previous speakers in the current series have talked to you about the same subject and covered it rather exhaustively from various points of view. Therefore, I can presume that you are quite familiar with our overall objectives in Vietnam as well as with the military efforts in which we are engaged to help achieve these objectives.

I also realize that, in your education and preparation for your future careers, there are other issues which may seem of greater importance to you because of their potential impact on whatever endeavors you plan to pursue. You may feel that, by the time you become actively involved in dealing with these issues, the current conflict in Vietnam probably will have been resolved in accordance with the goals enunciated by President Johnson and our other national leaders. Therefore, you probably regard the Vietnamese war as an issue which is likely to be of more historical than active interest to you a few years from now.

Nevertheless, I want to talk about Vietnam because there are some aspects of that problem which I think are not too well understood and which I feel may have considerable bearing on our Nation's future military strategy and foreign policy. We must keep in mind that this conflict is not merely an isolated incident nor a strictly localized struggle with limited objectives which, once achieved, would solve the whole problem.

What happened in Vietnam is just one of an unending series of local acts of aggression which the Communists are instigating and supporting in the pursuit of their avowed goal of global domination. Because this country is the main obstacle to the attainment of their goal, it is also the principal target of their continuing efforts toward world conquest through any expeditious means at their disposal. These means may be political or economic, psychological or subversive, scientific or military .

We have had to counter these efforts, whatever the means, for the past two decades. We have had to do so, not only because of our moral and treaty obligations to nations and governments threatened by or subjected to Communist aggression, but also because these acts of aggression constituted a direct threat to our own national interests. What has persisted through the past decades, can be expected to continue throughout the years to come. Therefore, as you will begin to take your places in business or in industry, in science or in the military, you will have to cope with this problem, in one way or another. And that is why what is happening today in Vietnam is of such vital importance to you and your future activities.

I would like to concentrate your thinking today on the military lessons—especially the airpower lessons—that have emerged from our 15 months of direct involvement in the struggle in Vietnam. We must all realize that this struggle is our first major counterinsurgent or antiguerrilla war, and for this reason we have had many lessons to learn. I think it would be unduly optimistic to assume that this will be our last antiguerrilla war.

The first of the lessons we have learned is that there is a direct connection between the superiority in our strategic forces and our freedom of action in the tactical arena of Vietnam.

Our strategic superiority sets a limit on the level of conflict at which the Communists may elect to operate in Vietnam. The planners of the aggression in Hanoi face the fact that the higher they escalate the war, the greater will be our military advantage.

By contrast, we may select the force combinations, the types of weapons and the methods of using them which are best suited for achieving our national objectives.

It is true that our national leaders have declared that it will be our policy to use the minimum military power in achieving our goal in Vietnam. But they have also stated that we will use whatever military power is necessary. In other words, they had—and they still have—a variety of military alternatives from which to choose. They have chosen to limit the level of our military action out of political and humanitarian considerations, not out of military considerations. The Communist leaders in Hanoi, on the other hand, have no promising military alternatives to the guerrilla style of warfare they are now employing.

There is another point concerning the contribution of our strategic forces in this conflict which needs to be emphasized. I am referring to the virtual immunity from enemy air attack that our troops in South Vietnam have so far experienced. That immunity is by no means due entirely to our almost uncontested air supremacy in the immediate combat zone. To a very large degree, it is the result of the restraining influence exerted on the Communists by our overall strategic advantage.

During the postwar years, it has been our strategic superiority which we believe has deterred the Communist world from large-scale military aggression. One of the most significant aspects of the war in Vietnam is that we may be able to find a military formula for deterring aggression at the guerrilla level. If this is achieved we will have taken a major step toward total deterrence.

The second lesson we have learned in Vietnam is that closely coordinated air-ground operations are a militarily efficient way of defeating guerrilla forces. These operations nullify the advantages normally enjoyed by these forces.

As a rule, guerrilla forces could use several tactics to great advantage. For example, they move to a surprise attack at night or under cover of a jungle canopy. They could also concentrate their efforts against numerically weaker forces, and ambush reinforcements coming to the aid of their victims. Finally, they could usually retreat and disperse faster than more sophisticated ground forces with their heavier guns and extensive supporting equipment.

The answers to the advantages of the guerrilla force have proved to be air mobility and airborne firepower. Helicopters today move our powerfully armed Army and Marine troops at speeds that cannot be matched by guerrillas on foot, and they can evacuate units that are outnumbered.

In regard to airborne firepower, Air Force, Navy, and Marine fighters and fighter-bombers can deliver a variety of ordnance with great precision. As soon as guerrilla forces, such as the Vietcong, elect to stand and fight, they immediately become targets for these aircraft. Repeatedly the firepower of our tactical aircraft has turned the tide of battle in Vietnam. Beleaguered South Vietnamese villages have also been rescued from Vietcong siege by the devastating firepower of our tactical aircraft.

Our air-ground teamwork in Vietnam is directed these days by what we call forward air controllers or FAC's. There are two types. Ground forward air controllers are Air Force personnel on duty with Army units. Their job is to advise their Army commanders on the best ways to use airpower in a given battle situation and to call for air support if it is necessary.

The second type, the airborne forward air controller, flies a small, light, unarmed, patrol plane. His jobs are to spot the Vietcong and to direct air strikes against them. He also checks on targets just after they have been hit to see whether follow-on strikes will be necessary to finish them off. He is in radio contact with the ground forward air controllers, as well as with the tactical aircraft coming to the attack.

At present a certain number of our tactical fighters are in the air at all times, waiting for the call from the airborne forward air controllers. Those on the ground are alerted from a tactical air control center. As a rule we can provide initial air strikes within 5 minutes of a call for air support.

Our experience in Vietnam has shown us that we must be able to use airpower in all kinds of weather, day or night. Although we are not yet able to carry out fully effective tactical air operations in adverse weather conditions, we are moving steadily toward that goal. What I am talking about here is not merely the ability to operate in bad weather against targets at a great distance from friendly troops, but the ability under such weather conditions to drop bombs or fire rockets within 50 to 100 yards of friendly forces.

This ability to carry out all-weather tactical operations will soon be greatly improved. Radars and navigational aids will also greatly increase the precision with which our pilots will be able to locate their target areas. We can look forward to still further improvements in ordnance. And a little later we can expect to have new aircraft, designed exclusively for antiguerrilla warfare.

As a general rule, the type of tactical air operations I have been talking about fall under the heading of close air support. The usefulness of the mobile and concentrated firepower of tactical aircraft in assisting the ground forces was conclusively proven in World War II and in Korea. But in the kind of counterinsurgency warfare with which we are faced in Vietnam, usefulness has become indispensability, and close air support has become air-to-ground combat. What we have today is a closely integrated team effort between the combat forces on the ground and those in the air.

A third lesson we have learned in Vietnam is that strategic bombers can play a very effective role against guerrilla forces. Until the giant B–52's began to drop their loads of better than 20,000 pounds of conventional bombs, the Vietcong had been able to enjoy the security of the tropical forests for assembling and resupplying their forces. Now the huge bomb loads of the B–52's are penetrating the dense forests and destroying Vietcong supplies and facilities within these former havens.

Not only are the B–52 strikes denying sanctuary to the Vietcong, they are also having a definite psychological effect. Captured Vietcong have freely indicated their fear of these raids.

To increase still further the effectiveness of these strikes, we are now modifying the B–52's being used against the Vietcong to carry more than twice their present conventional bomb loads.

Another lesson we have learned from our 15 months of extensive operations in Vietnam is that airlift can be—in fact, must be—counted on to perform an increasing share of the logistic task. This is really not so much a lesson learned, as a lesson relearned and reinforced.

We are a nation with extensive military commitments around the globe. It is obvious that if we are to honor these commitments, we must be able to deploy large military forces rapidly to overseas areas and supply them for extended periods of time.

Since 1961, we have more than doubled our airlift capacity with the introduction of the C–135, the C–130E, and the C–141 into the Military Airlift Command. These aircraft made it possible for us to transport to southeast Asia 70,000 people and 30,000 tons of cargo in the first 6 months of 1965, and to more than double those figures in the last half of the year.

One of the most significant developments in Vietnam has been the sharply increased dependence of the military on in-country airlift. Original estimates were that surface transportation could handle approximately 65 percent of our in-country deliveries. As our operations in Vietnam began to expand, we soon discovered these estimates to be way off the mark. At present more than three-fourths of the task of in-country delivery is done by airlift.

For 15 months now, our C–123's and C–130's have been operating out of makeshift airstrips all over Vietnam—often under heavy Vietcong fire—to deliver military supplies. During the last 6 months of 1965, our in-country airlift averaged more than 48,000 tons per month.

Apart from their primary importance in meeting our military requirements, the air facilities that are being developed in Vietnam and throughout southeast Asia will undoubtedly prove in later years to be of tremendous importance to the economic development of that area.

In fact, that aspect of our effort in southeast Asia came in for a great deal of attention at the recent Honolulu Conference.

With military airlift, we are demonstrating ways of opening up areas that were previously isolated by jungle or mountain barriers, and in many cases we are providing the people of those areas their first access to the markets of Saigon. United States, Vietnamese, and Australian aircraft are bringing essential government services to some remote areas for the first time, as well as transporting increasing quantities of food and medical supplies.

In the long run, airlift coupled with our civic action programs in both South Vietnam and Thailand may be our most significant contribution to a lasting peace in southeast Asia.

The final lesson we have learned in the first 15 months of our military action in Vietnam is that there are two primary aspects of antiguerrilla warfare which we refer to as in-country and out-of-country operations. In view of the large-scale external support of aggression against South Vietnam, it is almost impossible to succeed with our in-country operations without succeeding in our strikes against out-of-country targets.

Underlying this point is the fact that leaders of both North Vietnam and Red China look upon this conflict as a major test of the new concept of the war of national liberation—the Communist idea of aggression through insurgency. As a result, they are committing more and more resources in their effort to insure the success of that effort. One of the major military questions for us in Vietnam, therefore, is how to obstruct the southward movement of aggressor forces and supplies and how to make that support more costly.

The simple military solution would, of course, be to destroy the out-of-country industrial base supporting the in-country guerrillas. For important political considerations, however, our national leaders have authorized air strikes only against selected military targets in North Vietnam and against the enemy troops and transportation system.

Eventually, there must come a point at which it will no longer be feasible for North Vietnam to increase the level of its supply effort to the Vietcong and to its own regular forces in the south. I think this point is not far away.

On a number of occasions I have referred to our air operations in the north as strategic persuasion. Their purpose, of course, is to persuade the North Vietnamese leaders to stop their support of aggression against their neighbors to the south, by making it unmistakably clear that continued aggression will subject their country to severe penalties while offering no prospects of success.

The President and our other national leaders have repeatedly emphasized that it is not our purpose or intent to destroy the economy of North Vietnam, or to force it into an unconditional surrender. Our goal is a negotiated settlement of the conflict which will assure the freedom and security of our South Vietnamese allies.

It is impossible to predict just how much persuasion will be required, and for how long, to bring the Communists to the conference table. Nevertheless, I am confident that our steady and persistent application of military force in conjunction with related economic and political measures will enable us to realize our objective.

If we look now at the total range of Air Force operations in Vietnam, we will see one broad or general lesson coming out of our experience. And that lesson is that airpower has emerged during the past 15 months as a dominant force in counterinsurgency. In those early days in Vietnam, when our forces served primarily in the role of military advisers, some military analysts used to say that airpower could only play a very restricted part against widely dispersed, carefully hidden guerrilla forces, such as the Vietcong.

They often expressed the thought that if U.S. forces had to fight on a major scale in Vietnam, the primary combat role would have to fall to Army special forces units and possibly marines. But experience has taught otherwise.

The speed and concentrated firepower of modern aircraft, and the variety of missions which they can perform, have all emphasized airpower's vital and growing contribution to all of our joint military operations. I think this is the primary lesson that has come out of Vietnam, and the one with the most important implications for the future.

In thinking about the military lessons growing out of our experience in Vietnam, the thought inevitably comes to mind, "Will the future resemble the present closely enough for these lessons to be applicable?" Many a military rule has fallen victim of late to progress and change in our rapidly evolving world.

But there are signs and indicators that point to the fact that the lessons we are learning in Vietnam will have value to us in the future.

Again, the Communists have declared that they will attempt to use insurgency as a means of aggression, wherever possible. Of course, we are hoping to demonstrate to them in Vietnam that wars of national liberation will be unsuccessful.

But even if we do, we still can foresee an era for our world in which crisis and contingency will be commonplace. We may hope that most of these crises will be settled without the use of military force. But we would be optimistic indeed, to assume that all of them will be. In short, there seems to be a high probability that U.S. military power will have to be used in the years to come. As in the case of Vietnam, our strategic superiority will be indispensable in preventing future conflicts from reaching the level of nuclear exchange. That superiority will also be required as a protective cover for the use of tactical forces in joint operations at the lower levels of conflict.

I emphasize the term point operations, because it is our firm belief in the Air Force that the integration of the combat power of all services under a joint force commander is a key element of success. That principle, to an even greater extent, will be a controlling factor in our future operations. I hope that as you play your part in these operations, in either a civilian or military capacity, you will not forget the airpower lessons we have learned from our experience in Vietnam.

Florida's Unique New State University Lauded

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Miami News, one of Florida's leading newspapers, recently carried an article on Florida Atlantic University written by the distinguished columnist Jack Roberts.

Columnist Roberts writes on FAU's enthusiasm and progress, telling of progressive teaching methods being used at this new and modern institution.

I place the Miami News article on Florida Atlantic University in the RECORD at this point:

THE SCHOLARS

(By Jack Roberts)

I'm sure you've heard of the Oxford system of education in which a true scholar confers at great length with some learned person, gets a prescribed course of studies to follow and goes away to pursue those studies on his own.

If he wants help or advice, it's always available. Some of the world's greatest minds are headquartered at this center of learning. But the student sets his own pace. No one checks to see if he's attending lectures. He's expected to reach out for the things he needs—on his own.

Last week I saw this system being put to work on a small scale at Florida Atlantic University, the newest addition to our State school system at nearby Boca Raton.

They've done some incredible things at Florida Atlantic in the less than 2 years it has been open. And all of these things involve throwing tradition to the wind.

TAPED LECTURES

For example, I talked to one student who was taking a regular classroom course in Shakespearian comedies. But he wanted to take a course in Shakespeare's tragedies as well. So his professor gave him a list of prescribed reading and lectures to study in his spare time.

It involves no classroom work. He goes to the computerized library for his books and to the audiovisual screening room for his lectures. The screening room has all of his professor's lectures on tape or film, plus films of the world's greatest actors performing in Shakespearian tragedies.

When he has seen enough, read enough, and heard enough, he'll go to his professor for testing. Possibly, it won't involve a written exam. It'll simply be two men of learning discussing a common topic.

The whole concept of experimental education at Florida Atlantic is based on extensive use of television and audio aids. Most teachers tape their lectures with a live student audience participating. When he gets his best effort on tape, the tape is shown again and again to his classes. This frees the teacher from dull repetition and gives him more time for discussion with individual students.

A student can hear the same lecture on his own anytime he wishes just by calling on the audiovisual library for a private screening.

SELF-TESTING

In the language department, no one should fail. The student can test himself as many times as he likes by listening to tapes. To get a tape going in a private booth, the student just dials a few numbers and the tape he wants is automatically piped into his headset.

Eventually, the whole school will be equipped with monitors and headsets to make these lectures and tapes available anywhere on campus—even in the dormitories.

The school was originally intended to provide the last 2 years of college for the large outpouring of Dade Junior College students and to provide a graduate learning center for teachers in the Palm Beach-Fort Lauderdale area.

The 90-cent turnpike ride from Miami proved, however, to be a discouragement to Dade students. So now Florida Atlantic has entered into a crash program to build dormitories. There are 2,700 students at Florida Atlantic this year and 10,000 expected by 1970.

It's a beautiful place, filled with the enthusiasm of building and learning without engaging in any lockstep ties of the past. If you know anyone considering college, I strongly advise they take the 90-cent trip for a look-see. The students there are enthusiastic—they'll be glad to show them around.

Executive Branch Credibility

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the following article, written by Saville R. Davis in the Christian Science Monitor of November 18, 1965, discusses the matter of executive branch credibility:

WHITE HOUSE CREDIBILITY TESTED

(By Saville R. Davis)

WASHINGTON.—Is the White House adequately informing the public?

There is still uncertainty whether President Johnson really wants to negotiate with North Vietnam at the present moment. He would accept a clear-cut offer from Hanoi, directly or through a reputable intermediary. But what about a less definite "peace feeler" in the gray area of diplomacy which is considered more likely from a proud and undefeated enemy, and would be easier to reject?

Correspondents covering the White House do not know. Most of them think the President is needlessly secretive. They take the position that in such big issues of war and peace the public is entitled to know more, and to help shape the decision.

Members of the President's staff say that no President could run the Nation's foreign policy in a goldfish bowl. Where the fearsome issues of aggression and military power and the danger of nuclear war are involved, they insist that the President has to maneuver with his hands free.

ISSUE RAISED AGAIN

The issue was again sharply raised here by word that the United States had rejected a mediation attempt by U.N. Secretary General U Thant in 1964. Some thought the President might reject such an effort again, though the public impression given by the White House is to the contrary.

The question of presidential candor has also been raised by a number of other developments. In the aluminum crisis the White House pretended for days that the sale of metal from the Government's stockpile had no connection with the rise in aluminum prices. In the latest round of argument over the origin of the Dominican crisis, the Government has decided not to release information that was given in confidence to Congress.

In at least one private talk to members of the executive establishment—in this case to workers in the State Department—the President said they were free to take different positions on an issue until his decision was made. Thereafter they were to support it.

Occasions are known when the President took strong steps to stop leaks which the press, rightly or wrongly, felt should be public knowledge.

The resulting concern in which Members of Congress and lesser officials join the press has two strands. One is the availability of facts. It has become increasingly hard for reporters to have productive interviews with Government officials and to get basic information on issues where there is criticism of the Government. The usual answer, when there is one, is that these are sensitive areas where decisions are being made.

The White House press department functions with probably unsurpassed efficiency under Bill D. Moyers, and is closer to the President than perhaps ever before because of Mr. Moyers' close relationship to Mr. Johnson. But his outpouring of information does not extend normally to information requested by those who are critical of high policy and want to dig into it.

The other strand is secrecy in the important areas of policymaking. The news media tend to think the public should not be presented so often with accomplished decisions. Or with a powerful, no-holds-barred defense when decisions are questioned, directed personally by a President who, as one correspondent said, never wants to admit that anything is every done wrong. This is considered to be paternalism.

On the President's side it is argued that directed information gets results. Though besieged from both sides by intemperate critics he has kept the country on a middle course, and successfully persuaded the public to support it and to reject extremes. His decisions become public as soon as they are made, it is pointed out. They are then subject to criticism and tested in the furnace of events.

FOCAL POINT

Before decisions are made, and the President is still studying alternatives, it would be improper and foolhardy to expose his staff work and deliberations to a withering political crossfire.

In the current argument over U Thant's role in attempting to end the war in Vietnam, it is generally assumed here that the President could not, and would not, fail to accept a clear-cut offer of negotiation from Hanoi. He is pledged to it. But unless the enemy is defeated, Hanoi is not considered likely to drop on its knees publicly and sue for peace. It would more likely drop quiet hints, and the question is whether the President would choose to consider them serious. Should his views on these gray areas of decision be made known? Or should Hanoi be held under greater uncertainty and pressure?

On this point the present debate over presidential candor comes to a focus here. In the longer run, it may become clearer whether the President's tactics of persuasion cast a deepening shadow on the credibility of the White House or provide a strong President with tools to do his most difficult job.

Speedup in Vietnam Election Timetable

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a timely editorial in the April 19 issue of the New York Herald Tribune which points out that some good may develop from the political unrest in South Vietnam.

The editorial quotes Secretary Rusk as saying that the effect of the turmoil has been to "speedup the timetable" for elections. It also notes the Secretary's belief that the South Vietnamese will not be the first people "to elect a Communist regime."

So that others may have the benefit of this summation, I ask that the article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

DON'T WRITE OFF VIETNAM

The effect of the recent political turmoil in South Vietnam, said Secretary of State Rusk to a Senate committee, has been to "speedup the timetable" for elections. But the Secretary does not believe the South Vietnamese will be the first people "to elect a Communist regime." Rather, he argues, the various groups that took part in discussions over the timing of the elections agreed in "common opposition to the Vietcong and to what Hanoi is trying to do to them."

There is evidence to support Mr. Rusk's conclusions. During the troubled days when the mobs in Da Nang, Hue and Saigon were demonstrating their power, there were very few overt indications of any intention of ending the war against the Vietcong, and the hostility to Americans seemed almost wholly directed at the support by the United States of the Ky regime. When the latter promised early elections, the Buddhist leaders professed satisfaction; even Thich Tri Quang, who has played a most equivocal part in political Buddhism, has gone to the northern cities to plead for quiet.

More, in an interview in Time, Tri Quang has emphasized both that he opposes communism and that he recognizes the need for American aid to fight it. Whether he will continue to voice such sentiments if his Buddhists win control of the Government of South Vietnam cannot be taken as a matter of course. Nor, even if he holds to this position, will it necessarily follow that the Buddhists could form an effective administration. But at least it is plain that it is too early yet to write off South Vietnam's fight against the Vietcong. No one in any responsible position or holding any moral authority among the South Vietnamese has yet given reason to do so.

Car Disposal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, I have noted with interest that the Hartford Times has added its voice to the efforts taken by this administration and Congress to "Keep America Beautiful."

It points out that one big problem is the disposal of the Nation's wornout automobiles.

The paper states:

> There is no doubt that through the cooperative efforts of government, junkyard operators and civic groups programs can be developed to end present practices in ways that will not prove excessively costly to the State or to private business.

I submit this editorial on the subject in the RECORD.

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, Apr. 5, 1966]

OLD CAR DISPOSAL

> One of the problems in the drive to "Keep America Beautiful" is disposal of the Nation's wornout automobiles.
>
> Unsightly junkyards blot our landscape and they are being increased and enlarged as castoff cars multiply. It costs a lot of money to bury junked cars, to dump them into the sea or to crush them up in giant machines, so they stand in their rust and ugliness.
>
> In Connecticut the general assembly has recognized the community aspects of this problem and has named a committee to study the matter and report to the 1967 session.
>
> The group has already taken testimony from varied interests and this month is visiting junkyards and a metal processing plant in a factfinding tour.
>
> It is estimated that at least 6 million passenger cars and more than 1 million trucks and buses are junked annually and the number is rising by several thousand every year.
>
> We cannot allow our State's portion of them to stack up if we hope to keep the countryside beautiful.
>
> Washington took its first step last year in attacking the disposal problem when President Johnson announced the initial allocation of Federal funds to the States for highway beautification that included money for moving or screening junkyards.
>
> Connecticut now is searching for methods to keep our State from becoming hopelessly marred by these unsightly places.
>
> There is no doubt that through the cooperative efforts of government, junkyard operators and civic groups programs can be developed to end present practices in ways that will not prove excessively costly to the State or to private business.

Trade Helps Kremlin Treasury

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the great propaganda pitches of the administration is its determination to build "bridges" with the Communist dictatorships of Eastern Europe.

The administration claims that theoretically this will produce greater benefits to the United States by opening up a great commercial market. The method by which the Soviet Union conducts trade with Eastern European governments is effectively pointed out in an article by the noted international authority Dumitru Danielopol, writing for the Copley Press, which appeared in the Aurora Beacon-News on Monday, April 11:

TRADE HELPS KREMLIN TREASURY

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

> NEW YORK.—The people who advocate increased trade with Eastern Europe do not seem to realize that this implies putting money straight into the Kremlin treasury.
>
> While the Soviet leaders vehemently denounce the United States for "imperialism, neocolonialism, and exploitation," they go on shamelessly fleecing their European empire.
>
> Results of a 10-year study of trade between Moscow and its satellites have been aired by the assembly of Captive European Nations.
>
> It is based on Soviet statistics and was prepared by Dr. Alexander Kutt, a noted Estonian economist now living in New York.
>
> It shows that between 1955 and 1964 the Soviet Union in her trade with Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania has realized an under-the-table profit of $12.8 billion.
>
> According to the report, between the years 1955–64 the Soviets overcharged the satellites by $7.3 billion. Prices charged the satellites were 31.2 percent higher than Western countries would have had to pay.
>
> Similarly, the Soviets short changed the satellites by $5.5 billion for goods purchased from them. This is 16.3 percent less than the U.S.S.R. would have paid Western Europe for similar goods.
>
> The future doesn't look any rosier, says Dr. Kutt. The Soviet Union has signed trade agreements with all satellites for the period 1966–70.
>
> Kutt says they continue and even increase price discrepancies and give the U.S.S.R. an average 30 percent advantage. Kutt bases his contention on facts revealed by the suicide last December of Dr. Erich Abel, East German vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission.
>
> Abel disclosed that Russia required East Germany to furnish her with 300 sea-going freighters and other craft, at prices 30 percent below those on the world market.
>
> "An underpayment of 30 percent below regular market prices, for Soviet imports from East Germany," wrote Dr. Kutt, "nearly doubles the average underpayment of 16.3 percent for Soviet imports from captive countries in 1955–64."
>
> In the light of this information, he says, "captive countries can hardly expect any improvement of the price situation in their trade with the Soviet Union.
>
> "This estimate is about right," confirmed disgruntled Eastern European diplomat in Washington recently.
>
> Kremlin denials of exploitation were debunked by Dr. Kutt.
>
> Official Soviet reports contend that the prices adopted in their trade with the satellites are "world market prices . . . cleansed of speculative layers"—whatever that may mean.
>
> They say that these are the 1957 world market prices.
>
> Why then, asks Dr. Kutt, does the Soviet Union charge $22.66 per ton crude oil f.o.b. when the 1957 world market price (Iraqi) f.o.b. was $15.64 per ton crude?
>
> The satellites are complaining that the Soviet goods sold them are of a lower quality than those they send to the Western countries.
>
> A Soviet economist said recently that: "even the Socialist countries, do not want to buy finished goods from us because of their low quality."
>
> "Political" exports and aid to North Vietnam puts another heavy burden on the captive people of Eastern Europe.
>
> For propaganda purposes, and in order to show "Socialist solidarity," Eastern European countries have been forced to make uneconomic "political" exports to Cuba and underdeveloped countries.
>
> In recent months the U.S.S.R. has put pressure on them to give aid to the North Vietnamese war effort. This is bound to increase.
>
> "The United States," Leonid Brezhnev told the 23rd Congress in Moscow recently, "will have to contend with mounting support for Vietnam from the Soviet Union and other Socialist friends and brothers."
>
> "Thus the 'bridges' to Eastern Europe, built in Washington, extend straight to Hanoi," said one exile leader.

University of Michigan Physicists Discovers "Giant" Nuclear Particle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I call to the attention of my colleagues recent accomplishments by a team of physicists from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in the Second Congressional District of Michigan; the district I am privileged to serve in the U.S. Congress.

Within recent days, Drs. Alan D. Krisch, John R. O'Fallon, Keith Ruddick, and graduate student Steven W.

Kormanyos, all members of the department of physics at the University, and Lazarus G. Ratner of the Argonne National Laboratory, in Argonne, Ill., have reported on a significant discovery which they made of a hitherto unobserved subnuclear particle with the rather prosaic name "N*3245." This observation was made as part of the continuing search for evidence about the basic nature of nuclear matter and energy, a search being pursued by scientists around the world.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission expects shortly to place under contract the construction of a huge new nuclear particle research device called a 200-billion electron volt proton accelerator, a device worth some $350 million. It is fitting, in view of this latest discovery by University of Michigan scientists, that one of the six sites now under final consideration as the possible location of this huge new laboratory is in Northfield Township, Mich., in the Second Congressional District, close to the campus of the University of Michigan.

This Northfield site is second to none, in my opinion, in meeting the criteria for location of the laboratory established by the Atomic Energy Commision. Also, most will agree that the history of distribution of Federal research and development contracts argues overwhelmingly for the placement of the accelerator in the Midwest. And this latest evidence of the excellence of the high-energy physics research already being carried out at the University of Michigan, in my opinion offers the final and compelling evidence of the wisdom of placing the accelerator on the Michigan site.

I enter at this point in the Record an article reporting on the discovery of "N*3245":

[From the Ann Arbor (Mich.) News, Apr. 18, 1966]

U-M Physicists Discover "Giant" Nuclear Particle

University of Michigan physicists and an Argonne National Laboratory colleague have discovered the most massive nuclear particle yet found. Their experiment was done at the 12.5-billion-electron-volt Zero Gradient Synchroton (XGS) at Argonne, Ill.

The new particle is a "nucleon resonance" known simply as N*3245. A "nucleon resonance" is a general term for the growing list of elusive and ephemeral "particles" being discovered in reactions in the atom's nucleus.

The N*3245 is about three-and-a-half times as massive as the proton, the physicists report today in Physical Review Letters. The proton and its neutral-charge counterpart, the neutron, are the two massive and stable particles of which the nucleus is made.

The report was made by U-M faculty physicists Alan D. Krisch, John R. O'Fallon, Keith Ruddick and Graduate Student Steven W. Kormanyos, and Lazarus G. Ratner of ANL Particle Accelerator Division. Their 6-months' research effort, at the ZGS completed in late February, was supported by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Office of Naval Research.

"The new particle is remarkable because it is abnormally stable in addition to being very heavy," the physicists said. Its lifetime is longer than 10 to the 22d power (or a ten-thousandth of a millionth of a millionth of a millionth of a second) "which is pretty long for a nucleon resonance."

However fleeting this appears, this lifetime is longer than that of any of its family of nuclear particles. Theorists think the long lifetime may be because the particle has a greater spin than other particles like it.

So far physicists haven't decided quite where to place their new particle in the general, sketchy scheme of the nucleus. "We believe it belongs to the proton family of particles," Krisch said, "but we don't know to what 'clique' within the family."

As the large particle accelerators uncover them, the list of members of the nuclear family is growing in a way reminiscent of the growth of the list of chemical elements which were discovered and placed in the atomic table in the last century. But physicists are far from deriving a neat tabulation or theory of the relationship of the nuclear particles, and of what roles they play in forming the basic substance of matter. Their relationship is so baffling, in fact, that some physicists refer to them as the nuclear zoo.

Their keen anticipation of the construction of the proposed 200-bev. accelerator is based on their faith that the nuclear research machine will help substantially to bring this knowledge together and extend it still further.

They believe, however, that nucleon resonances are "particles" which possibly may be "excited" or highly energetic states of protons and neutrons. In the atom's nucleus, particles can be thought of as either mass or energy, so virtually interchangeable are the two.

"Nucleon resonances have higher energies and masses than protons and neutrons," Krisch explained, "and can be produced only in accelerators. They are not observed in nature."

The heavy N*3245 resulted from an experiment in which protons and pi-mesons, another elementary particle lighter than a proton, were slammed together in a head-on collision. In this experiment, referred to by the psysicists as "180 degree elastic scattering of pi-mesons and protons" the pi-meson bounces exactly backwards. The N*3245 was discovered in a complex reaction of particle production and decay resulting from this collision.

The original pi-mesons were produced from the Argonne accelerator by beaming protons at 12½ billion electron volts of energy into a copper target. The pi-mesons were then scattered into protons in liquid hydrogen. The resulting particle reactions were recorded on scintillation counters, fluorescent screens across which the scattered particles leave tiny lighted paths that are detected by ultra-sensitive photomultiplier tubes. Analysis of the signals from the photomultiplier tubes gives physicists the information about the particles and energies that produced them.

A Permanent Under Secretary for Latin America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, once again Capt. Harry F. Guggenheim, editor and publisher of Newsday, has come up with an important recommendation that would help to solve one of the many problems this Nation faces in international affairs.

Mr. Guggenheim and his editorial staff have shown keen perception of a tremendous problem which faces us as a nation. I commend this editorial which appeared in the March 30, 1966, issue of Newsday:

A Permanent Under Secretary

While Washington is inevitably engrossed with the Vietnam war and many domestic problems, we have a major obligation to keep track of our close neighbors in this hemisphere of ours. It cannot be done by sending supernumeraries to significant conferences, or by regarding Latin America as an area worth attention only in crises when more overriding problems of foreign affairs do not distract the State Department.

The United States needs—and the current conference makes this plain—a permanent Under Secretary of State for Latin America, a man who would have the title, as well as the prestige and the backing, to work for stronger United States-Latin America ties. The man chosen for the post should be of proven capability and of sufficient stature to insure that his views will be respected and welcomed by the President and Secretary of State as well as by countries in Latin America. He must know Latin America, and he must also have the strength to say "No" when impractical ideas, or those based upon the principle of handouts from Uncle Sam, are put forward by the governments we seek to help. A restructuring of the OAS is certainly necessary, but it must be based upon recognition that the United States is entitled to cooperation in the task of providing the sinews and the money to bring Latin America into a world of social and economic progress.

The misstep at Panama ought to be a warning to Washington. We can't send a boy to do a man's job with the Latin countries. We must maintain a dynamic policy for the hemisphere, a willingness to help nations less fortunate than our own, but at the same time require that these nations help themselves. For this job, only an Under Secretary of State will do.

Toward New Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I have read in Sacramento, Calif., Bee what I consider to be a meaningful editorial, pointing out that mankind's greatest adversaries spring from disease and ignorance, hunger, and squalor.

The paper points out that President Johnson is convinced that the world cannot remain divided between rich nations and poor nations, because such division sows the seeds of terrible discord and danger.

Even if we should be able to reduce arms and restrict conflict—even if peace were to come to all nations, "the world would have to turn from this struggle only to find itself involved on a new battlefront as filled with danger as the old," the newspaper points out.

I believe others will want to read this article on the great lingering enemies of mankind and I offer it for inclusion in the Record.

Toward New Life

In one of his first messages to Congress, President Lyndon B. Johnson said:

"The world cannot remain divided between rich nations and poor nations, or white nations and colored nations. In such division are the seeds of terrible discord and danger in decades to come. For the wall between rich and poor is a wall of glass through which all can see."

In proposing a $524 million expanded program to encourage international attacks on ignorance and disease through the institution of global health and education programs, the President would tear down a part of that wall.

He asks for concerted efforts on the part of all nations. He says, the choice between light and darkness, between health and sickness, between knowledge and ignorance, is not one which can be ignored any longer. It is one which demands international assault.

This represents, at best, a beginning. Decades hence will return the judgment on whether the world was ready to respond.

The hope of the world, the hope for tomorrow, rests not entirely with judgments in the world of arms and diplomacy. It rests in great part, too, on those efforts which can bring a people closer together, in greater sympathy, and in great understanding—and health and education are weapons in such a work.

To paraphrase the President in an earlier assessment, even if we end terror and even if we eliminate tension and even if we reduce arms and restrict conflict—even if peace were to come to all nations, the world would have to turn from this struggle only to find itself involved on a new battlefront as filled with danger as the old. For many of our most urgent problems do not spring from old quarrels and old adversaries—they spring from disease and ignorance, hunger and squalor.

These are the great lingering enemies.

Bob Hope Day at Cape Coral, Fla.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1966, a most fitting day, the Garden of the Patriots presented its first annual Patriot of the Year Award to Bob Hope in a formal ceremony held at the gardens in Cape Coral, Fla. The inscription on the plaque reads:

> From among the great Americans has come one man who has instilled laughter in the hearts and minds of millions on battlefields, in hospitals, and in little known corners of the world. Bob Hope, disregarding his personal welfare, has inspired others and devoted his career to serving humanity. We, therefore, proclaim Bob Hope as Patriot of the Year. Presented this day, February 12, 1966. By the Garden of the Patriots, Cape Coral, Fla.

Governors throughout the Nation proclaimed February 12, 1966, as Bob Hope Day at Cape Coral, Fla., another deserved honor for a distinguished and worthy American.

Another highlight of this auspicious occasion was the presentation of an AMVETS carillon to the Garden of the Patriots, similar to those at Pearl Harbor, Arlington National Cemetery, the Harry S. Truman Library, and other national shrines. To Americans the Liberty Bell has been a symbol of independence and democracy. *The carillon, which will be* located at the Garden of the Patriots, will ring out an everlasting reminder of our country's heritage and dedication to freedom. The theme of the AMVETS carillon program expresses this very aptly:

> While these bells ring—safely rest—freedom lives.

Mr. William S. Johnson, vice chairman of the Florida Development Commission, marked this event by the following appropriate message, and under unanimous consent I include his message in the RECORD:

MESSAGE FROM MR. WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, VICE CHAIRMAN, FLORIDA DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

General Easley, Commander Hall, Mr. Hope, Mr. Jack Rosen, Mr. Leonard Rosen, distinguished guests and friends of Florida. You know Governor Burns and Mr. Campbell are in St. Augustine today. About this time they are getting in a horse-drawn carriage flying down St. George's Street to dedicate the Florida exhibit at our 400-year-old city. I know each of them wanted very much to be with you today. I believe that our distinguished guest (Bob Hope) today has been to St. Augustine many times and has drunk the water of the Fountain of Youth, because certainly no person could have the pep he has unless he had been there on many occasions.

This is truly a great day in the history of the State of Florida. Certainly there can be no more beautiful setting in the world than this (Garden of the Patriots, Cape Coral, Fla.) for the installation of a great musical instrument (AMVETS carillon) which will every day pay tribute to the men and women who have served our Nation so well in our many wars, especially in World War II and Korea.

Florida has just experienced the most phenomenal year in its history. Our research department had originally estimated that about 15,300,000 persons had visited Florida in 1965. The figure they gave me last week indicates that they are raising that to 15,800,000 and they are estimating that by 1970 we will be close to 20 million visitors a year. Florida is getting ready to handle this great influx. Our development of hotels, of subdivisions, of beautiful housing projects, apartments and recreational areas such as this beauty spot will certainly give every person visiting our State an opportunity to do anything he or she might like to do.

So we feel that the history of Florida is bright or the future of Florida is bright, that its great sunshine, its friendly people and all of God's given attributes will keep on making Florida a wonderful place in which to live and visit. On behalf of the Governor of the State of Florida, I want to say for all of the citizens of the State of Florida that you could not be honoring a more distinguished, a more worthwhile person, a truly unselfish citizen of the United States of America than you are today when you honor that great man, Bob Hope.

Northeast Airlines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the following is the statement which I gave before the Civil Aeronautics Board this morning in behalf of Northeast Airlines:

My constituency embraces East Boston which is the home of Northeast Airlines, and I appear here today to urge that Northeast, our New England airline and one of the major employers of persons in my district, receive a permanent certificate to operate south of New York City on the east coast Florida route, a route awarded to it, on a temporary basis, nearly 10 years ago.

During this period, as the railroads have played a less and less influential role in our overall transportation life, New England has come to rely very heavily on these services provided by Northeast. Throughout this time, Northeast has constantly striven to offer the best service possible to New England. The original authorization to serve on the east coast Florida route enabled Northeast to introduce, for the first time, four-engine aircraft to service in New England. Now Northeast has proposed a further advance in the modernization of air services in New England—the introduction in all of its New England operations, of FH-227 turbo-jet aircraft. Additionally, on a seasonal basis, cities such as Bangor and Portland, and the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard will receive service with the most advanced pure jet aircraft available—the DC-9 and the Boeing 727.

Moreover, Northeast proposes to provide New England with direct, same-plane service to the major centers on the middle Atlantic seaboard. The availability of such service is vital, not only for the stimulation and further development of the New England tourist industry, but also to enhance New England's attractiveness to new and expanding industries generally. New England's great success in developing tourism and attracting new industry in recent years has been due in no small measure to the availability of air services provided by Northeast. To deprive Northeast of the opportunity to maintain and improve these services—and I feel this would be the inevitable result of a failure to grant the certificate here sought—would be to deny New England air service comparable to that enjoyed by other regions of the country, to downgrade New England to a sort of second-class citizenship, and to place it at a severe disadvantage in competing with other areas for vacation business and new industry.

Beyond this, the impact upon Northeast employees, and their families, of denial of a permanent certificate would be disastrous. The entire Boston metropolitan area would suffer—in the loss of substantial revenues from Northeast and in a deterioration of air service at Boston, particularly of Boston-Florida service which was once badly neglected, but which, through Northeast's pioneering efforts, now stands at a level commensurate with the significant community of interest between these two locales.

For Northeast, its stockholders and employees, for Boston and New England travelers generally, I urge that Northeast be awarded the permanent certificate it seeks in this proceeding.

Robert R. Lorenz, Great Western Artist

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, while home for the Easter holiday, Mrs. Roncalio and I had the pleasure of attending a special exhibit of Cheyenne National Bank's annual Easter Art Show—an event of growing significance to the artists of Wyoming.

Of unusual interest this year was a special exhibit of paintings by the late Robert R. Lorenz.

Robert R. (Bob) Lorenz was raised in California and came to Cheyenne to complete his high school education. After his graduation from Cheyenne High School in 1940, and determined to follow in the footsteps of western painters Charlie Russell and Frederick Remington, he spent 2 years working on ranches from Wyoming to Mexico.

In 1942 he joined the Army Air Corps and served 4 years on bomber duty. He then entered Colorado A. & M.—now Colorado State University—where he was graduated with a B.S. degree in animal husbandry and range management.

Bob married the former Georgena Palmer, of Denver, his high school sweetheart, in 1943 and they began their western greeting card company while he was attending the university. During this period Bob sold many cover illustrations to national farm and ranch publications.

In 1953 he was recalled to active duty in the Air Force and served for 6 more years, 2 of which were spent in Paris where he was navigation briefing officer at Orly Field. In his spare time Bob continued his art studies at the same school that instructed the famous French impressionist, Toulouse Lautrec. A partner operated his greeting card business from Boulder, Colo., while he was in the military service.

Bob Lorenz returned to Cheyenne with his family in 1963 because Wyoming exemplified the West he so dearly loved. A year later he moved his greeting card company from Boulder to Cheyenne and entered into partnership with Jimmie L. Garrett, a longtime friend.

During his career he met and became good friends with numerous other well-known western artists, including Fred Harmon, George Phippen, Nick Eggenhofer, Hans Kleiber, and Robert Lougheed. Many of their works are featured on greeting cards published by his company, the Lazy BL Ranch.

Bob Lorenz might easily have remained a cowboy had it not been for an inner need to share with the rest of the world his love for the West, its people, and its animal life. His unique artistic ability to capture on canvas the detailed realism of western America was a gift that could not be denied others. We, as a nation, are fortunate to have received even a limited sampling of his rare talent.

Bob Lorenz passed away on July 1, 1965, at the age of 45.

His paintings are fast becoming as famous as those of the late Charlie Russell and Frederick Remington.

It is my hope that these drawings will always remain in art museums in Wyoming and that his widow and heirs will preserve these originals for posterity by making them available to the western lore museums which are fast becoming a reality in many Wyoming communities.

VISTA Grows

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, I had occasion recently to reflect on an editorial which appeared in the Hartford Times regarding the progress which has been made in Hartford with Project VISTA. The information, which concerns the first VISTA urban program organized in the country, deserves the attention of all our Members, and reflects a very warm feeling which is apparent in the community towards the work which is being done.

I offer it for the RECORD:

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, Mar. 15, 1966]

VISTA GROWS

It is gratifying to know that the small VISTA program (Volunteers in Service to America) is gaining momentum in Hartford to the point where additional personnel is being recruited.

VISTA has been called a Peace Crops in reverse or a domestic Peace Corps and it has quickly established itself as a project with potential to help the underprivileged through direct action and personal contact.

Its volunteers have been working in such fields as housing relocation, welfare, and neighborhood stabililization. All are highly sensitive areas in which the affected families and individuals can be helped through wise and patient counsel. That is what the trained personnel of VISTA now is offering.

When the first call for volunteers was sounded last year they responded in considerable force throughout the country.

They came from the ranks of lawyers, educators, business men and women. They represent every age group as well as varied social and economic backgrounds. But all are dedicated to helping the less fortunate among us. Many are retired and hundreds have had successful careers in the business, commercial, professional, and social work fields.

Hartford enjoys the distinction of organizing the first VISTA urban program in the country. It has been copied in other nations whose representatives have come here, several from Latin American nations, to study it firsthand.

The war on poverty of which VISTA is one of the attacking forces is going to be a long and arduous one. However, the emergence of the volunteer, anxious and willing to tackle all kinds of wretched jobs in an unselfish attempt to improve the overall lot of mankind, is an unprecedented display of humanitarianism.

Need for Stricter Drug Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, typical of the editorial comment on the administration's efforts to enact stricter drug packaging laws are the views expressed by the Sacramento Bee on April 14.

The editorial notes that an alarming number of children annually swallow poisons or harmful amounts of medicine. It quotes President Johnson's statement that "this is senseless and needless tragedy."

I know that this matter is of great concern to everyone and insert the article to be printed below:

NEED FOR DRUG LAWS

The reason President Lyndon B. Johnson has urged Congress to enact stricter drug packaging laws is the fact so many children are harmed by the misuse of aspirin and other medicines each year.

Officials estimate 500,000 children accidently swallow poisons or harmful amounts of medicine annually. In 1964, 2,100 died and of these 500 were under the age of 5.

Between 125 and 150 children die each year from aspirin poisoning, half of them from the candy-flavored children's type. Thousands of others become seriously ill.

The President declared:

"Too many children now become seriously ill—too many die—of accidents that could be avoided by adequate labeling and packaging of dangerous substances. This is senseless and needless tragedy."

Congress has been asked to limit packages of children's aspirin to about 16 to 18 tablets, less than a lethal dose, and to require that certain patent drugs have safety-closure devices difficult for children to open.

These steps would go a long way toward reducing the tragic children's drug accidents. But there still remains the duty of parents to have in the house only those amounts of medicine necessary for immediate use and to keep them out of the reach of children, preferably in locked cabinets.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

Appendix

A Tip of Our Hat to Our Friend the Farmer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STUART SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, all too often in our concern about the rising cost of living, we have a tendency to pick out food and then in turn blame the producer of that food—the American farmer.

Actually, we in America enjoy the best food at the lowest percentage of our income of any people in the world. Much of the credit for this achievement goes to the American farmer.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial by radio station KLIK in Jefferson City, Mo., be printed in the Appendix to the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

NOT THE FARMER'S FAULT

Every housewife is well aware of the rising cost of living, as reflected recently in the amount of money she spends to feed her family.

There is no questioning the fact that prices have been on the increase. But the reason for this boost does not go all the way back to the producer.

The farmers in central Missouri and across the Nation, accounting for only 7 percent of the population, have enabled the United States to be the best fed nation in all history.

When food price controls were lifted at the end of World War II, the farmer got a healthy increase in the price paid for his products. Since then the Nation's economy has boomed. Wages have risen sharply. But the price paid to the farmer has not gone up at anywhere near the same rate.

The businessmen of agriculture have worked hard and efficiently to feed a growing nation. If they didn't—if they were like the farmers in India and China—then three out of every four workers in the United States would be laboring in the fields to grow food. But with the great strides made in American agriculture, 1 farmer provides food for himself and 22 other persons. And each farmer thus frees 22 people to work at other jobs, directly contributing to the high standard of living we now enjoy.

While making this progress, the farmer has been faced with skyrocketing prices on the equipment he needs to run his business. Farmers have twice as much money invested in machinery as does the entire steel industry, and five times as much as the automobile industry. But the price for his products has remained relatively stable in comparison to other segments of our economy.

In spite of the odds against him, the American farmer supplies us with an abundant amount of an ever greater variety of products. And though food prices have increased or other points en route to the consumer, the final price remains a bargain. Just 15 years ago, the average factory worker had to put in 51 hours per month to earn enough to feed his family. Today he does the same thing with less than 40 hours of work. Food for Americans remains the best buy in the world, and we owe a tip of the hat to our friends—the farmers.

The Honorable Wilbur D. Mills Honored for Dedicated Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, 1,500 people were in attendance when Hon. Wilbur D. Mills was honored for 28 years of dedicated and devoted public service to the Second Congressional District of Arkansas and to the Nation. The occasion was the dedication of a new and luxurious Lawrence County courthouse made possible largely through the efforts of Wilbur Mills, County Judge Brooks Penn, and public-spirited citizens throughout Lawrence County.

Although the dedicatory ceremony was the announced purpose of the giant meeting, the real incentive was to pay tribute to a great national leader whom they had known intimately and had worked with since his service began in the 76th Congress on January 3, 1939. They also wanted to show appreciation to Mr. Mills for his zealous and tireless efforts in obtaining the approval of the accelerated public works application for the construction of the badly needed Lawrence County courthouse at Walnut Ridge, Ark.

The Arkansas General Assembly redistricted the State in March 1965, and as a result the five counties of Randolph, Lawrence, Jackson, Woodruff, and Monroe which had formerly been a part of the Second Congressional District served by Representative Wilbur Mills was transferred to the First Congressional District which I am privileged to serve in the Congress.

According to the Centennial History of Arkansas, Dallas T. Herndon, editor, the first post office in the State of Arkansas was established at Davidsonville, Lawrence County in June 1817, with Adam Richie as postmaster.

The Sunday, April 17, 1966, dedication program for the Lawrence County Courthouse contained some noteworthy information. It is fitting and proper that it be made a part of these remarks. Brooks Penn, county judge, was the chairman of the group of courthouse commissioners which included Rudy Baker, Jim Bland, Jr., C. Jack Cato, Ben Mays, and W. E. Spikes.

The program carried the following historical information:

LAWRENCE COUNTY COURTHOUSES

Lawrence County came into existence as a separate unit of government in 1815, as a county in the Territory of Missouri. It was the second county formed in what is now this State, Arkansas County being the first. It embraced about two-thirds of the territory now in Arkansas north of the Arkansas River, and a strip off the southern part of Missouri.

It is called "Mother of Counties" because from it have been formed 31 other counties. The county was named Lawrence in honor of Capt. James Lawrence, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812. As he was carried from the deck of his ship, mortally wounded, he gave his famous last command, "Don't give up the ship."—McLeod's Centennial Memorial History of Lawrence County (1936).

The first courthouse in what is now Lawrence County was erected at Smithville, after the county seat was established there in 1837. In 1868, the county seat was moved from Smithville to Clover Bend. In 1869, the county seat was moved to Powhatan. A courthouse built in 1873 was burned in the year 1885. The existing courthouse building at Powhatan was erected in 1888.

In 1887, a bill was passed in the State legislature dividing the county into two districts, the eastern and western. A two-story frame courthouse was built east of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad in Walnut Ridge, which was used until 1900, when a new courthouse was built on the court square.

In August 1963, under sponsorship of the county development council, a special election was held and the people, by a vote of 4,250 to 360 voted to consolidate the districts, to have 1 county seat, and to erect a new courthouse in Walnut Ridge.

The contract was let in October 1964. The overall project cost of $410,000 was shared equally by Lawrence County and the Federal Government.

A reproduction of the remaining portion of the program was as follows:

DEDICATION PROGRAM

Concert by Walnut Ridge High School Band: 1 p.m.

At 1:30 p.m.:

Presiding: Jerry Bassett.

Invocation: L. N. Moody, Main Street Church of Christ.

Introduction of guests and officials: Mr. Bassett.

Remarks: Hon. E. C. Gathings, Representative, First Congressional District.

Remarks: Brooks Penn, county judge.

Address: Hon. Wilbur D. Mills, Represesentative, Second Congressional District.

Benediction: Lehman Rorex, Midway Assembly of God Church.

From 2:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.: Following the program, the courthouse will be open the balance of the afternoon for public inspection. County officials will be in their respective offices.

Erhart, Eichenbaum, Rauch & Blass, architects; E. K. Riddick, Jr., engineer; McDaniel Bros. Construction Co., contractor.

OFFICERS SERVING LAWRENCE COUNTY, 1965–66

Brooks Penn, county judge; O'Neal Kellim, circuit clerk; Don Hardaway, county clerk; Oland Goad, treasurer; Carl Polston, collector; Cleo Moody, assessor; Kenneth Guthrie, sheriff; Harry Hilburn, representative; Thomas Penn, State senator.

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL COMMITTEE

Their planning and unceasing effort brought success to the movement for consolidation of the eastern and western districts and for the construction of the new courthouse.

William H. Wade, Tom Sloan, Homer Hastings, Arthur Cleveland, Rudy Jones, Rolph Bush, W. B. Rudy, Jay H. Myers, Robert R. Bruce, Wilgus DeBow, Lawrence Bragg, Muriel M. Allison, Elmer Milligan, Mrs. Relton Forehand.

Harry L. Ponder, Lowell Penn, Jewel Brannon, Tom A. Rorex, Harold Lady, Henry M. Rainwater, Carl E. Phillips, Homer Bell, Max M. Hollander, Mitchell Davis, Wm. J. Swink, Jesse Hoggard, Grover Davis, Mrs. Miles Ponder.

The dedicatory speech of Hon. Wilbur D. Mills was as follows:

Remarks of Congressman Wilbur D. Mills, at the Dedication of the Lawrence County Courthouse, Walnut Ridge, Ark., April 17, 1966

Citizens and officials of Lawrence County, ladies and gentlemen, friends, this is indeed a wonderful occasion, and I am very pleased and privileged to be here with you to participate in this dedicatory ceremony.

This high moment that we are sharing today is more than a mere recognition of the completion of this splendid new courthouse to serve Lawrence County. It is far more than that. It is, I think, my friends, above anything else, a symbol of the united—and I emphasize the word "united"—the united efforts of all the citizens of this great county.

This impressive and beautiful building is the fruition of the plans of farsighted county officials and leaders who initially envisioned a new Lawrence County courthouse.

FEDERAL-LOCAL COOPERATION

It is a symbol of the resourcefulness and wisdom of all the people of this county, who—having recognized the need—unhesitatingly took the necessary steps to meet it. For this fine structure would not have been possible without your election in 1963 to consolidate the two districts of this county—western and eastern. And it would not have been possible without your vote to impose upon yourselves a tax in order to join with the Federal Government in financing the construction of this new building on this historic site on which we are standing today.

I am personally gratified that the Federal Government, under the accelerated public works program, assumed the role of a partner in providing financing for this much needed public facility. I was advised just before leaving Washington that the latest figure on the amount of the Federal grant is $195,000 out of a total cost of $390,000.

Here, indeed, is an outstanding example of effective coordination and cooperative effort between agencies of the Federal, State, and county governments. It is typical of the projects that have been completed under the Federal accelerated public works program, and other programs of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations—including the area redevelopment program and most recently, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

This project can be pointed out and referred to by everyone as a noteworthy instance in which the Federal Government has been able to serve the interests of the people by assisting in meeting a pressing need. It has done so without trespassing on local rights, weakening local initiative, or diminishing local authority.

For, as President Johnson pointed out last year in his message to Congress on the Economic Development Act, and I quote:

"No Federal plan or Federal project will be imposed on any regional, State, or local body. No plan will be approved unless it also has the approval of State and local authorities. No programs or projects will be originated at the Federal level. The initiative, the ideas, and the request for assistance must all come to Washington, not from Washington." So, my friends, we are here today dedicating a fine, new building, and in so doing, we are also recognizing the ultimate and desirable result of creative cooperation between the Federal Government and the leadership and citizenry of this great county.

LAWRENCE COUNTY—YESTERDAY

In all of life's experiences, when we reach a significant milestone or achieve a desired objective, the natural tendency is to turn to and reflect upon the events and occurrences that led and brought us to the attainment of that particular mark or goal. We are in such a pleasant and enjoyable circumstance today in this ceremony dedicating this new courthouse.

In anticipation of being here with you and sharing in this dedication, I took from the shelves of the Library of Congress some weeks ago the delightful book entitled "Centennial Memorial History of Lawrence County," which was written some 30 years ago by the late Walter E. McLeod. All of us remember Mr. McLeod for his very meaningful contribution to education in Lawrence County during his long career of service to the public schools.

In the entertaining and informative moments that I could devote to this book, during brief respites from my congressional duties, I revealed in the rich and unique history of this country. I was made proud by the account of the original formation of Lawrence County in 1815 as an expansive area in the Missouri Territory. The county's boundaries at that time encompassed vast areas of what later became the State of Arkansas and a portion of southern Missouri as well. Indeed, the book's pages reflect that Lawrence County is most appropriately referred to as the "Mother of Counties," because its original lands were so extensive that from them have been carved some 31 other counties.

It was also interesting—in view of our engagement here today—to glean from the book information about past courthouses that have served Lawrence County. We are reminded that court was initially held in 1815 near Davidsonville, a town, which is no longer in this county. This county, therefore, had a judicial system over two decades before Arkansas became a State. The other names recorded in the book as having served as sites for terms of court over the years included Smithville, Clover Bend, for a brief period and of course, Powhatan and Walnut Ridge. I could go on and recount other facts and stories from this very interesting book, but you undoubtedly know them all. Suffice it to say, my friends, that I was quite impressed in rereading and recalling some of Lawrence County's long and exceedingly rich history.

LAWRENCE COUNTY—TODAY

But let us now turn from the glorious past to the present moment and the very satisfying and gratifying occasion that brings us together today.

It is not given to many of us to make a mark upon our times in behalf of the public good—perhaps the one great objective in life. But in the conception, construction, and completion of this beautiful, imposing and utilitarian new courthouse, you leaders and citizens of Lawrence County have not only made an immediate mark upon your time, but one that can be measured in lasting terms.

Let us here today, therefore, in dedicating this splendid structure look beyond the stone and mortar and steel of which it is composed, to the united citizenry of this great county to whom it belongs and whom it will serve.

Let us not fail to pay well-deserved tribute to all those who had a part in its planning and construction; to the public servants who in their various offices will utilize its facilities for the common good of all the people of this county; to those who will administer and those who benefit from the services that will emanate from this building; and, finally, to the high standard and quality of justice that has traditionally been available in law and in equity to all citizens in the courtrooms of Lawrence County.

It is a great honor and privilege to be with you and to have had a part in this memorable ceremony today.

Bill Russell Becomes the First Negro To Be Appointed Head Coach of a Major Professional Athletic Team in Any Sport

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I was most happy to note that on Monday, April 18, Bill Russell was unanimously selected as the new coach of the Boston Celtics. Russell is well known as one of basketball's superstars and as one of the brilliant performers whose skills have blazoned the way for others to follow. He has been the most valuable player in the National Basketball Association three times and has led the Boston Celtics to eight world championships.

His selection points up the activities of the Boston Celtics in respect to civil rights. In 1950 the Boston Celtics were the first professional team to hire a Negro. In 1966 they were the first professional team that ever fielded as a starting lineup a complete Negro team.

There have been many tributes to Bill Russell as the basketball player, but this appointment is a tribute to Bill Russell the man and the leader of men.

The selection of Bill Russell, as the first Negro coach or manager in professional sports, proves, if proof was necessary, that the ability to lead men knows no barrier.

One of the finest tributes to Bill Russell which shares my sentiments appeared in the New York Times on April 20, 1966. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 20, 1966]

The Coach

For nearly a decade Bill Russell of the Boston Celtics has been recognized as one of the greatest players in professional basketball. His brilliant defensive play and his gifts as a natural team leader have helped the Celtics to win eight straight championships.

Against this background, Russell's appointment as coach would be a routine promotion were it not for the fact that he is also a Negro. He is the first of his race to serve as head coach of a major athletic team in this country. But he will not be unique for long. In the near future, professional football and baseball teams seem certain to appoint star Negro players as managers.

Without the skills of Negro athletes, the quality of play in professional athletes would have sharply declined over the last generation; Negroes make up half the players in big-league basketball and one-quarter of those in baseball. For them, as for the sons of European immigrants in the past, sports have proved an open road to success and personal achievement when other paths were blocked. The success of Negroes in sports today foreshadows their greater triumphs in business and the professions tomorrow as the color line crumbles everywhere.

For Bill Russell, this appointment is both an expression of confidence in demonstrated leadership abilities and an exciting opportunity. Basketball fans long ago ceased to think of his race and instead marveled at his talents and quick judgment. The same kind of disinterested admiration will not attend his performance as coach.

GAO Power To Probe DOD Contracts Sharply Curtailed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the April 1966, edition of the Federal Machinist News carries a news article entitled "GAO Power To Probe DOD Contracts Sharply Curtailed."

As I have pointed out in the House before, the General Accounting Office's function as the watchdog of Federal spending is a most important one.

The article follows:

GAO POWER TO PROBE DOD CONTRACTS SHARPLY CURTAILED

The General Accounting Office—often referred to as the "watchdog of the Treasury"—has had its powers drastically curtailed as a result of a long battle with the Department of Defense and some private contractors.

The storm centered on the GAO's audits of defense contracts which have disclosed widespread waste, inefficiency, and deliberate overpricing of weapons and military supplies.

Over the years, the GAO's investigations have saved the taxpayers many millions of dollars.

But these investigations have also ruffled the feathers of Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and other military chiefs. And they have stung the major defense contractors who, as GAO has repeatedly disclosed, have been gouging the taxpayers.

In a flagrant move to curtail the powers of the General Accounting Office, the House Government Operations Committee has approved a scheme that forces GAO to cut down on its defense audits and to soften its future criticisms of both the Defense Department and military contractors.

The plan was contained in a report from the Military Operations Subcommittee headed by Representative CHET HOLIFIELD, Democrat, of California.

The move to curb the activities of the GAO as they relate to DOD and its contracts were concurred in by Frank J. Weitzel, Jr., who served as acting Comptroller General between the retirement of Joseph Campbell and the recent appointment of former Deputy Budget Bureau Director Elmer B. Staats to the GAO post. Weitzel continues to serve as Staats' deputy.

Just before Staats took over, Weitzel agreed to a drastic reduction in the number of GAO defense audits. He also agreed that future reports would not pinpoint either the individual contractors or the DOD officials who might be responsible for waste and overpricing.

Weitzel further agreed to withhold from the press the names of contractors whose cases are referred by GAO to the Justice Department either for collection of alleged overcharges to the Federal Government or for possible criminal or civil suits.

What everyone in DOD and in private industry was worked up about were the reports by the GAO recounting the way in which Government money was being wasted. So the subcommittee demanded that the GAO, in the future, eliminate "critical words and phrases" in the reports.

They were also upset over the naming of individuals responsible for wrong or careless actions in carrying out Government contracts. The subcommitte said this was "unfair an unnecessarily damaging to careers and reputations."

Five members of the committee, which is charged with riding herd on Government waste and inefficiency, have filed dissents from the report.

Representative JACK BROOKS, Democrat, of Texas, charged that the report would do "irreparable harm" to the GAO, declaring that the scheme would "deter rather than encourage improvement in GAO audit procedures."

Representative JOHN W. WYDLER, Republican, of New York, and Representative CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR., Republican, of Ohio, declared that withholding of data from the press amounted to "censorship," while Representative ROBERT DOLE, Republican, of Kansas, and Representative DONALD RUMSFIELD, Republican, of Illinois, assailed the committee for seeking to disarm" the GAO and thus cripple Congress itself.

Industry's Stream Pollution Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, on April 18, Ford T. Shepherd, vice president of the Mead Corp., made a timely and superb address to the National Technical Association of the pulp and paper industry at the third water conference at Mobile, Ala.

Mr. Shepherd's great address will be of interest to the Congress, to industry, and to our citizenship throughout the country:

Gentlemen, I appreciate, very much, this opportunity to participate in TAPPI's third water conference. When Bill Petrich invited me, some months ago, I told him of my apprehension about filling this spot on your program.

Since my experience has not included a performance as a keynoter, I have been studying the art of keynoting. And, I have felt better about this assignment since hearing a keynoter at a recent National Conference of Business Executives in Washington.

He said, "As a keynoter, it is not my job to bore you with a long, dull speech—I leave that to the principal speakers who follow."

This industry's stream pollution problem in 1966 is, simply, the removal of 7,050,000 pounds of biochemical oxygen demand from our effluent.

The technical and physical difficulties presented in the removal of our organic pollution load run all the way from minor, in some cases, to major in a lot of cases. This is the first part of the problem.

And, the cost is monumental: $100 per pound of BOD.

The total looks like this:

	Millions
7,050,000 pounds at $100 per pound for waste treatment facilities	$705
For sewering, interceptors, instrumentation and increasing costs	300
Therefore the second part of the problem is	1,005

If the industry has 5 years to do this job, it is $200 million-plus per year.

If the industry has 10 years to do this job, it is $100 million-plus per year.

Still another part of the problem is the annual operating costs of these waste treatment facilities. The industry is spending now $30 million each year to operate the waste treatment facilities now in operation (which have cost $200 million to construct).

For the year 1966, the figures are:

	Millions
1. Annual operating costs of waste treatment facilities constructed prior to 1966	$30
2. 1966 capital expenditures for new waste treatment facilities	30
1966 total costs	60

And, in 1967, the annual operating costs will be:

1. For the waste treatment facilities constructed prior to 1966	$30,000,000
2. For the waste treatment facilities constructed in 1966 (14 percent)	4,200,000
Total annual operating costs	34,200,000

Thirty-four million dollars before any capital expenditures for those new waste treatment facilities we need to remove the 7,050,000 pounds of BOD in our present effluent.

Mr. George Olmsted, chairman of the American Paper Institute and Chairman S. D. Warren, represented the industry at the National Water Conference in Washington last December. He reviewed the progress we've made to date in pollution control and abatement and he pointed out our remaining needs based on our own experience over the past 20 years.

He summed up these needs as follows:

"We expect to accelerate our progress in the future.

"But three things we need.

"We need—water standards which are reasonable for the streams involved.

"We need—time schedules for the construction of new waste treatment facilities that are really realistic.

"And lastly—we need—because of the public interest portion of the abatement program—we need financial assistance from the Government to a considerable extent of installation expenditures."

Later on in that same conference, James M. Quigley, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, told the conferees:

"You must accept and act on the principle that the cost of pollution control from now on is part of the cost of doing business."

One week later, the New York Times carried an editorial which said:

"There is no right to pollute water.

"The American people know that the day of the unrestrained polluter is fast drawing to a close—although not fast enough, in our view. Recognizing this, some manufacturers hope merely to shift the burden of cleaning up their own operations from their stockholders to the general public. They ask either direct Government subsidies or fast tax writeoffs to pay for pollution control facilities for their plants.

"We see no justification for either direct or indirect subsidies.

"Ordinary taxpayers should not have to pay taxes to clean up pollution for which they are in no way responsible. Let the polluters pay."

"Let the polluters pay" may make a great deal of sense to the average person, especially the urban dweller or the suburban dweller, who now buys the water to supply his household needs from the local governmental authority, because, he feels that he is paying for his pollution through the sewerage charge he pays to the water supplier or his quarterly or seminannual bill.

"Let the polluters pay," however, is the basis for the corporate headache being suffered by the top management of the companies in our industry and in the other industries which use huge amounts of water.

Here is why: Our companies, like most other industrial companies today are managed by professional managers who get their authority for capital expenditures from boards of directors upon recommendations from the finance committees of the boards.

The finance committee of the typical company considers capital expenditures on the basis of the rate of return on the dollars invested. Under this procedure, the capital improvements yielding the highest financial returns are approved in descending order. Consequently, those improvements like waste treatment facilities, which produce little or no financial return, are on the bottom of the capital expenditure list. Good management practice requires this procedure.

So the dilemma confronting the professional manager is:

1. His company is required under the present Federal and State laws and regulations to install and construct waste treatment facilities regardless of the financial predicament it creates.

2. His company—his directors and stockholders—expects him to put the available capital funds into return-producing improvements and to keep the company competitive.

And, in addition, the top managements in our industry have a difficult situation with the financial community. Two months ago, at the annual meeting of our Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, Mr. James W. Davant, managing partner, Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, discussed the timely subject:

"WALL STREET LOOKS AT THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY"

"Why aren't paper stocks a popular investment? Why are prices low? What is wrong with the industry? How are future prospects?

Here are some of the things Mr. Davant said about our industry:

"In the final analysis, it all comes down to a matter of profits. Profits this year, profits next year, profits 5 years from now.

"Profits of paper companies have not kept pace with total corporate earnings. In the past 10 years, corporate profits have increased about 67 percent while paper company profits have advanced only 40 percent. This is not only below the pace of total corporate earnings, but well below the leading profit gainers during this period. Profits per share of some leading paper companies are where they were 10 years ago; some are actually below those levels. Compare that with the performance of leading companies in the office equipment, drug and chemical fields, to mention just a few."

So, it is clear, it seems, that our industry—which is putting $60 million into stream pollution abatement in 1966—has very definite financial limitation in capital expenditures for new waste treatment facilities.

Under the present Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1965, there is now underway a major cleanup of the Nation's pollution and our industry has no alternative. We must do an uneconomical job in a comparatively short period of time.

The States have until June 30, 1967—about 1 year—to set standards acceptable to HEW, or HEW will set them. Mr. Dave Knowlton, president of our National Council for Stream Improvement, spoke to this point in this report to the Council during Paper Week:

"Probably only a relatively small percentage of the pulp and paper mills have as yet gone to complete treatment. By complete treatment, we mean virtually complete removal of settleable solids and 85-percent reduction in biochemical oyxgen demand.

"It is my estimate that many mills located on interstate waters will be faced with greatly increased treatment requirements within 3 to 5 years."

As Mr. Olmsted pointed out at the National Water Conference, the industry does not have the capital funds available for a job of this magnitude. Therefore, it must resort to Government financing:

1. Through joint community-industry facilities built and operated by local governmental authorities.

2. Through direct relief from Federal and State taxing agencies in those situations which are not feasible for joint community-industry facilities.

On February 18, Senator Muskie introduced S. 2947—a grants bill which would provide for a 6 year, $6 billion program of grants to municipalities (local government authorities) for sewerage treatment construction, with the Federal Government paying 30 percent of the total construction cost. (The present Water Pollution Control Act provides for joint community-industry treatment facilities but it lacks the volume of money for these projects provided by this new bill.)

In addition, the bill provides for incentives to States to participate in the program by offering a 10-percent bonus on those grants in cases where the State matches the Federal contribution. (In those cases it would be 40 percent Federal, 30 percent State, and 30 percent by the local authority.)

The bill would also authorize a $25 million a year program of grants for the demonstration of advanced waste treatment and water purification methods or new or improved methods of compatible joint treatment systems for municipal and industrial wastes.

Hearings on this bill begin before the Senate Public Works Committee tomorrow. The API will testify for this legislation. It is impossible, at this time, to predict what will happen to this legislation. That is the problem which we in government relations have to cope with.

The immediate problem that the people at the mills can do something about in this area is one of aggressive cooperation with the water pollution control agencies in the States.

Each State must establish water quality criteria for its interstate streams and it must establish a plan for the implementation and enforcement of such criteria because both the criteria and the plan will become the water quality standards of the State.

Each mill manager in the industry should make every effort to bring about the establishment of these standards on a practical and reasonable basis.

TAPPI's efforts in advancing technical progress in stream pollution control are highly commenable. But, as you know so well, there is still so much to do.

I was asked, recently, "What can TAPPI do—beyond what it is already doing?

Well, do you want to entertain a challenge?

Will you consider a much-thought-about idea that I believe will produce, eventually, some very necessary technical progress and, perhaps, some technical breakthroughs?

Here is my idea:

Why doesn't TAPPI sponsor two technical competitions with a cash prize for each in the amount of $5,000 tax free. (It could be $10,000 tax free in the second year.)

(a) For the best paper on new methods of reducing waste to the mill sewer, and (b) for the best paper on new methods in waste treatment of mill effluents.

There is a real challenge to TAPPI. And, I am certain that it contains many tough, knotty problems which will have to be overcome in the process of organizing and arranging the competitions and in conducting the program.

Personally, I think the results will justify the effort involved; they can be vital to the economical solution of the industry's biggest problem.

And, I think, TAPPI has the capability to achieve this objective.

Obviously, the decision is TAPPI's.

Congress and Foreign Policy: Through the Looking Glass

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the following which appeared in the winter 1966 issue of the Virginia Quarterly Review should be read by all those seriously interested in the foreign policy of the United States:

CONGRESS AND FOREIGN POLICY: THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS

(By Edward A. Kolodziej)

The 20th century has been hard on Congress. The 19th century's high hopes for congressional government reflected in Woodrow Wilson's sharp and penetrating criticism of Congress no longer carry conviction. Progressively Congress has lost ground to the President and the executive establishment. The deepest inroads on traditional legislative prerogatives and powers have occurred, expectedly enough in foreign affairs. Like a displaced actor searching for a play, Congress looks for a role in foreign policy that is at once significant and purposeful. Its very groping, now evident to all, and the uncertainty that surrounds this quest implicitly raise the more profound question of Congress contemporary utility as an instrument of democratic rule. That it will regain its confidence and reassert itself constructively in foreign policy is not a certainty today.

Current diagnoses of congressional ills complicate the definition of a role for Congress in foreign affairs. Congressional demise in foreign affairs, is usually explained as a function of the complex, technical character of security and foreign policy or as a function of the inherent executive nature of foreign affairs that require energy, secrecy, and dispatch in their disposition. Those whose historical perspectives are narrower personalize congressional shortcomings. They maintain that the House and Senate leadership has still not recovered from the passing of Speaker Sam Rayburn in 1961 and the losses of Senators Lyndon Johnson and HUBERT HUMPHREY to the executive branch. They see, too, President Johnson, armed with the powers of his office and with his immense legislative skills, at work in Congress, snuffing out criticism here and isolating antagonists there. Still others insist that the demands of an uninformed public constrain congressional decision and action.

These explanations, taken singly or collectively, are not fully persuasive. They cast Congress in the role of a Greek tragic hero who is bound to suffer ruin at the hands of fates and fortunes beyond his control. The characterization is not apt. If Congress institutional words and deeds are examined more closely, they resemble, in archetypal form, those of a Shakespearean tragic figure whose defects conspire with inopportune circumstance to undermine him. For Congress, as a number of legislators have recognized, is partly to blame for its partial fall from constitutional grace. Two factors appear most relevant: the inadequacy of congressional staff support in security and foreign affairs and, especially, the decentralization of power and responsibility in Congress.

Why should Congress deprive itself of the information that it needs to evaluate the executive branch's foreign policy proposals? Why should it be so heavily dependent for the assessment of policy issues on the very executive agencies and officials who are pleading their own cases? There would seem to be abundant opportunities for Congress to furnish itself with the staff aid that it needs to challenge adequately the Chief Executive's proposals, not on narrow partisan grounds or out of personal pique, but on the merits of the issues at stake. Indeed, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which provides the legal basis for existing congressional organization, places limits on the number of personnel that can be engaged by standing committees of Congress.

That Congress has not provided itself with staff assistance that has fully exploited even the slim possibilities of the Reorganization Act is freely admitted by most congressional observers. The effect of Congress failure to employ sufficient numbers of technically and professionally trained staff members in security and foreign policy fields is suggested in a remark made recently by a long-time staff member of one of the military committees. He confided that "The Pentagon people must really laugh up their sleeves when they come down here to present their budgets. We don't give them much of a run for their money."

In the early 1950's for example, Senate floor debate on a $50 billion Defense Department budget to support the Korean war revealed that only one full-time Senate staff member had been assigned to work on the measure. That was tantamount to cleaning the Empire State Building with a toothbrush.

The kind of staff work done in the House was not markedly better. Only three or four staff members worked intermittently on the bill as it wound its way through closed committee hearings. To be sure, additional temporary help was engaged from other executive agencies, particularly the FBI, but these on-loan personnel could hardly be motivated by any compelling incentive to develop much of an interest in their temporary assignments, nor could they be expected to be sensitive to long-term congressional interests when serving only in part-time posts. Their loyalties and professional careers necessarily rested elsewhere. Moreover, the kind of help that was hired was more temperamentally inclined and trained to ask questions of budgetary economy and administrative efficiency than to assess critically the political merit of executive strategic and foreign policy recommendations.

The military budget and policy committees still use small staffs which, while hardworking and sincere, have often neither the time nor the background to submit Executive proposals to the kind of sophisticated analysis that they receive within the Federal bureaucracy before presentation to Congress. Indeed, the mock hearing boards that are created in the executive branch to simulate the questions that legislators are likely to pose are said to be more exacting and thoroughgoing than the proceedings that actually transpire within Congress. The staff situation of the other legislative committees dealing with strategic and foreign affairs is not much better than that of the military committees. Even the small, competent staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is no exception. Staff members are overworked and spread thinly over a wide spectrum of difficult foreign policy problems.

Legislators are wary of hiring more staff. Some fear that the higher costs of more and better qualified staff members will open Congress to the charge of being profligate. Too many stories are already circulating of mismanagement and nepotism in the employment of staff aids. Legislators are not wont to encourage additional rumors. Others, like Senator RICHARD RUSSELL, distrust large staffs, fearing that they will lose control over them in much the same way that Congress is alleged to have lost control over the executive bureaucracy.

How valid are these fears of cost and control? It is not suggested here that the legislative branch match the Federal bureaucracy in size, nor that the professional staffs of congressional committees be so expanded that they become unmanageable and insensitive to congressional needs. What are needed rather are small, highly trained, broadly experienced professional staffs with a passion for anonymity and with unquestionable personal reputations. Their tasks would not be those of gathering sundry pieces and fragments of information or leading constituents around Washington.

The work of a professional staff concerned with strategic and foreign policy problems would be essentially interpretative, analytic, and synthetic: interpretative in that it would select and evaluate from the mass of data flowing from the executive branch and elsewhere those elements which bear most directly on pressing policy issues; analytic in that it would break down policy problems into their component parts and relate the importance of each part to the others; and synthetic in that particular policy issues—such as long-term loans for underdeveloped countries or proposed changes in monetary policy—would be related continually to the broad framework of American foreign policy.

The principal purpose animating staff work would be to raise questions about the political and economic feasibility and desirability of executive actions and proposals and, concomitantly, to anticipate foreign and strategic problems that are likely to arise in the near or distant future. These in turn could be brought to the attention of legislators before a crisis developed in the hope, therefore, that it could be avoided or ameliorated and quickly resolved after it had erupted.

Congress presently finds itself in the dilemma whereby it is called upon either to grant the President unlimited discretion in handling a problem area through some enabling resolution of support, such as in the case of South Vietnam, or to support the President on faith, without comment or criticisms, after his errors in judgment have created a serious policy crisis, as in Santo Domingo.

Large and unwieldy staffs are not required to assist Congress in the discharge of its responsibilities. Senator HENRY JACKSON'S Subcommittee on National Security Machinery during the late 1950's brought to light a number of significant weaknesses in security and foreign policy organization and operations through its investigations. No army of staff help was engaged. Only a handful of personnel—less than five—laid the groundwork for the exhaustive bearings that were held. But the individual staff members who were employed had had long training in both the executive and legislative branches and had devoted much of their professional lives to the study of government and, specifically, to foreign and security problems.

They brought to their work a number of indispensable assets: they knew what policy questions to ask; they knew where to probe for weaknesses in executive branch presentations; they knew too much to be cowed by the credentials and expertise of Executive personnel; and they were tough-minded enough not to be put off by vague and evasive answers. Such staffs can be assembled for all of the committees of Congress if congressional will and sufficient resources are enlisted. To date, both have been sorely lacking in Congress.

II

Let us assume, however, that Congress had more time, information, and staff. Would it then be capable of playing a larger, more active and effective, and more responsible role in foreign policy? Improvements in these areas, it must be admitted, are not likely to assure Congress a significant part in foreign and strategic policy. They would not get to the root of Congress' shortcomings, which lie deeply embedded in its decentralization of power and responsibility among a host of formal and informal committees.

Devising a coherent foreign policy and national strategy requires a definition, along some sort of priority scale, of the goals that the Nation should pursue over time. To these goals must be related the Nation's human and material resources that are potentially available to achieve these objectives. Since resources are inherently limited, hard and often bitter choices must be made as to which goals should be pursued and at what pace, which should be abandoned, and which should be amended and perhaps redirected. Governments, like individuals, cannot do everything that they wish, and certainly not all at once.

Congress makes or accepts policy choices every day in a seemingly endless stream. Unfortunately, the informational and intellectual bases on which these choices are made or accepted are often cast within too narrow and incomplete a perspective and within too limited a time frame. To make balanced judgments in foreign policy—or in any policy field—individual choices at the margin imply a grasp of the larger framework within which these specific choices are to be made. Deciding to increase the Nation's Armed Forces or to decrease certain kinds of foreign aid is not an isolated act. These specific decisions must be viewed and evaluated within the larger domestic and foreign policy arena of which they are parts.

But policymaking in Congress does not move along so tidy and rational a course. Strategic and foreign policy issues, each encompassing a variety of military and nonmilitary elements, are broken down in Congress and treated piecemeal, as if they were independent of each other. Various and sundry facets of foreign policy and national strategy are distributed haphazardly through almost every sphere of congressional committee activity.

Questions of treaty obligations or authorizations for foreign economic aid are directed to the Foreign Affairs Committees; questions of military policy are sent to the Armed Services Committees; space problems that involve complex international issues are examined by space groups; organizational questions are examined by the Government Operations Committees; questions of nuclear policy are addressed to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee; other questions dealing with foreign commerce, agriculture, labor, and educational programs—all of which bear on the Nation's policies abroad—are apportioned among the remaining legislative committees of Congress.

Funding the many programs approved by these legislative committees is, furthermore, the concern of the Appropriations Committees of both the House and the Senate. Here again the larger and interrelated questions of foreign and strategic policy are fragmented and fractured. The President's budget is a potential means by which Congress can, in one place, come to understand and gain control over the overall policies and prospects of the Federal Government.

Instead, the President's budget is carved into 12 to 17 appropriations bills in each legislative session. These funding bills, including the Defense measure which now totals about $50 billion annually, are treated often as if they did not affect or influence each other. One Appropriations Subcommittee reviews the Atomic Energy Commission budget; another, the Defense Department; a third, military construction; a fourth, economic aid and foreign loan grants; a fifth, the State Department and the U.S. Information Agency; a sixth, the deficiency requests coming from all of these sources. Revenue bills underlying these appropriations measures which underwrite strategic and foreign policies are handled by yet another set of committees—the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees.

The effects of this diffusion process on congressional participation in foreign policy are multiple. A few of the more important ramifications can be sketched briefly.

In the realm of conceptual insight, a sense of proportion and balance in congressional understanding of foreign policy is lost. Standards by which to judge particular policies are obscured or hidden in the mazelike arrangements of congressional operations. Policies stand or fall on their own narrow terms rather than being perceived and evaluated in terms of the larger and more encompassing context of which they are a part and to which they contribute. The close relation between the military and nonmilitary aspects of foreign and strategic policy is eclipsed as is the close relation between foreign and domestic policy, which must be supported by the same Federal Treasury. Like the proverbial blind men and the elephant, legislators seize at different parts of the strategic and foreign policy imperatives confronting the Nation and misinterpret their full nature and import. One legislator stresses the need for a sound economy and lower governmental spending as the basis for a strong foreign policy posture; another sees the internal Communist challenge, what little there is of it, as overpowering; a third concentrates on the military aspects of foreign policy; a fourth simply prefers to remain blind to foreign affairs.

Congress cannot be much of a source of enlightenment to the public if it is unable to fashion for itself a coherent and comprehensive view of strategic and foreign policy. To be sure, the legislature is at a disadvantage vis-a-vis the President, who presumably is in possession of such an encompassing view. It is in this connection that Congress and the public are repeatedly urged, as President Eisenhower advised with respect to South Vietnam, to "stick by the President because he knows best." Perhaps he does, but even such a judgment requires study and assessment and not an act of blind faith.

The dispersion of power and responsibility in Congress hinders the gathering and coordination of information and the development of a sufficiently broad and inclusive policy perspective by which to evaluate the President's recommendations and his management of foreign affairs. Because committees operate on the basis of a partial perspective with partial knowledge, the whole of foreign policy tends to be sacrificed for the part.

The decentralization of power and responsibility in Congress also affects the order of political action. The status quo tends to be emphasized at the expense of needed shifts and adjustments in strategic and foreign policy. Each congressional committee is a kingdom in a congressional universe of other principalities. While the power and prestige of each vary, none is able to dominate or often in any measure to influence public policy. Since each has limited power, each is in ceaseless quest of outside support for its policy determinations which, willy-nilly, affect the activities and decisions that occur within the other kingdoms of the congressional realm.

The safer course is not to shake the celestial order by radical proposals for change in foreign and strategic policy, however needed and salutary. Better to leave things as they are or, if a safer orbit in which to turn is sought, one in which policy collisions are likely to be minimal, committees or congressmen can always allow themselves to be drawn into the magnetic field of Presidential power and authority.

In supporting the President's policies and recommendations, individual Congressmen and committees gain a powerful friend rather than create a formidable foe. It is in the light of these power calculations that we can more clearly understand why legislative committees are somewhat less than eager and interested in building larger and more competent staffs.

There is little need for staff reform in foreign and strategic policy if committees and legislators are not disposed to initiate new departures in these areas on the basis of the policy, planning, and program data that their staffs assemble. Nor is there a compelling incentive to prepare elaborate agenda for committee hearings and to probe very deeply into policy matters if the committee is not likely to utilize the information unearthed. Committees are induced to collect only disparate chunks and fragments of data that bear immediately on the achievement of the necessarily limited and circumscribed policy issues that fall within their cramped jurisdictional purview.

If changes are sought, committees are prompted by the small bits of power at their disposal to seek only slight, marginal shifts in existing policies. Expediency and short-term analysis breed within an atmosphere of decentralized power characterized by rapid alterations in political coalitions from policy issue to policy issue. Better to have some minor improvement in defective policies, the argument runs, than to propose wider reforms that, while potentially more beneficial if implemented simultaneously affect more interests, arouse more suspicions, and very likely galvanize sufficient counter-opposition to defeat the suggested change. On the other hand, strong incentives are at play to induce legislators to avoid assuming even the smaller risks of defeat in fighting for marginal shifts in accepted policies. Representatives Otto Passman and John Rooney have become powers to be reckoned with in Congress simply by opposing administration policies. Neither has bothered himself with the more difficult task of developing constructive alternatives.

Until recently, moreover, neither has been effectively challenged in Congress. The operating strategy adopted by most legislators turns on the principle that any invasion of the affairs of one kingdom by adversary forces from another congressional realm may incite similar attacks and incursion on the bailiwicks of the invaders. Still other legislators pursue an even safer course. Convinced, and some sincerely, that they can do little to change things, they concentrate instead on the traditional task of mending hometown political fences and working actively for petty, and often not so petty, favors for interested constituents.

What becomes of the congressional policy process which encourages individual committees and legislators to become either expedient and cautious or negative and obstructive or indifferent and disinterested with respect to foreign policy problems? The congressional policy process in foreign and strategic policy grows increasingly discursive and irrelevant, characterized by fitful stops and start in long-range policy formulation and hesitant, spasmodic reactions to unforeseen emergencies.

Congress prepares neither itself nor the public for the emerging crises endangering the Nation's security and foreign objectives. Bewildered, it stumbles from crisis to crisis. Unable to define the Nation's strategic and foreign policy problems, within its committee arrangements or in public debate on the floors of each House, it is also unable to understand its faulty judgments and the frailties of its decision and consensus processes.

Moving in their separate sphere are, on the one hand, the policy process and the episodic, short-run, issue-by-issue handling of strategic and foreign policy problems that it induces and, on the other, the revolutionary conditions of international life. National policies, paintstakingly pieced together and supported by bits and pieces of power in Congress, fall progressively behand the march of the events and circumstances that they are designed to influence and shape. Outside shocks, such as the fall of Czechoslovakia in 1938, the Berlin blockade, the Korean war, and the flight of sputnik, traumatically wrench the policy process in Congress into temporary and uneasy alinement with the objective conditions of the outside environment. But once the emergency or crisis has passed, Congress returns to its old ways and allows itself to be carried along the desultory path that its organizational arrangements and procedures have marked out for it.

III

Gertrude Stein, just before her death, asked for an answer to the fundamental question of life, and then, when there was no response, asked, what is the question? Congress might well pose the same query. Congress primary responsibility today in security and foreign affairs is to ask the right questions about the Nation's overseas problems. For this function a competent and well-informed staff is indispensable. Asking probing policy questions is what Congress can do best, and by that token it can hold the President and the executive establishment responsible to the political will and needs of the American people.

Inherent in the concept of responsibility is the capacity of the executive to answer the questions of the legislative branch. Many questions come to mind that today beg to be posed in Congress. What effect has American intervention in Santo Domingo had on American relations in South America? How does one distinguish legitimate revolts against, say, military dictatorships in South America from uprisings which are Communist run and inspired when almost any revolt in South America is likely to entail some measure of Communist activity?

Is American action in South Vietnam, however necessary it may be to arrest North Vietnamese and Communist Chinese expansion, leading to a viable political settlement for all of southeast Asia? Are the costs in dead and wounded, both of Americans and Vietnamese, too high? What measures can the United States take to stop the spread of nuclear weapons? Is the space laboratory to be built by the Defense Department so important and necessary as to justify jeopardizing the progress already made in keeping outer space free of weapons of large-scale destruction?

These and other questions that come readily to mind need to be posed and reshaped, too, as conditions of international relations change. New questions must be formulated to fit novel Presidential proposals or to review adequately executive branch management of foreign affairs. These questions can be publicly raised in the hearings which are held on the President's legislative and budgetary proposals or during congressional floor considerations of these measures. The passage of the President's budget, which is now divided into more than a dozen appropriations bills, could, if harnessed within one or a few large appropriations bills, provide an opportunity where the purposes and costs, human and material, of the President's legislative program could be brought within a larger and more coherent policy framework than exists today. The relation of domestic and foreign policy could then be joined more closely. An annual and extended debate on the President's legislative and money proposals would be a useful informational device and disciplining tool. Congress would be better informed and, through it, presumably the public. The President would be forced to defend his policies and administration before a coequal branch of the Government.

There is lessening force in the view that critical questions of foreign policy should not be aired publicly lest the Nation's enemies gain important advantages at the conference table or on the battlefield. During periods of crisis, the argument runs, the Nation should close ranks and the domestic divisions normal to a healthy democracy should be placed aside. Dissent, however justified, must be sacrificed for the sake of unity.

This position, while still widely held, rests on the assumption that the period of danger will be temporary. There is little likelihood that this assumption will be realized in the foreseeable future. The Nation has lived, whether it has been fully aware of its situation or not, in a perpetual state of crisis or tension for most of this century. Emphasis on an illusory unity is too high a price to pay for the loss of open debate and reflection, qualities which are endemic not only to the maintenance of democratic government but to the formulation of effective and supportable foreign policies as well.

How, indeed, are the Nation's governmental institutions to be strengthened and its political life enriched if foreign policy is made in an atmosphere where Congress and the public are called upon to sustain policy decisions, although they are increasingly bereft, partly through their own fault, of the basic information and insight to evaluate those decisions? The function of open debate is not to create division, though that result may occur, but to sharpen issues for decision and action. This distinction becomes blurred gradually in repeated appeals for unity, and ironically enough, the unity so avidly desired is lost in the long run. It cannot be maintained among a democratic people for an indefinite period, as Lincoln clearly recognized, unless it is based on substantial knowledge, and not simply on an unquestioning faith in the existing leadership of the government.

An appeal for greater debate of the political purposes underlying American foreign policy and the means used to execute them is easy enough to make. Few legislators would disagree in principle. But the conditions of free and more probing debate are, as this article has attempted to demonstrate, deeply rooted in the institutional organization and procedures of Congress. There is a derangement today between Congress existing internal arrangements and the conditions favorable to the posing of constructive foreign policy questions for debate and reflection.

IV

While a full discussion of congressional reform cannot be undertaken here, the general direction that changes in congressional operations should take can be sketched. Committee responsibility and power in Congress, presently diffused and disorderly, must be rationalized and coordinated. The work of these committees must be placed within a larger and, accordingly, more representative policy framework.

This can be effected only by a greater concentration of power and responsibility in the hands of party leaders who broadly represent congressional opinion and who owe their positions to the majority sentiment of their respective party caucuses and not to the exigencies of seniority that currently dictate the leadership of congressional committees. The seniority principle, while it need not be abandoned, can be usefully modified to permit greater party influence in committee deliberations and to make committee decisions more sensitive to majority opinion in Congress. The party leadership and the party machinery can then become more effective vehicles for the delineation of alternative policy positions and for the responsible criticism of administration handling of foreign affairs.

Lyndon Johnson, as majority leader of the Senate in the 1950's, demonstrated that the Senate could be effectively led and could contribute usefully to the making of foreign policy. Congress needs now an institutionalization of those activities carried out under his personal leadership as a Senator. Just as one speaks of the office of the Presidency, one should be able to speak of the offices of the leadership in Congress and to define the responsibilities, including those for foreign policy, that attach to each.

Asking sharp, even embarrassing, questions is certainly a function of congressional leadership. It was precisely this function which Senator Johnson admirably performed, for example, during his chairmanship of the missile hearings held in the wake of the flight of the first sputnik in 1957. To be effective in foreign—or domestic—policy, congressional power must be harnessed and conducted through the offices of its party leadership. If the leadership in Congress remains diffuse and divided, so also will be the influence of Congress in foreign policy formation and execution. So, also, there will remain the attendant weaknesses of that decentralization of power.

Congress cannot ignore or overturn the complicated world in which we live, nor can it be—nor should it be—a substitute for the President in foreign affairs. Yet if it could bring its own house into order, it could play a more notable and responsible role in foreign policy. Democratic government cannot persist in the long run if its principal representative institutions fail to contribute significantly to the shaping of the Nation's most important policy decisions. Foreign policy today is the sphere in which these decisions are being made.

Congress has a role to play as both a constructive and a creative critic of administration policies and as a watchdog over the broad conduct of foreign relations. If these tasks are performed in an atmosphere of give-and-take and open debate, the public, too, will gain a better understanding of its responsibilities.

It will appreciate better the manifold threats facing the Nation and the free world and will be better prepared to support policies that maximize opportunities for a peaceful and secure world, one that permits men everywhere to enjoy the fruits of free government and to share in the material progress that is within man's capacity to enjoy.

Armenian Memorial Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 24, Armenians all over the globe will observe the 51st anniversary of the ruthless Turkish massacres of the Armenian people.

In 1915, the Turks set out to exterminate the whole Armenian Christian population within the Ottoman borders. Systematically, and with cold callousness, the Turks first killed the writers, teachers, clergymen, and leaders of the Armenian people. Then the able-bodied men were brutally murdered and the young women enslaved. The remaining women, children, and old people were forced to march barefooted under the blazing sun, without food or water, toward their ultimate destruction in the remote deserts of Der-el-Zor.

Along the way these helpless people were subjected to inhuman tortures and mutilation, to rape and massacre, and those who survived these initial brutalities, died one by one from exhaustion, disease, and starvation. The roads where these caravans passed were piled high with the corpses of these innocent victims of the Turks.

When the carnage was over 1,500,000 martyrs had been slain and another million had been ruthlessly torn up from their ancient homeland and deported to the desolate deserts to die. Not only had the Turks attempted to annihilate the Armenian nation, but at the same time they tried to obliterate every trace of the 3,000-year-old Armenian civilization. Universities, libraries, churches, and monastaries were burned, and with them, irreplaceable antiques, paintings, books, and relics were destroyed.

Not an Armenian alive today has been left untouched by these massacres. Grandparents, mothers and fathers, children, and even new born infants were ruthlessly murdered. Whole families were wiped out with a single blow, and a new word, genocide, had to be coined to describe the Turks' efforts to destroy an entire race.

The massacres in 1915 were a more extensive repetition of the Armenian massacres in 1895 and 1896, which horrified a civilized world and caused Gladstone, Britain's prime minister, to rise up and make the last public speech of his career in defense of the Armenian people and against Abdul Hamid, the perpetrator of these crimes.

The Armenians are perhaps the oldest of the civilized races in western Asia and were the first nation in the world to accept Christianity as their state religion. From time immemorial, the Armenian has worked peacefully and industriously in the high mountains which are his home between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. Here, church and people have maintained with amazing vitality their traditions and culture against wave after wave of alien conquest. For centuries, the Armenian has been known not only for his industriousness, but for his intelligence, his ingenuity, his courage, and for his talent for handicraft, for commerce, and for intellectual pursuits.

When Talaat Bay gave the signal for the unwarranted massacre of the Armenians in 1915, he declared:

> After this, there will be no Armenian question for 50 years.

Fifty years have elapsed, and the 51st anniversary of the massacres is at hand. The Armenian question does exist, and shall continue to exist as a glaring reality until justice is done, and reparations are made to the survivors of 1,500,000 innocent martyrs.

The Germans have made reparations to the Jews, and until the Turks make similar reparations to the Armenians, the Armenian question will remain a blot on the conscience of mankind which failed to support an innocent people in their great need.

The scars of these massacres are carried in the hearts and minds of every surviving Armenian. On this sad anniversary Americans of Armenian descent in the United States are looking to their elected Representatives in the Congress and the Senate to secure some measure of justice for the crime committed against them—a crime with which no other in recorded history can compare.

As citizens of the United States, they are asking that the Congress support immediate Senate ratification of the Genocide Convention, which is before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. They are asking recognition of President Woodrow Wilson's decision on the territorial boundaries of the Armenian Republic as provided in the 1920 Treaty of Sevres which Turkey signed recognizing Armenian independence. And further, they are asking for positive steps to right the wrongs of the past.

Mr. Speaker, as Members of this Congress, let each of us examine our conscience and let us do our utmost to alleviate the memory of this unjustified crime against the Armenian people.

"The World Was There"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call the attention of the Congress to a superb documentary motion picture, made by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, entitled "The World Was There."

This film, produced and written by Byron Morgan and Gene Starbecker for NASA, is an exciting report on the Project Mercury program. It was on exhibition at the National Gallery of Art last year for 2 months. It won first prize in the television category of the National Aeronautic Association Film Festival and represented the United States in the Second International Aeronautic and Space Film Festival, in Vichy, France, in 1965.

This is the story of a free and open society and a free press in action. It emphasizes the way in which our space program, unlike the secrecy-shrouded Russian program, is open to the world. All communications media cover our space flights and through them the people of the world have grandstand seats. This, certainly, is one of the great space leads we have over the Soviet Union.

Although we are now well into the Gemini program and are preparing for the Apollo flight to the Moon, it seems to me that, in viewing this film on the Mercury program, we can take great pride in reliving those exciting pioneer days when the first Americans rocketed into space.

Those Poverty War Salaries

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM M. TUCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, one of our most common topics these days is the so-called war on poverty which has been going on since the establishment of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the agency created to steer this innovation set in motion by the Great Society. We have heard some favorable comments on this program, however, most of the comments have been highly critical and uncomplimentary. Many people have no confidence in the worth and merit of the poverty corps.

Mr. Spurgeon Compton, the able editor of the South Boston News, published my hometown of South Boston, Va., recently wrote an editorial on the subject which appeared in his publication of April 19, 1966, entitled "Big Money in Poverty." In it are some sane and sound observations, and also some shocking statistics.

Under leave heretofore granted, I am inserting it in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The editorial is as follows:

BIG MONEY IN POVERTY

If you happen to have a son who is smart enough to rate an appointment to West Point, the Naval Academy, or the Air Force Academy, put your foot down. That is, if you want him to have a good thing and become a member of the affluent society. Steer him instead into the poverty racket. It's the hottest thing since prohibition and Ponzi.

Representative WILLIAM AYRES, of Ohio, made this clear recently when he cited some of the lush salaries being paid to the top brass of the poverty corps. The generalissimo, Sargent Shriver, draws down $30,000 a year for his efforts in planning strategy and directing the troops, and serving pretty much as his joints chiefs of staff are 23 other world-renowned authorities on povertyfighting who are paid more than $25,000 a year. Apiece.

By the way of contrast, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, General Westmoreland, has a base pay of $23,268. However, it must be understood that the jobs are different. On orders from the White House, General Westmoreland is fighting only a limited war. Accordingly, you might say that he has only a part-time job. On the other hand, the White House has given Generalissimo Shriver the green light. To fight this kind of war, men are needed—the right kind of men—and lots of them.

Holding the poor man's citadel in Washington with the generalissimo and his joint chiefs are 2,350 full-time employees. Of this number more than a thousand draw down more than $10,000 a year. This elite corps has many reserve units available to it, and all over the country thousands of well-connected poverty baiters are rallying to Shriver's colors—described as "long green."

That the Office of Economic Opportunity, which runs the "Poverty Pentagon," is getting only the best, or at least the most expensive, manpower is obvious from other statistics released by Congressman AYRES. The OEO boasts 310 payrollers who make more than $17,055 a year. The FBI has only 192 in this wage category, and the Office of Education 172.

Fears about the escalation of the poverty war are discounted at the White House, and no public demonstrations are planned. One taxpayer who said he planned to burn his income tax return in public recanted after a call from the Internal Revenue Service.

Tribute to the Late John Baldwin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the Contra Costa County Development Association, recognizing the long and faithful service which was given to Contra Costa County by our late friend and colleague, John Baldwin, has appropriately described Representative Baldwin as one of the most distinguished sons of that county in its 116-year history. I would add that he was one of the most distinguished sons of our Golden State.

Mr. Speaker, a fitting tribute to John Baldwin has been expressed in a resolution adopted by the directors of the Contra Costa County Development Association and under unanimous consent I include this resolution at this point in the RECORD of the House of Representatives:

RESOLUTION NO. 42

Whereas Almighty God has taken Congressman John F. Baldwin from our midst, terminating the career of one of the most distinguished sons of Contra Costa County in its 116-year history; and

Whereas Mr. Baldwin successively served the 6th and 14th Congressional Districts of California with distinction, outstanding energy and fidelity; and

Whereas the departure of Mr. Baldwin is not only the loss of a valuable representative for Contra Costa County but also the loss of a personal friend and public advocate; and Whereas Mr. Baldwin has served as a member of the Contra Costa County Development Association for the past 14 years, cooperating closely with the organization through the enactment of legislation vital to the county's interests; and

Whereas his loss will be regretted keenly by the more than 200,000 voters of his district whom he served with integrity and above partisan considerations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the directors of the Contra Costa County Development Association hereby express their feelings of highest regard for Mr. Baldwin and their sorrow at his passing through this resolution directed to Mrs. John F. Baldwin and her daughters, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the President of the United States, and to members of the California congressional delegation.

(Adopted by unanimous vote at a meeting of the Contra Costa County Development Association in Martinez, Calif., on Tuesday, March 22, 1966.)

HENLEY I. WORTHINGTON,
President.
JAMES T. RITCH,
General Manager.

Cotton or Food?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. C. GATHINGS
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to bring to the attention of the Members an editorial from the April 20 issue of the Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal commenting on the position taken by the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Trade Association in suggesting that cotton growing countries be required to concentrate their efforts on the production of food crops as a basis for receiving U.S. assistance under the Food-for-Freedom Act.

The editorial states:

COTTON OR FOOD?

The Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Trade Association has put its finger on a vital point in suggesting that cotton growing countries should be required to reduce their acreages of that fiber if they are to receive donations under the U.S. Food-for-Peace Act.

The cotton trade no doubt will be accused of selfish motives in this proposal. It is true that the trade is interested in protecting its markets abroad. But there is more to this than just the dollar trade involved.

The United States traditionally has been generous in helping the people of nations which found themselves short of food. The Herbert Hoover food program in Europe after World War I still is remembered by some as a significant gesture. The food-for-peace program grew out of the post-World War II situation, when many nations were trying to rebuild their economies and the United States found itself with a food production capacity far in excess of domestic needs.

Some nations have used these gifts and sales for soft currencies to good advantage. Others have come to regard them as a continuing form of charity. And some even have come to the point of demanding such help with the threat that we'll go Communist if the United States fails to send it.

India, of course, is a prime example of a nation which has failed miserably to do anything substantial about improving its own agriculture despite a rapidly rising population. But India is not alone. South America is the area with the most rapidly increasing population in the world now and the nations of that area have been equally backward in food production while reaching out for regular handouts from the United States.

In the early discussions of the food-for-peace program much emphasis was put on the idea that no strings should be attached to those shipments lest they be regarded as attempts on the part of the United States to influence the governments of those countries. The idea has failed. The United States not only endorses or rejects foreign governments as it always has but it now finds itself in the absurd position of defeating itself in the food program.

The food gifts abroad are being used to release food-growing acres for the production of cotton which then is sold at cut-rate prices on the world markets to freeze out the American farmers who make the whole thing possible.

The Federal Government farm programs have been absurd and inconsistent at home, too, with Western growers being provided irrigation water so they can raise cotton in competition with delta crops. But when the Government expands such muddles to a global scale it is time to call a halt.

If foreign countries want our food, let them cut their production of cotton and at least show they are trying to solve their problems. Their continued expansion of cotton acreages in the face of food gifts from the United States is the worst sort of ingratitude.

In this connection, Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate to report that our House Committee on Agriculture has tentatively approved language in the food-for-freedom legislation that would accomplish this result. The section now is clear and specific and states:

Before entering into agreements with less developed countries for the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities on whatever terms, the President shall consider the extent to which the recipient country is undertaking the following self-help measures, wherever practicable, to increase per capita agricultural production and improve the means for storage and distribution of argicultural commodities by (1) devoting land resources to the production of needed food rather than to the production of nonfood crops, especially nonfood crops in world surplus.

Some nations, it is true, may never be able to produce the food to become self-sufficient, but if they are to become strong and lasting they must reduce this deficit to a minimum. Our own agricultural abundance shall be used to assist them and our crops will be available to their markets of commerce when they achieve fiscal stability.

The proposal is in the best interests of our foreign friends and ourselves.

A Declaration of Rights for Soviet Jewry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday last, Jewish American leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the great tradition of human rights—so long a part of our own heritage and more recently an aspiration of all peoples—by adopting a declaration of rights for Russian Jewry. The declaration was proclaimed in Philadelphia's Congress Hall, where our own Bill of Rights was adopted in 1791.

The rights enumerated are scarcely extravagant. Rather, they are regarded as the very minimum to which humans all over the world are entitled.

It continues to astonish me that the Soviet Union, which made such a magnificent contribution to the crushing of the antisemitic Nazi regime, now engages in the very practice it found so reprehensible less than a quarter of a century ago. I hope our Government will bring to the attention of the Soviet Union the declaration of rights for Russian Jewry. I hope even further that the Soviet Union will see wisdom and justice in it and will be persuaded to practice its principles.

Mr. Speaker, I insert for the RECORD what I believe is a very important and historically significant document, the declaration of rights for Russian Jewry:

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS FOR SOVIET JEWRY

(A call issued by the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry, Congress Hall, Philadelphia, April 18, 1966)

We, the representatives of American Jewry, are met today in a hall hallowed in history, echoing with the voices of men who made the age-old dream of liberty the law of these United States of America. Here was adopted the Bill of Rights, a lasting legacy of America's founders to all the generations of their countrymen, a light of hope to those yet waiting to walk in dignity, to live in freedom. The year was 1791. Nearly two centuries later countless millions throughout the world still wait. Among them are 3 million of our fellow Jews in the U.S.S.R.

In 1917 the Soviet Government came into power in Russia. One of its first acts was to write the Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia. This and subsequent declarations promised all the peoples of the U.S.S.R. cultural freedom. Today, nearly 50 years later, these rights, granted to all other nationalities within the U.S.S.R., are denied only to Jews.

In 1945 in the name of "We the people of the United Nations" the Charter of the United Nations reaffirmed "faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women of all nations large and small." This is a universal bill of rights. The U.S.S.R. is a signatory. In 1966 Soviet Jews are still denied these rights.

It is a tragedy of history that whereas the laws of enlightened nations assume the self-evident truth that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are inalienable human rights, the practices of governments and societies often lag far behind. No people has suffered more from this tragedy than the Jewish people.

Throughout the generations of Jewish faith and suffering, we have learned in our blood and in our bones that until all men everywhere are free, no man's freedom is secure. Discrimination and oppression have taught us the terrible price of silence.

We protest the violation of the human rights of 3 million of our brethren, citizens of the U.S.S.R. They are victims of a policy calculated to weaken the fabric of their lives as Jews by systematically destroying its unique threads. The doors of hundreds of Jewish synagogues are closed. Rabbis and teachers are growing old and there are no functioning institutions for training replacements. Jewish printing presses are virtually at a standstill.

Jewish children are cut off from their heritage and Jewish youth is denied its birthright—the pride and dignity of belonging to the Jewish people. Jews of the U.S.S.R. are denied the fundamental human right to live their lives in accordance with the precepts and practices of Judaism, without fear and without hindrance.

We, the representatives of American Jewry, assembled here today, call upon the Government of the U.S.S.R.—

1. To restore its Jewish citizens to a position of equality with the citizens of all other nationalities.

2. To permit its Jewish citizens freely to practice, enhance and perpetuate their culture and religion by removing all discriminatory measures designed to restrict this freedom.

3. To make available the institutions, schools, textbooks, and the materials necessary to teach Jewish schildren the languages the history, the beliefs, the practices, and the aspirations of the Jewish people.

4. To permit the Jews of the U.S.S.R. freely to develop Jewish communal life and to associate and work with Jewish communities and groups inside and outside the Soviet Union.

5. To use all the means at its disposal to eradicate anti-Semitism.

6. To permit Soviet Jewish families, separated as a result of the Nazi holacaust, to be reunited with their relatives abroad.

We, the undersigned, presidents of 25 national Jewish organizations comprising the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry, on this day, the 18th day of April 1966, corresponding to the 28th day of Nisan in the year 5726 according to the Jewish calendar, do hereby solemnly pledge that so long as Soviet Jews are cut off from the Jewish people, proscribed from living their lives as Jews, so long will our voices be lifted in protest and indignation. We voice our hope that the Government of the U.S.S.R. will respond to this call in the name of humanity and of justice.

The United States Must Crack Down on Foreign Cruise Advertising

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the American traveling public has witnessed two fires at sea in the past 5 months, both aboard foreign-flag cruise vessels operating out of Florida ports. The *Yarmouth Castle*, flying the flag of Panama, took almost 90 lives when it sunk. The *Viking Princess*, from which some 490 passengers miraculously escaped as the vessel blazed, was flying the Norwegian flag.

Neither of these ships was subject to the same safety standards imposed on U.S. passenger vessels. They both complied only with the minimal safety standards of the 1960 Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, an international treaty desperately in need of reform, as these two floating infernos showed.

In the wake of these disasters, some U.S.-based foreign cruise ships have begun to advertise in deceptive language that they meet U.S. standards. Two such vessels, the *Bahama Star*, about the same age the *Yarmouth Castle* was, and the *Ariadne*, about the same age the *Viking Princess* was, both state in their advertising "ships comply with all Coast Guard regulations." This misleading statement clearly gives the impression to the public that the ships meet U.S. safety specifications.

Neither of these ships does meet U.S. specifications. I am advised by the U.S. Coast Guard that vessels, both just inspected this month, meet only the same standards imposed upon the ill-fated *Yarmouth Castle* and the *Viking Princess*. Federal law forbids unauthorized use of the Coast Guard's name, and I urge that these vessels be investigated for such false claims. Furthermore, I urge the Congress to enact foreign cruise ship truth-in-advertising legislation such as I have introduced as H.R. 13126 to protect the traveling public against floating firetraps.

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966—Community Relations Service

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration House Resolution 756.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966 because I am convinced that to transfer the Community Relations Service to the Justice Department would jeopardize, to a significant degree, the effectuation of our civil rights laws.

Our civil rights laws have issued from the moral consensus of the vast majority of the American people. At the same time, our civil rights laws require of all Americans an unusual degree of moral perception and response. The Community Relations Service, as a conciliation agency forbidden by law to perform any investigative or prosecuting functions in furtherance of any legal prosecution by the Federal Government, is best able to elicit such a response in communities throughout the country.

It is especially true of our civil rights laws that they will bear most enduring effect only if the rights which they guarantee are morally recognized. Members of minority groups which have suffered discrimination will never receive the respect and equal opportunities owed them unless others in the community comply with our civil rights laws not because of fear of legal penalties but because they recognize what belongs to every person as a person.

The Community Relations Service can appeal most effectively to people's reason and conscience and to their desire for the peace and prosperity of their communities because its services are divorced from the prosecuting functions of the Justice Department.

It was in order to insure that the Service would not be used as an investigative agency to further the prosecution of cases that section 1003(b) of the 1964 Civil Rights Act requires that the Service keep confidential any information which it obtains in the process of conciliation if that information was volunteered on the understanding that it would be so kept.

The appeal to reason and conscience which the Service is best capable of making means persuasion. Persuasion can be most effective only if others are willing to confide in Federal conciliators.

Nothing could destroy such confidence more swiftly than fear that any information given to conciliators might be used as evidence by a Federal prosecuting attorney.

We learned from the Attorney General's testimony before the Government Operations Committee that the Justice Department interprets section 1003(b) to mean only that the Service will not give information obtained in the conciliation process to the public. In the Justice Department's view, the conciliator is not only free to transmit information about law violations to the Justice Department, but has the duty to do so.

Section 1003(b) may seem to refer only to the public in the minds of Justice Department lawyers. But I believe it means much more than that to people who volunteer information to the Service. To them it means that such information will never be cast back at them in court.

It appears that the Service has been transmitting confidential information to the Justice Department already. Should the Service be made part of the Justice Department, such communication would probably become a more established practice.

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the whole purpose of section 1003(b) is to encourage confidence in our Federal conciliators so that their attempt to bring about voluntary compliance by means of persuasion will be more effective.

It is easy enough to see why a determined segregationist would be unwilling to disclose self-incriminating information to a Federal conciliator if he feared that this information would reach the Justice Department. But the civil rights leader also might fear that any violations of local law which he mentioned would be transmitted through the Justice Department to State and local authorities. And the representative of a State or local government, knowing that the Justice Department is to enforce nondiscrimination in programs of Federal assistance, might fear a cutting off of Federal funds by consequence of candid disclosures to Federal conciliators.

If such transmittal of confidential information should become an established practice by consequence of transfer of the Service to the Justice Department, the confidence in the Service of parties to civil rights disputes would surely be weakened. The whole attempt to achieve voluntary compliance by persuasion would be to some degree, at least, frustrated. Indeed, this practice would mean that conciliators of the Service would actually be performing an investigative function in furtherance of prosecution by the Justice Department, so that the very purpose of section 1003(b) would be disregarded.

I should like to propose, Mr. Chairman, that the Community Relations Service be transferred instead to the Executive Office of the President. Located there, the Service would be clearly separated from the enforcement duties of the Justice Department. At the same time, it would be invested with the tremendous moral authority of the President of the United States. The principle of government by consent in preference to government by force of threatened penalties would be institutionalized in a unique and admirable way if conciliation services were offered to communities throughout the country in the name of the President.

Moreover, transfer of the Service to the White House Office would remove any alleged difficulties in contacting the Service because of interdepartmental channels of authority. No other Federal department or agency would have to make its way inside the Commerce Department or the Justice Department in order to get help from the Service. The Service would be accessible to all departments and agencies and in a position to intervene where it is most needed with the fewest and the least of bureaucratic complications.

Self-Government for Guam and the Virgin Islands

SPEECH

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] for bringing the matter of self-government for Guam and the Virgin Islands to the attention of our colleagues.

I listened to the testimony on Guam and the Virgin Islands before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and became convinced that the enactment of legislation to extend self-government to the territories is in keeping with the splendid record of American administration in the Caribbean and the Western Pacific.

The legislation before our Interior Committee provides further proof of the good faith of our Nation in working toward the equality of all its citizens. In the Western Pacific there is a very favorable impression of the United States resulting from its action of 20 years ago in granting independence to the Philippines.

I am certain that most people in southeast Asia know that we have no wish to remain in Vietnam longer than absolutely necessary to guarantee the essentials of freedom to those who are struggling for it. Nevertheless, I know there are some who accuse the United States of imperialistic designs Not because I want to give ear to such accusations but because I really believe the Guamanians are ready and able to assume new responsibilities and I favor the extension of laws which will encourage the development of farsighted policies in our territories.

Over the years the Guamanians have stuck with us, through thick and thin, even during the Japanese occupation there was not a trace of disloyalty. Since occupation, the island and its people have matured tremendously. I am more than willing to recommend measures that will permit the Guamanians to elect their own Governor and Lieutenant Governor and to manage their legislative districting affairs.

Housewife's Complaint

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, Patty Johnson, a feature writer for the Waterloo (Iowa) Daily Courier, has the following words of wisdom for Lyndon Baines Johnson:

HOUSEWIFES COMPLAINT

It is certainly distressing,
Not to mention most depressing,
When we do our weekly shopping
At our favorite grocery store.
Time was, it was exciting
And the prices were inviting,
Every bargain shopper-stopping,
But those days are here no more.

The President made mention
Of his husbandly intention
To have Ladybird cut down on
The good foods she's served before.
But we'd bet a bowl of chili
That she'll think it pretty silly
To serve meals her guests would frown on
And her chef throw out the door.

L.B.J. said "Cut your ration
To avoid a price inflation;
We'll be happy ever after
If the prime cuts we ignore."
He may think that we won't holler
As we spend our new tin dollar,
But we may burst into laughter
with a hollow-sounding roar.

For it obviously is trying
When he thinks that we've been buying
Prime beef instead of wieners—
And that really makes us sore.
Housewives who know their onions
Have been hobbling home with bunions
And still taken to the cleaners
By the cost-of-living soar.

How much fun is there in going
To the store when you'll be blowing
The dough spent other places
In those happy days of yore?
There is no joy in Janesville,
Every grocery's straight from painsville
And to feed our hungry faces
Has become a costly bore.

Any man just asks for trouble
When he says we're spending double;
Be he President or peasant,
He just doesn't know the score.
So we have a good solution:
Let's suggest a substitution
And see L.B.J. look pleasant
While he shops the grocery store.

Changing Times in Medicine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, a distinguished resident of the Third Congressional District of California, in his final speech as president of the California Medical Association, had occasion to comment upon the problems and responsibilities of the medical practitioners under current Government policies. Dr. Ralph C. Teall was not an advocate of the Federal medicare program, but his speech reflects, in my judgment, the considered views of an intelligent and responsible leader of his profession. I commend to all my colleagues the text of Dr. Teall's remarks:

CHANGING TIMES IN MEDICINE

(By Ralph C. Teall, M.D., on the occasion of completing his term of office as president of the association, at the 95th annual meeting of the California Medical Association House of Delegates, Saturday, Mar. 19, 1966, Los Angeles)

You have heard many of the problems and accomplishments of the past year for the California Medical Association.

You may recognize that much of the work done for you was not done in California. With two regular and two extraordinary sessions of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, and with special conferences of AMA and other groups, including the White House Conference on Health, CMA people have had a busy year of transcontinental commuting.

Sometimes I wonder if you are aware of the leadership this association has been accorded in the affairs of American medicine.

We have long become accustomed to the great usefulness of the CMA "Relative Value Studies" in helping to identify medical procedures by a series of code numbers. Within the last few months, stimulated largely by the health insurance industry and its need for a standard listing and description of procedures for electronic data processing convenience, the American Medical Association has adapted, almost without change, the California format.

You have grown used to the medical staff surveys initiated in "California Under CMA Guiding Principles for Physician-Hospital Relationships," but you are only now seeing gradual recognition across the country of the value of such a program and its potential to resolve problems between hospital administrators, trustees, and staff organizations.

The CMA-sponsored California -medical assistance program, Calmap (Casey bill, A.B. 5) established, even before passage of title XIX of the Federal Social Security Amendments of 1965, a pattern of comprehensive medical benefits for public welfare beneficiaries that is at once envy of and the model for many other States.

Suggestions for organization and function of utilization review activities by hospital staffs have proven to be very popular and useful to hospitals all over the country.

The CMA study on "The Physicians and the Long-Term Care Facility," with its suggestion for a medical staff equivalent is proving useful all across the United States.

As knowledgeable and understanding people were needed for advisory functions on the development of the medicare program, it was no surprise to find Drs. Dwight L. Wilbur, Carl E. Anderson, Samuel R. Sherman, Roberta F. Fenlon, John M. Rumsey, Paul I. Hoagland, Jr., and Mr. Howard Hassard among the top leaders of the country. It was no surprise that California was asked to provide a consultant to the commissioner of welfare, on behalf of AMA, in the development of title XIX programs. It is surely no surprise to know that Dr. Samuel Sherman has been serving both as chairman of the AMA Council on Legislative Activities and as the AMA representative on HIBAC (the Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare).

It is clear that, in addition to the continuation of its many traditional programs of service, by ongoing committee and commission activities, the California Medical Asociation this year has been heavily preoccupied with the development of Federal and State legislation for new medical programs. Of particular significance, of course, are Calmap, medicare, the regional medical complex programs in heart disease, cancer and stroke, the development of new disciplinary procedures by regional committees and the reorientation of workmen's compensation medical care.

This has been a busy, a demanding, an event-filled year. But, with these demands, those of us on the firing line have been somewhat surprised to find ourselves increasingly aware of the need to make sure of our ground, to question many of our long-held ideas, to recognize the serious attacks on guidelines which we have come to regard as fixed, changeless, ageless, almost sacred. We are finding a growing need to reevaluate our tenets and to question for ourselves the validity of traditional concepts. In addition we have been increasingly conscious of accelerating changes in the social philosophy of our times.

Perhaps the lyrics of Bob Dylan, a folk music here of our teen-tilted culture, most readily express and can focus this feeling for us.

"Come gather 'round, people, wherever you roam,
And admit that the waters 'round you have grown,
And accept it that soon you'll be drenched to the bone;
If your time to you is worth saving,
Then you'd better start swimming or you'll sink like a stone,
For the times, they are a-changin'.

"Come, writers and critics, prophesy with your pens,
And keep your eyes wide, the chance won't come again;
And don't speak too soon, for the wheel's still in spin,
And there's no telling who that it's namin';
For the loser now will be later to win;
For the times, they are a-changin'."

One of the great philosophers of our era reminds us that "oaths are the fossils of piety." We are not unmindful that many of our own battle cries or catch phrases may contain some element of fossil remains of the past. We need to reexamine them to see whether they are more than a protection of accumulated mythology, a reluctance or resistance to change, a desire to maintain a set of stationary or static values, a clinging to—rather than simply a sentimental cherishing of—the past. We are being asked to define and to justify such concepts as freedom of choice, fee for service, "high quality medical care," traditional solo or group practice. The more Biblical-minded among us may see a parallel with the Old Testament story of how the men of Gilead tripped up the men of Ephraim, who could not pronounce the word for an ear of corn, "shibboleth" instead of "sibboleth." Are our test words and phrases more deeply rooted and enduring, or are they only our own "shibboleths"?

The meaning of certain commonly used words now demands our thoughtful attention and restudy:

Is our answer to proposed social change a response toward, or reaction against?

Is progression, as a symbol of change, really social progress?

Can we establish or meet standards without a paralyzing standardization?

Is conservatism really based on an attempt to conserve established social good?

Can medical practice be nationalized without becoming socialized?

Can we distinguish the concept of social medicine (in the philosophical sense of our obligation to the problems of society) from socialized medicine?

A number of related problems are now coming into clearer perspective. Experiences such as those of bracero labor, Delano strikes or Watts riots, and the quests of the war on poverty have caused many people to ask:

Whether traditional middle-class medicine is properly the ideal or the goal for all of American society.

Whether the social and educational background of braceros, impoverished residents of Watts and Hunter's Point, and similar groups, is of such nature that they can fully benefit or profit from the patterns of middle-class medical care.

Whether we are correct in assuming that our medical and social problems will be resolved if we make available middle-class medical opportunities to disadvantaged groups, or even whether these groups really aspire to such goals and values.

Whether the vanishing values of rural life remain valid in an increasingly urbanized society.

Whether new patterns of medical care for disadvantaged groups, perhaps based on public clinics and neighborhood health centers, may not be more efficient and more economical without loss of quality.

Whether the middle-class preoccupation with biologic comfort is really a justifiable goal in publicly supported medical care.

And, whether there is any way to resolve an apparent impending shortage in medical manpower by further proliferation of existing patterns, or whether our society needs a whole new roster of medical people.

In this regard there is widespread discussion by Federal Government and public health theorists looking toward a national plan, under coordinated public and private financing, for training health personnel, with priority given to the production of a new type of primary physician, to massive increases in the ranks of public health nurses and technical medical aids, and to reorganization of the content and balance of professional curriculums. These theorists further propose that safeguards of quality be built into the system by means of licensure requirements, periodic retraining, and professional self-audit. They anticipate that the prototype of the primary physician would form the core of a medical care team in a group health center.

All of us are coming to recognize, even though reluctantly, a significant shift in the patterns and mechanisms, agents, or vehicles, of social change in our country.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, government was regarded as a necessary evil and not a positive instrument of society, implicit, too, was an assumption that elected officials could never be trusted. Obviously their powers had to be held in check. Today, most Americans no longer think of government as a necessary evil. They demand, instead, that government—very often Federal Government—act to solve their problems. The image of Federal Government as the enemy of the people, despoiler of their rights and their freedoms, is giving way, at an accelerating rate, to the idea that Federal Government is the trusted protector, the source, or even the outright donor, of the privileges and the rights of the less-favored members in our society.

The voice of our time now seems to say that "social change is inevitable; those who can lead will be welcome, but if they are unwilling—or unable—to lead, they had better get out of the way and yield the leadership to others, or be ruthlessly run over."

The need for us to recognize the trends in our society has never been greater.

This recognition begins with the conviction that we cannot, unilaterally, control our own destinies.

In a wonderfully perceptive recent book titled Medicine in Transition, Dr. Iago Galdston has discussed this problem. He points out that—

"The practice of medicine, no matter how jubilant be the strains with which we hail its conquests over disease, cannot be isolated from the social and political philosophy of a nation and its economic structure * * * medicine is but one limb of the body politic. It cannot be the sole master of its fate.

"Clearly, medicine does not advance entirely and freely of and by itself."

Galdston continues—

"Medicine is less the master in its own house and is to a lesser degree the captain of its own destiny now than it ever has been in its long history.

"In the effort to discern its future, therefore, medicine needs to look less to its own internal dynamics and more to the play of social forces about it * * * to encourage its own destinies in the perspectives of the larger social dynamics.

"It has become abundantly clear that medicine is more intimately bound to the destiny of State and community than is or has been recognized and acknowledged.

"Between the extremes of social planning and of laissez faire, there lies the reasonable and effective alternative of social analysis and social meditation. * * *

"Within the ambient of the so-called inevitable development there is enough room and occasion for the play of intelligence and vision. The inevitable, by definition, may not be evaded, but it can be modified to a suitable design. * * *

"Certain it is that medicine is experiencing and is confronted with changes of a most fundamental and radical order. But it lies within the potential competence of medicine to apply its special knowledge and unique intelligence to that complex of circumstances and forces that are currently dissolving the patterns of the past and molding those of tomorrow and thus to influence the whither of medicine for the benefit of both medicine and society."

Galdston concludes that—

"The rhetoric of indignation and resentment cannot take the place of knowledge and vision."

In a related vein, a skilled big game hunter recently pointed out that even a ferocious tiger will not harm the man who carries a flashlight, if only he carries it fast enough.

The passage of title XVIII of Public Law 89–97, the medicare law, created tremendous problems for physicians and their associations. As conscientious, public-spirited individuals, physicians were given two alternatives. They could take part in a program which they believed was contrary to the Nation's interest, or they could abstain from the program, and by so doing, quickly make it worse.

It is perfectly understandable that many doctors would rather have no part in the escalating chaos of medicare. But, if all physicians and all medical organizations did isolate themselves from the plan, it would mean that all of the rules and regulations would be written by bureaucrats, who are ill-informed, no matter how well intentioned—without benefit of the specialists in the field. Without intelligent control, in turn, the costs and convolutions of the vast venture would be sure to multiply more rapidly.

Your AMA and your CMA have chosen the way of involvement rather than isolation, while insisting that each individual physician must retain for himself the decision as to whether he personally will care for patients under the plan. Up to this time the results of such organizational involvement appear to have been highly successful in renewing public confidence and understanding, and in guiding the plan to more effective help for sick people, in spite of fundamental flaws in its basic concepts.

"Administrators," states Sir Charles Snow (in a little book called "Science and Government"), "are by temperament active men. Their tendency, which is strengthened by the nature of their job, is to live in the short term, to become masters of the short-term solution." "Often," he says, "as I have seen them conducting their business with an absence of fuss, a concealed force, a refreshing dash of intellectual sophistication, a phrase from one of the old Icelandic sagas kept lurking through my mind. The phrase was, 'Snorri was the wisest man in Iceland who had not the gift of foresight.' "

Snow says, "The more I have seen of Western societies the more this phrase nags at me. It nags at me in the United States, just as in Western Europe. We are immensely competent; we know our own pattern of operations like the palm of our hands. It is not enough."

He concluded that "It would be bitter if, when this storm of history is over, the best epitaph that anyone could write of us was only that we were 'the wisest men who had not the gift of foresight.' "

Have we in medicine the skill and foresight to be more than the masters of the short-term solution? Have we the will, available resources, and the courage to plan for the long range ahead?

Our Federal administrators and Congress have, in this year, taken guidance of certain social changes in medical affairs into their own hands, in the latest skirmish of this sociological battle. There has been no great public outcry at this decision. Still our Federal legislators have listened with great respect to our insistence that physicians, as the people who perform, provide, control or guide nearly all medical care, know best how to implement medical care programs with least damage to traditional patterns, with maximum safeguards for standards, accessibility, and high quality of medical care.

It is surely no secret that many who supported the passage of the Federal medicare law, many Congressmen who voted for it, and many persons high in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare who now propose to administer it, are not in full sympathy with our positions and our reasoning. In spite of this they have been very attentive to us and they presently propose to be guided in very large measure by our suggestions. This attentive response has been very heartening. At the same time it has been very frightening and very sobering.

Our Federal Government has said, "We know you physicians do not want the development of this Federal program. On this you are overruled. But we do want you—desperately—in the program. And we are prepared to give you every opportunity to demonstrate that your long-held concepts of determinants of quality and availability are correct and can work."

Can we, in fact, now move swiftly—with flexibility, adaptability, unity, confidence—and public responsibility—to prove the validity of our concepts?

In the past few years this house of delegates has made many suggestions to guide medical care programs for poor people. You have asked for:

Phasing out of charity county hospitals and melding of all hospitals into the total of community resources.

An opportunity to provide high quality of medical care to all people, regardless of their ability to pay.

Mainstream medical care, nonsegregated by reason of economic disadvantage.

Continuity of care regardless of source of payment.

Adequate physicians' fees for all patients whether paid by themselves or by any echelon of government.

Freedom of choice by patients as to professional person or facility providing the care.

No fee schedules.

Indemnity payment.

Usual, customary, and reasonable criteria.

Separation of professional physicians' services from hospital services—separate billing.

Elimination of restricted or limited panels in workmen's compensation medical care.

Continuity of care, without segregation simply because the disability was work related.

Better fees under workmen's compensation.

Nearly all of these principles are now available in administration of the new legislative programs of this past year. Their availability is, in very large measure, the result of involvement of your representatives.

In addition, we have long promised to discipline our own erring colleagues. But many, both within and outside our ranks, have questioned our effectiveness and have insisted on extending and improving disciplinary power of the board of medical examiners, which controls our privilege (and it is not a right) to practice medicine in this State. Yet, we have insisted that even this extension must remain as much as possible in our own hands. This has been largely granted to us in the new regional disciplinary committees.

We have promised a continuing lifelong educational activity to upgrade the knowledge and ability of our physician members to keep abreast of new developments. Many have felt that our effort has been inadequate or ineffective. The report of the President's Commission has given us a tremendous challenge in this connection regarding heart disease, cancer, stroke, and related diseases. But even here, as it begins, the program rests on local initiative, and local response to the challenge. It gives great leeway and freedom to identify the problem and to develop responses with a minimum of outside dictation or direction. The guidewords here are "training, research, education, and demonstrations in patient care."

The positions won by CMA in this year of decision have not been easy, nor have they been unanimously supported by our own people. Many people have questioned the directions taken and the decisions reached and have forced us into increasing our consultation and responses. While expensive, this is good—and as it should be—even though the swift pace of events has made detailed reporting and consultation impossible. Decisions have often been made under intense pressure, on the spur of the moment, with no chance to consult with or to inform, even those others who were also on the immediate firing line. We have made many mistakes; we will make many more. Many of these mistakes will be self-canceling, but many more will set patterns and directions whose error will not be apparent for several years.

Many times, also, during this year there have been apparent differences between CMA and some of its component societies. This, too, has been good. And in each instance, when we have been able to penetrate the rancor of personal irritation and pride, able to find the solid ground of ideas, it has developed that the differences were not great, not fundamental, and certainly not irreconcilable. They represented, rather, different approaches to the same objective by high-minded, idealistic, but intense and vigorous men. They were certainly understandable as a byproduct of the multiplicity and intensity of the social changes to which we all have forced to respond with little or no time for sober reflection and leisurely discussion.

The patterns of the California medical assistance program, as it begins, are almost sure to be the patterns of medicare in California.

These patterns bring unprecedented opportunity to make many of our own ideas work.

These ideas include—

Freedom of choice of physician and facility.

Mainstream—not segregated charity care—for poor people.

Reasonable fees for care of all patients.

High quality of physician care.

Medically oriented and controlled administration.

Use of medical society review committees to determine "reasonable charges."

Reasonable review of utilization of outpatient and inpatient services.

Use of physician hospital staffs to determine reasonable utilization of hospital services.

The regulations of this Calmap program, only now available, appear, at this moment in time, to give us an almost unbounded—certainly an unparalleled—opportunity to demonstrate the validity of our ideas. At the same time they place on us a tremendous burden of responsibility: to our patients, to ourselves, to our professional associates, and to the society of which we are an important and integral part. The challenge is great.

A very important case in point is the present concept of "reasonable charges" for our services. As of tonight it appears that the determination of reasonable charges by physicians will be done in a series of steps.

1. Each physician will bill his own usual charges;

2. If this charge falls below an arbitrarily established basic review guide level, it will be paid without question;

3. If it falls above this level it will be "kicked out" for review by Blue Shield (California Physicians' Service) claims personnel, to determine whether it is, in fact, usual for the particular physician, and within the customary range in his community. From here it may be sent for review by a Blue Shield medical consultant; if he cannot resolve the problem it will be sent to the professional review committee of the local medical society, which will be asked to recommend what is the reasonable charge in light of all the facts and problems involved.

No Government program has ever before placed so much faith in the good judgment, social conscience, and self-disciplining ability of physicians, in the matter of fees. The results will be watched with intense, often highly critical, interest by Government administrators—who will be quick to demand rigid ceilings of fees if escalation or abuses can be shown. The guide idea at this time is clearly one of reasonable restraint by individual physicians and their reviewing peers in their own communities.

Your officers and appointed representatives have worked long and hard—often desperately—to make CMA policies effective in the implementation of the regional medical complex programs for heart disease, cancer, and stroke, the Calmap and medicare programs, the workmen's compensation and physicians' discipline programs. Few in this room who have not been a part of this day by day effort—of new crises to be met nearly every day, or even every hour—can conceive of the tremendous service given to the members of our profession—and the patients we serve—by our CMA officers and staff. The CMA has functioned as a superb team in these troubled times. I have been intensely proud and grateful to be a part of that team.

But now, increasingly, much of the responsibility falls on you, the members of this house of delegates, who are here tonight. You have set the pattern, the programs come to you with a degree of compliance to your earlier policy demands which astounds all of us who have participated intimately in this event-filled year. The responsibility is now yours, to understand, and to explain to the men whom you here represent, and for whom you are the California Medical Association. These men need to know and to accept the degree to which their wishes have been fulfilled. They must be led to realize that this in turn demands, from them, unselfish public dedication—to prove to society that our members and our component local societies are, in fact, able, willing, and eager to understand and to assume this tremendous new burden of responsibility.

It is hardly necessary to say that there will be no second chance—of the magnitude which is ours this day. We dare not fail. The winds of change are strong and growing stronger.

"Come, Senators and Congressmen, please heed the call,
Don't stand in the doorway, don't block up the hall;
For he that gets hurt is he who has stalled;
There's a battle outside and it's ragin';
It'll soon shake your windows and rattle your walls,
For the times, they are a-changin'.

"The line it is drawn, the curse it is cast
The first one now will later be last.
And the present now will later be past;
The order is rapidly changin';
The slow one now will later be fast,
For the times, they are a-changin'."

For medicine, the times now are, indeed—rapidly changing.

Centennial of Emes Lodge No. 67

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL FINDLEY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, on April 3 it was my pleasure to attend the 100th anniversary banquet and ball of Emes Lodge No. 67, B'nai B'rith held at the St. Nicholas Hotel in Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Leo D. Cohn, president of the lodge, served as master of ceremonies, presiding over a program which included greetings from Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, and Springfield Mayor Nelson Howarth.

The lodge itself came to life in Springfield, July 23, 1866, at which time 18 members undertook to bring the Jewish community the principles of the covenant translated into community service. The earliest records show that pioneer members arrived in Springfield about 1855. Recurrent waves of immigration from Europe brought numbers of Jews westward.

The lodge has contributed through the years to many civic projects, and was especially active during World War II with blood banks, bond drives, and USO activities. Refugees from the Hitler terrorism were given assistance by B'nai B'rith and Emes Lodge and support was also provided to the new state of Israel. Chapters participating by sending delegates to the celebration included those in Bloomington, Peoria, Danville, Champaign, Galesburg, Spring Valley, Rock Island, Mattoon, and Quincy.

The American Textile Machinery Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SILVIO O. CONTE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday of this week, the American Textile Machinery Association held its annual meeting here in Washington at the Washington Hilton Hotel. Because the textile industry of America has for so long been a bulwark in the economy of New England, and particularly in western Massachusetts which I am privileged to represent in this body, we took considerable interest in this meeting.

In a large sense the textile industry we know today was born along the streams and rivers in New England which furnished the early power to run the weaving mills and looms. It grew to become a major industry in America, furnishing the impetus for agricultural fiber production in other parts of the country and for development of a prosperous and efficient consumer retail industry.

Some revealing facts concerning the state of the textile industry and its relationship to our overall economy were brought out in a fine address given by Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor to the Textile Machinery Association meeting on Wednesday. Under unanimous-consent procedures, I include the text of Secretary Connor's remarks at this point in the RECORD.

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE JOHN T. CONNOR, TO THE ANNUAL MEETING AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 20, 1966

I am very happy to be here today with so many outstanding leaders of American business and American industry. You and your colleagues in the leadership of the Nation's commerce and industry have helped America to achieve national greatness, and today you are helping to maintain that greatness.

In many respects business is very much like mountain climbing. When we scale the heights of economic attainment we find that new and imposing peaks loom before us. We welcome the new challenges. And we have faith in our ability to avoid the crevasses and hazards, charted and uncharted, that await us beyond the next rise.

This metaphor has special meaning to the great industry you represent and are examining today in your annual meeting.

Having climbed a path of notable industrial accomplishment, you are gathered to look jointly at the problems and promise that lie ahead, not only for textiles but our economy as a whole.

These years of the sixties have been years of achievement for the American economy and the dynamic industries that power it. We are in the sixth year of unbroken economic expansion and rising employment. Today we have an economy characterized, in President Johnson's words, by unprecedented "riches and rewards" for business, labor, farmers, and stockholders.

New high levels in production, employment, profits, personal income, capital investment, foreign trade and other areas tell a story of growth and prosperity the like of which the world has never seen.

From our pinnacle of economic achievement, however, we see a whole range of problems that test the flexibility and resilience of our system, and the ability and the responsibility of our business and labor leaders.

We see the inflationary pressures that always accompany prosperity and require us to exercise restraints at the proper time.

You textile machinery manufacturers—one of the most progressive elements in America business—have just cause to be proud of your industry.

Not only do you lead the world in the quantity of textile machinery produced, but you are also number one in invention, innovation, and introduction of new methods and equipment. You have helped textile manufacturers achieve remarkable progress in productivity. New machinery has brought increased production, lower costs, higher quality and a broader variety of materials.

The shuttleless loom—your automated so-called "fiber-to-sliver" systems—automatic accessory machinery for fabric control—machines to process new textured yarns from man-made fiber—these and other technological achievements of recent years have marked real advances in the manufacture of textiles.

Your outstanding research and development programs have made it possible for large segments of the U.S. textile industry to achieve a high level of modernization very rapidly through their wise investments.

Modernization has been a primary factor in the great surge forward by the textile industry in the past few years. This surge has brought broad benefits to the textile industry and its labor force. Efficiency of operation has, at the same time, enabled textile prices to remain at reasonable, competitive levels.

And we hope that it has placed the textile industry in position to move ahead with a dynamic export-expansion program.

Exporting is another area in which the textile machinery industry excels. Your export total of close to $140 million in 1965 was an increase of almost 65 percent over the past decade.

Your large export surplus each year is an important entry on the plus side of the balance-of-payments ledger. The surplus in 1965 came to some $70 million.

Today you textile machinery manufacturers are in the strongest position in your history. Never has the demand for your skills and your products been so great, and never has the U.S. textile industry been in a better position to finance new and improved equipment. Nor has there ever been greater demand for your products abroad.

You are, in short, major contributors and participants in the historic expansion and prosperity that the President has described as "the American economic miracle."

And you share fully, as well, in the management challenges and opportunities before us. You are the men who must help America match its mountains of challenge and opportunity—in your own interests and in the broad interests of the Nation.

Inflation, of course, is the most immediate economic challenge that we face today. The vicious circle of inflation would hurt everybody—business and labor, the farmer and the consumer—just as the beneficent circle of prosperity has helped all Americans.

Hurt most deeply would be those of our citizens who are least equipped to ride out economic stormy weather. And hit hardest would be the problem areas in the economy where we have patiently labored for improvement.

Inflation would sap our economic health

and darken the dreams nurtured by 5 years and more of record prosperity.

With wages and prices spiraling, you and other exporters would be hard pressed to maintain a competitive position in the international market. The balance of payments would suffer severely. Our international and domestic economic problems would feed on each other just as our international and domestic achievements have mutually nourished our tremendous economic growth.

There is no single, simple solution to the potential problems of inflation. There is, however, a broad approach that is the key to success. Government-industry-labor partnership have earned prosperity. And government-industry-labor can maintain it.

Under current conditions, this must be a partnership of economic restraint and of across-the-board economic balance—a partnership of sound fiscal and monetary policies and of cooperation and understanding and commonsense.

Our policies and our decisions and our judgment within this partnership must be trained on two objectives. The first is prevention of spiraling inflation. The second is support of a continued broad level of balanced economic expansion.

Considerable precision of economic judgment is required to achieve both these ends simultaneously. But both must be attained—and both will be attained.

Our national commitment to the defense of freedom in Vietnam places a special responsibility on everyone charged with making the Nation's economic decisions—on leaders of the private sector no less than on officials in the public sector.

The fact that men are fighting and dying in Vietnam elevates the responsibility that we share for restraint and balance—and for mutual good will and cooperation—to the level of a national moral obligation.

And it is especially incumbent on those of us who have been particular proponents, participants, and beneficiaries in expansion and prosperity to act wisely and responsibly in crucial economic areas that include wages and prices, plant and equipment expenditures, and new construction.

Response to the President's appeals for balanced, considered restraint in these areas has thus far been extremely gratifying.

No less could be expected of American businessmen. Business, in all times and all seasons of our national life, has consistently delivered the goods that America has required, in peace as well as in war.

Contributions by business and the banking community to the President's voluntary balance-of-payments program over the past 15 months have been an especially meaningful example in another area of continued economic challenge.

This should be a source of great pride and satisfaction to you and your fellow leaders of American business, as it is to me. Business is acting with wisdom and determination—and accepting real sacrifices—in this balance-of-payments area.

I know that sound and sophisticated judgments by the Nation's industries, within the framework of government-business-labor partnership, will help also to win the battle against inflation.

The partnership for progress works in other ways as well.

You in this knowledgeable group are well aware of the factors that have combined to bring the Nation from the low point of recession in early 1961 to the high level of continuing prosperity we know today. I do not propose to review these factors in detail. Suffice to say that Government policies have helped to establish a sound operating environment for you and your fellow activists in private enterprise. And the Nation's business and industrial communities have moved forward to unsurpassed levels across the economic scoreboard.

Policies undertaken in the past 5 years, under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, have been critically important to the textile industry. You know how vital the long-term cotton textile arrangement, one-price cotton legislation, and tax and depreciation measures have been for your client textile manufacturers and yourselves, and the further promise that international action holds in the areas of wool and manmade fiber textiles.

Coupled with technological advances in which you have played a central role with the textile makers, these measures have helped American textiles move ahead after a serious and broad decline. Government policy encouraged the technological progress that you have achieved, and increasing prosperity encourages still further balanced expansion and advancement to serve growing markets in the United States and abroad.

As I told the American Textile Manufacturers' Institute recently, it is a firm Government commitment to continue to pursue policies—internationally and domestically—that support further textile progress. And this commitment clearly extends to your essential segment of the textile community.

Of particular interest to textile machinery manufacturers and other heavily export-oriented industries is the area of export credit facilities. With the vast expansion of export opportunities in recent years, this has been a subject of broad interest both to Government and industry.

Increased flexibility and broader coverage for sales of American goods and services abroad have been provided by the Export-Import Bank and the Foreign Credit Insurance Association in the past few years, and forward movement in this area is a continuing process in keeping with the demands and potentialities of export expansion.

The Department of Commerce, along with other Government agencies, has been particularly interested in this subject. As many of you know, our National Export Expansion Council, under the distinguished leadership of Carl A. Gerstacker of the Dow Chemical Co., has been looking at this matter. There may, of course, be room for various views on specifics in this field. But there appears to be full agreement in Government and business that a sound program of support for exporters is a fundamental part of export expansion.

The views of the export community are essential inputs for long-term national consideration in this area. I recommend that you as an industry weigh every factor, and make your attitudes known as appropriate.

To some, it may appear anomalous to promote textile machinery exports on the one hand, while on the other hand conducting a program to contain textile imports and promote textile exports. However, this approach does not take full account of the realities of the world marketplace, nor of the important contributions that dollar sales of textile machinery make to the balance of payments.

There is large and growing demand for textile machinery in many parts of the world. Although it is the leading producer of textile machinery, the United States is not the leading international supplier. According to the most recent figures, the United States produces more than 40 percent of the total output of nations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, but ranks third in exports with about 15 percent of the market. At the same time, imports of textile machinery into this country have increased more than fivefold in the past 10 years.

So there is decided room for expansion in the export of textile machines. At the same time, although inequities and disorderly growth of international textile competition are matters of serious continuing concern, neither the long-term arrangement nor contemplated future international agreements aim at stifling competition. Nor, even in their absence, would action by the United States alone have this aim.

Rather, our objective is to maintain orderly competition that provides equitable trade opportunities for all in a growing international market for textiles and textile machinery.

America and her strong, forward-looking industries will conquer the imposing challenges before us today and tomorrow—not simply because they are there, but because we must to assure the continued growth and prosperity and well-being of this great Nation.

Disclosures of the Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, here are a few shocking disclosures which came to my attention this week, none of which will help convince the voters that the Johnson administration is doing as good a job as it claims.

CASE NO. 1

A Michigan man was disclosed to have been drawing $698 a month, tax-free, from two different Federal antipoverty programs.

In this connection, a Congressman read a letter to the Members of the House of Representatives from an irate constituent who had just paid the balance of his income tax on the family income of $108.50 per week take home pay.

The constituent said that the Michigan man gets $146 more per week, tax-free, from the public trough, than he and his wife realize from working a combined 62 hours a week.

"Let me tell you, Congressman" he said, "I'm fed up."

CASE NO. 2

A Member of the Senate told his colleagues that the more than $100,000 he received from two fund-raising dinners in Connecticut—at which Lyndon Johnson was the principal speaker—was not for political purposes. He said the money consisted of tax-free gifts to bolster his personal finances.

CASE NO. 3

In Maine, a newspaper revealed how tax money to help the poor is spent. The paper reported that on a 5,000-acre plush resort hotel complex at Poland Spring, the Government is spending $6 million on a Job Corps training project for underprivileged girls. There are 100 girls presently enrolled, with plans for 1,080 eventually. It will require a staff of 360—1 for every 3 girls. The annual payroll of $2.5 million will represent $2,500 per girl, per year. Courses will include snow and water skiing, and dancing.

CASE NO. 4

American drivers might prefer to drive schoolbuses in Thailand, where it costs the United States $9,000 per year for

Peace Corpsmen for 2 hours a day driving.

CASE NO. 5

The first year of the Domestic Peace Corps, for 202 volunteers, cost $1.5 million, or $7,426 per volunteer.

CASE NO. 6

In Washington, D.C., where the average income is the highest of any city in the United States, there are real pockets of poverty. However, those in charge of fighting poverty here complain that 230 out of 702 unemployed heads of families being trained for jobs have failed to show up for training at least 3 out of every 5 days since the program began 6 months ago. Even so, it is reported, they collected $47 a week.

Meanwhile, Mr. Speaker, at Shoreline Community College, in my congressional district, only 1,310 full-time students can be enrolled, due to finances, although college facilities will accommodate 2,500 of the 2,800 students who are applying. Only $300,000 would do the job.

Education is one antipoverty program where, through increased earnings of college graduates, the Public Treasury, in due time, gets its money back.

Hats Off, the Flag Is Passing By

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, all of us have often sung "The Star-Spangled Banner," and we have heard it ring out at solemn state occasions, as well as before sporting events and during parades.

In the past months, when our beloved flag has at times been burned and desecrated, I often have asked myself how much attention do we pay to the words of our national song and how much do we mean what we sing.

I also wonder what Francis Scott Key would think if he saw what has happened to the symbol, which he so proudly hailed as it gallantly streamed over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

How can we tolerate such actions? The answer is, We should not permit them.

I am sure that the great majority of us will always feel a deep stirring within our hearts when we see the Stars and Stripes, and the words come to mind: "Hats off, the flag is passing by."

I support the legislation introduced by my colleague, Congressman ROUDEBUSH, and I offer, for insertion in the RECORD, two editorials from east Tennessee newspapers, which also are in favor of the bill.

[From the Bristol (Tenn.-Va.) Virginia-Tennessean, Apr. 16, 1966]

HOW LONG WILL IT WAVE?

Did you ever think you'd see the day when the American flag would have to be protected from Americans?

Or an enemy flag would be openly and proudly displayed by curious characters who at least profess to be Americans?

Well, the day is here.

How do you like it?

And why are we so strangely tolerant of it?

Do we really believe that any American—regardless of race, nationality, creed, color or motive—has the right to tear down or tear up Old Glory?

Do we really believe that any American—regardless of personal views or convictions—has the right to choose the Vietcong flag over the Stars and Stripes?

Such acts of near-treason cannot be excused or condoned on the basis of any cause or any ideology, no matter how just or how sincere.

It is tragic and outrageous for one American to defile and sneer at his country's flag at the very moment another American is dying to defend it.

Is this the freedom we are fighting for?

[From the Newport (Tenn.) Plain Talk, Apr. 18, 1966]

STOP THIS DESECRATION

Legislation to make desecration of the American Flag a Federal offense has been introduced by Representative RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH, of Indiana.

Presently no such law exists.

Representative ROUDEBUSH's action was prompted after he received reports of an episode which occurred at Purdue University about which the Indianapolis, Indiana News said, "Eyewitnesses to last week's meeting of the Purdue campus chapter of Students for a Democratic Society report some students cheered and others remained emotionless as a pacifist speaker spat upon, ripped up and trampled the American flag."

Such conduct should not be tolerated even for a little while. We urge immediate enactment of the Roudebush bill.

Judge Hemphill Endorsed by South Carolina General Assembly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Judge Robert W. Hemphill has been unanimously endorsed by the General Assembly of South Carolina for appointment to the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Those of us who served with Judge Hemphill here in this House are proud of the outstanding record he is making as U.S. district judge.

The people of South Carolina and indeed Judge Hemphill's many friends and admirers here and throughout the country highly recommend him for appointment to the circuit court of appeals.

Mr. Speaker, the following concurrent resolution, adopted unanimously by the General Assembly of South Carolina on April 6, 1966, is further evidence of the very high esteem in which Judge Hemphill is held throughout the State of South Carolina:

CALENDAR NO. S. 683 OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

A concurrent resolution memorializing the President of the United States to consider the Honorable Robert W. Hemphill, U.S. district judge of the district of South Carolina, for appointment on the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals when a vacancy shall exist

Whereas the general assembly notes with great pride the efficient, fair and impartial service of the Honorable Robert W. Hemphill, now serving as U.S. district judge of the district of South Carolina, and earnestly petitions the President of the United States to consider this outstanding jurist for appointment to a seat on the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals when such a vacancy shall exist; and

Whereas the general assembly believes that no lawyer is more qualified for this honor by reason of education, temperament, and experience than is Judge Hemphill; and

Whereas the major portion of the adult life of this jurist has been devoted to serving the public which includes the General Assembly of South Carolina, solicitor of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, Member of the Congress, and now U.S. district judge; and

Whereas the general assembly does not believe that the qualifications of any person for the circuit court of appeals will exceed those possessed by Judge Robert W. Hemphill; and

Whereas the general assembly believes that the people of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Federal court system will be greatly benefited and the ends of justice advanced by the elevation of Judge Hemphill to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fourth District: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the President of the United States is earnestly petitioned to consider the Honorable Robert W. Hemphill, now serving as U.S. district judge of the district of South Carolina, for advancement to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals when such a vacancy exists; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States at the White House in Washington, D.C.; and be it further

Resolved, That copies be forwarded to each U.S. Senator from South Carolina and to each Member of the House of Representatives in the Congress from South Carolina.

Adopted April 6, 1966.

L. O. THOMAS,
Clerk of the Senate.
INEZ WATSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Poverty Report by Sar A. Levitan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege recently to be the keynote speaker at the third annual Commonwealth Conference on Urban Leadership and Community Leadership at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. The conference subject this year was: "The Continuing Problems of Poverty."

One of the distinguished participants in the conference was Sar A. Levitan of the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include his paper at this point in the RECORD:

PROGRAM STRATEGIES

(By Sar A. Levitan)

The Kennedy-Johnson fiscal and monetary policies have shown clearly that bold governmental policies might have prevented the wasteful high-level unemployment of the late 1950's and early 1960's. Even before the recent expansion of military commitments in Vietnam, the rate of unemployment was approaching 4 percent. Accelerated defense expenditures and the diverse antipoverty, training, and related programs have helped reduce unemployment even below this interim goal.

Having achieved a 4-percent level of unemployment, the American economy now faces new challenges. National averages are not very helpful. We still have many geographic areas where unemployment exceeds an intolerable level of 6 percent and higher. On a national basis, unemployment among Negroes remains more than twice the rate for whites, and the incidence of unemployment among youth is more than three times that of adults. Obviously, there are still sizable wasted human resources in this Nation, and they are still concentrated in certain areas and among certain groups.

The current national level of unemployment was achieved with a minimum of inflationary pressure, but further overall expansionary policies are fraught with inflationary dangers. The most difficult economic policy issue facing the Nation is to devise the necessary and effective tools which would create jobs for those who remain idle, without overheating the economy, without damaging its efficiency, and without bringing the sustained growth to a halt.

THE LABOR MARKET SYSTEM

Dr. Garth L. Mangum, a colleague at the Upjohn Institute, has suggested that it is useful to view the labor market as a gigantic shapeup from which employers pick the most desirable applicants—either on the basis of the workers' inherent qualifications or according to the employers' prejudices. According to this image of the labor market, about 3 million workers are left at the end of the line and are not picked for gainful employment even at a level of 4-percent unemployment. Moreover, some become disillusioned, drop out of line altogether, and are thus not even counted as unemployed in official Government statistics.

Our welfare system also discourages some potential workers from joining the shapeup. All earnings of needy persons qualifying to receive welfare payments are subtracted from the amount to which the welfare recipient is entitled. A low-paying job may therefore provide little or no pecuniary advantage over the alternative of remaining on relief.

The incentive to seek work is further dampened by the fact that, if the job turns out to be only temporary, the needy worker may encounter difficulty in getting back on the relief rolls. It is quite apparent, therefore, that significant numbers in our population cannot effectively participate in the shapeup or are discouraged from doing so. Economists refer to these nonparticipants and to some of those who fail to gain employment as structurally unemployed. The exact number belonging to this group is unknown and is not reflected in the official unemployment estimates.

A recent Bureau of the Census survey of south Los Angeles (including the Watts area) indicates the extent to which unemployment and poverty are concentrated in certain areas and among certain groups. On the same day that the Department of Labor announced that the rate of unemployment in February 1966 had dropped to 3.7 percent (the lowest level of unemployment in 12 years), an official in the Department of Commerce released the results of a population census taken in November 1965 in south Los Angeles.

The survey disclosed that, in the 5½ years between the decennial census of 1960 and November 1965, the economic conditions of the 321,000 residents in south Los Angeles (mostly Negroes and Mexican-Americans) had actually deteriorated—in sharp contrast to the economic gains experienced by the rest of the population. Real median family income in this area dropped by 8 percent, while nationally the median income for all families rose by nearly double that figure and for all Negro families by 24 percent.

Family composition within the south Los Angeles area also continued to deteriorate. In 1960, three of every four families were married couples; 5 years later, the proportion of married couples had dropped to 70 percent. The proportion of children living in broken homes—a useful barometer of poverty and deprivation—had increased from 62 percent to 68 percent. As might be expected, unemployment in Watts and the neighboring five areas remained abysmally high—more than 10 percent of the labor force. Unemployment among women in the area actually increased somewhat, while a slight decline occurred among males.

Experts suspect that the conditions in south Los Angeles are not isolated and reflect the situation in many central-city slum areas. Thus, while the Nation is justly concerned about inflationary pressures and overheating of the economy, pockets of poverty and destitution remain unaffected by the sustained economic expansion. Protracted expansionary policies might, of course, reach most of the residents of slum areas and pull them into the labor market. But this result could ultimately be achieved only at the cost of considerable inflation, a cost which society would find unacceptable. Since we have exhibited a low threshold of tolerance for inflation in the past, the danger remains that we might revert to sound restrictive policies, as in the 1950's. High unemployment also was the cost of maintaining, sometimes rather unsuccessfully, price stability. We have to learn to manage both the employment and price problems of our complex society.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

During the past 5 years, the Government has developed a number of programs aimed specifically at helping (a) unemployed workers untouched by general expansionary economic policies and (b) potential workers who have dropped out of the system completely because they have not found gainful employment. The viability and effectiveness of some of these programs is still a matter of controversy, but the salutary impact of others is already a matter of record.

Depressed areas

To help workers stranded in depressed areas, the Federal Government has enacted several related pieces of legislation: the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 (succeeded 4 years later by the Economic Development Act), the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1962, and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1964. There is little evidence that the Area Redevelopment Act has helped create an appreciable number of jobs in depressed areas. The act was in effect during a period of high national unemployment, and the funds were widely spread over more than a thousand counties.

It is therefore almost impossible to measure the effectiveness of this legislation. The Economic Development Act, its successor, has barely been implemented and will require some time before its impact becomes noticeable. The same is true of the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

In a period of high employment, the Economic Development Act and the Appalachian Act might be used effectively to concentrate resources in depressed areas and help rehabilitate centers of chronic unemployment. But the funds allocated to these programs have already been curtailed as a result of our expanded commitments in Vietnam; and it is not yet clear that administrators of these programs will concentrate their meager resources on the rehabilitation of depressed areas and not spread their resources thinly—as happened in the case of the Area Redevelopment Act.

The Manpower Development and Training Act

Two major pieces of legislation which bear directly on the development of human resources are the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. During the first 3 years of its operation, the Manpower Development and Training Act had little impact on the poor and deficiently educated. As long as large numbers of better qualified workers remained unemployed, the shapeup system applied to the Manpower Development and Training Act selectees as it did to the labor market at large. The better qualified workers were selected for training, and only a small proportion of those trained were unemployed workers with less than an elementary school education. The majority were high school graduates or better.

With the current tightening economic situation and the emphasis on bringing the economically and educationally disadvantaged into the system, it might be expected that a greater proportion of the deficiently educated and the poor will be selected for the Manpower Development and Training Act training. There is some evidence that the trend has been in that direction during the past year.

The U.S. Department of Labor officials administering the Manpower Development and Training Act have by now had nearly 4 years of experience with demonstration and experimentation projects aimed at developing special techniques needed to train successfully hard-core unemployed. The Manpower Report of the Secretary of Labor, released last week, devotes a full chapter to experimental and demonstration programs. While these projects have thus far been applied on only a limited scale, they are already claimed to have "broken new ground on many problems, built increased receptivity for new ideas, and helped hasten and broaden adoption of useful innovations." (P. 35.) If this claim is warranted, it is to be hoped that new techniques will become applicable on a broader scale to regular Manpower Development and Training Act courses.

Work-experience

While the application of MDTA to the impoverished still requires demonstration, the job creation and training programs provided under the Economic Opportunity Act are devoted exclusively to the poor. The goal of the work-experience program is to raise the "level of employability" of unemployed parents on relief and other needy persons through a comprehensive program of work-experience and training. This new approach to work-relief entails vocational training, counseling, guidance, work motivation, remedial health care, rudimentary education, and actual job placement.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has pioneered in helping relief recipients secure jobs in private industry. The "Feds" can learn a great deal from the Pennsylvania experience in developing techniques and approaches of placing relief recipients. Under the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to place selectees for training with private industry. Regrettably, he has so far used this authority most sparingly. Projects sponsored under the work-experience program have tended to concentrate in Government and nonprofit institutions. It would seem wiser public policy to use the Government as an employer of last resort—to help relief recipients and other needy person to enter the "shapeup system" rather than to limit their work almost exclusively to public projects. Present labor market conditions are most propitious for helping disadvantaged workers enter the shapeup. Pennsylvania's Project Independence, which helps workers to bridge the gap from the relief office to the employment office, can be used as a model for placing disadvantaged workers.

The Federal administrators of the work-experience program have rejected this flexible approach, emphasizing instead the need for supportive services to rehabilitate the entire family. According to a spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Family Services:

"One cannot hope to instill a desire for a better life, and equip a father to gain that life, if he is allowed to return to a home and living conditions that are as inadequate today as they were a year ago. Therefore, in title V, the program objective embraces the needs of the entire family. We must teach wives and mothers the art of good home management, the maintenance of a clean home, how to take care of money, how to buy proper food and prepare nutritious meals, personal hygiene, and the proper care of their children. In doing this, we are providing support for the husband and father who is in work experience and training."[1]

The assumption that social services can achieve all these objectives is one which even the most ardent advocates of welfare services would question. But, assuming that positive results may be achieved by the above approach, one may still suspect that the limited resources available under the work-experience program could be used more efficiently by providing more income to needy families. At the same time, greater efforts could be made to place relief recipients and other needy unemployed parents in gainful jobs.

What is needed are flexible programs providing tailormade solutions for individual needs. In some cases, the transformation from a relief recipient to a gainful worker can be easily achieved. What the reliefer may need is wheels to get to the job rather than a conglomeration of supportive services.

Under the provisions of the program, trainees receive the full amount for basic needs as determined by the appropriate State welfare agencies. Therefore, in those States or localities where the relief recipient receives benefits adequate to cover his basic needs, a person selected to participate in a work-experience project is not provided extra pay except for expenses connected with working (e.g., carfare). But in the majority of States payments to relief recipients are insufficient to meet basic needs.

In these States participants in the work-experience program receive the full amount needed to cover basic needs. In addition, preliminary statistics indicate that about 4 of every 10 participants in the work-experience program have not qualified for relief in their States. It is estimated that about half of the total funds for the work-experience program (excluding assistance payments) is allocated to supportive services. Given the limited supply of available social workers, it may be wiser to maximize work-relief rather than to stress supportive professional services which are already in short supply.

Emphasis on work-relief would not only increase the income of some relief recipients and other needy persons, but also provide an opportunity for performing useful work which otherwise would not be undertaken. Some expert observers suggest, moreover, that the mere opportunity for relief recipients to "work off" the aid they receive has considerable rehabilitative value and would eventually help them secure gainful employment in the competitive market. A better approach would require the payment of prevailing wage rates to relief recipients performing needed and useful work, but this would entail far more resources than are now being allocated under the relief system.

Community action programs are another source of employment for impoverished families. While the prime object of CAP is to improve the quality and broaden the extent of welfare services available to poor people, administrators of these programs are encouraged and, indeed, required to employ (whenever feasible) persons from impoverished homes. Some CAP's have organized special training courses to help these workers qualify for subprofessional jobs. It is expected that this training may lead to employment in city institutions or private welfare organizations.

A major obstacle to providing permanent employment to CAP employees selected from impoverished families is that these employees do not normally possess the formal qualifications for subprofessional positions. Since employment opportunities in local government and private welfare organizations are expected to expand rapidly during the next decade, the development of approriate techniques to qualify members from impoverished homes for the growing occupations presents a major challenge to CAP's, as it does also under the work-experience program.

A major obstacle is the hesitancy of placement officers to accept demonstrable ability in place of a diploma as a basis for appointing or promoting individuals. In some cases, appointment of individuals without the proper credentials requires also the public and private rules and regulations which professional or vocational associations and unions normally resist.

Work-training programs for youth

In addition to the work-experience programs for adults—mainly unemployed, needy parents—the Economic Opportunity Act provides for two separate youth programs, the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps. The Neighborhood Youth Corps is a conventional work-relief program with few if any frills. About $5 of every $6 expended under this program go for the payment of wages to youths from impoverished homes. Enrollment reached a peak of 278,000 during the summer of 1965; but due to limitations of funds it has since tapered off to about 150,000 a month. The program is scheduled to expand only moderately during the summer of 1966. About three of every four enrollees are attending school, and the employment projects for the in-school enrollees are administered by the school systems in their respective communities. The work of the out-of-school enrollees is performed exclusively on projects sponsored by public or private nonprofit organizations. Enrollees work about 10 hours a week if they are attending school, and a maximum of 32 hours if they are out of school. The hourly rate of pay is $1.25.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps has been criticized on the basis that, since the work it provides does not equip the enrollees with salable skills, it therefore accomplishes little toward increasing his chances for regular employment. This criticism hardly applies, however, to the majority of NYC enrollees, who are attending school. NYC supplies the in-school enrollees with much-needed pocket money and family income support, aside from some work experience, and thus should help them continue their schooling. Precise estimates of the extent to which NYC programs have prevented school dropouts are not known.

Criticism of the meager fare offered by NYC projects to out-of-school enrolleees is more pertinent. NYC's critics have urged that the program be enriched by offering enrollees more counseling, guidance, remedial education and training. In view of the limited resources of NYC and the great numbers wishing to qualify for the program, it is not at all clear that allocating a larger proportion of funds plus supportive services would be justified, even if qualified personnel—teachers, counselors, social workers—could be secured. The fact is that the incidence of unemployment decreases as the youths mature. It may, therefore, be a wiser policy simply to provide as many unemployed youths as possible with jobs to tide them over the critical years when they find it most difficult to secure employment in the marketplace.

Though primarily aimed at helping the same clientele as NYC's out-of-school program, the Job Corps uses an entirely different approach. The youths are removed from their home environments and placed in centers operated under contracts from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The enrollees are thus offered a chance to acquire basic education, which most of them have missed in elementary and secondary schools, and are also trained for various occupations. The Job Corps sponsors conservation and urban centers. The former, as the title indicates, focus upon conservation and related work, which may include fire control, timber management, improvement in recreation sites, wildlife management, operation of heavy equipment, and maintenance of conservation facilities. The urban centers offer training for various skilled and service occupations.

The cost per trainee in the Job Corps is substantial, but it cannot be measured precisely since a large portion of the funds expended so far have been allocated to construction and renovation of campsites. Estimates of the annual cost per trainee vary widely. Job Corps spokesmen have indicated that they expect to reduce the annual cost per enrollee to about $6,600 when the program becomes fully operational. Current figures indicate that the cost may be as much as 50 percent higher.

Due to the high cost of operation, enrollment in the Job Corps has been limited. Projected enrollment for the sumer of 1966 is 30,000, but as of March 1966 total enrollment has barely surpassed 20,000.

It would be a mistake, however, to assess the value of Job Corps on the basis of cost per enrollee. The program may have important benefits which transcend the rehabilitation of a limited number of selectees. Ample evidence shows that our educational system has failed to provide even a basic education for millions of youngsters. The reference here is not only to dropouts who leave school to accept remunerative employment, but to millions who go through years of unproductive schooling, in many cases even achieving a graduation diploma. A disproportionate number of those who fail in school—or, as some would say, for whom the school has been a failure—come from impoverished homes.

The Job Corps is attempting to develop new techniques and approaches to educate and train youngsters who have not succeeded in the traditional educational system. To accomplish this difficult goal, the Office of Economic Opportunity has enlisted the aid, not only of traditional educational and welfare institutions, but also of major American business organizations. This is perhaps the first instance in which the American business community has taken a direct and active role in the rehabilitation of the poor.

Job Corps centers may therefore be viewed as laboratories, albeit expenisve laboratories, to develop techniques to educate and train vast numbers who failed to get an education in school. It would be premature to claim that the Job Corps has succeeded in this vast undertaking. But, if the Job Corps succeeds with the limtied number of enrollees, its techniques, and approaches may be transferable to school systems and adult basic education projects throughout the country. The Job Corps may thus turn out to be the most innovative and potentially the most valuable tool in the war on poverty.

LIMITED RESOURCES FOR VAST NEEDS

These programs, which are designed to minimize human waste, already have an annual price tag in excess of $1 billion. While we are not sure that all of the programs will work, it is quite evident that the educational and training programs have reached only a small proportion of those who need the help. An effective war on ignorance and poverty is a costly undertaking.

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[1] Andrew R. N. Truelson, "The Work-Experience Program Under Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act," address delivered before the American Public Welfare Association, Dec. 3, 1965, Sheraton-Chicago Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Now our limited war on poverty must compete with our expanded commitments in Vietnam. This fact has inevitably revived the guns-versus-butter debate. Those who oppose expansion of welfare legislation find it convenient at this time to call patriotically for helping the boys, instead of voicing their ideological objections to such legislation. For them, every military cloud has an inflationary lining.

Fortunately, current commitments in Vietnam do not require such a dramatic choice. The dilemma of "guns versus butter" was very real during World War II and to some extent during the Korean conflict. During World War II, about half of our gross national product was allocated to military effort. Though the Korean conflict required fewer resources, the Defense Establishment was in the process of rapid expansion thus, within 2 years after the Korean invasion, the resources allocated to the Defense Establishment quadrupled.

The recent increment in defense outlays, while huge, is of a much lesser absolute and relative magnitude. Defense appropriations in fiscal 1965 amounted to $50 billion. The President has requested an increase in this expenditure of about 20 percent for 1967. Unless commitments in southeast Asia escalate during the coming year, defense expenditures would still account for only about 8 percent of total gross national product. Despite disturbing inflationary pressures, increases of this magnitude need not preclude a moderate expansion of the unmilitary war on poverty and related Great Society programs. And, if need be, taxes could be raised to pay for these measures.

The question therefore is—Do we have the will to fight both wars?

Wisconsin 4–H Club Wins Laurels for Conservation Work

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. BYRNES

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, a 4–H Club in Wisconsin, the Rockland 4–H Club, of the De Pere area in Brown County has compiled an outstanding record of conservation work for the past several years.

In fact, for the past 2 years, this club has won top honors for the best 4–H Club conservation work in Wisconsin.

The March–April edition of the Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin published by the Wisconsin Conservation Department, contains an article listing some of the accomplishments of the Rockland 4–H Club in 1965. I insert this article in the RECORD as an example to the rest of the country of what a small group of dedicated youngsters can do to improve our environment.

I want to commend the 44 young people of the Rockland 4–H Club for their wonderful work and I am proud that such a fine club is in my district.

IF ONLY ALL YOUNGSTERS COULD HAVE SUCH EXPERIENCE

The Rockland Boys 4–H Club, of the De Pere area in Brown county, started a conservation project 6 years ago. Results came fast.

For 5 years straight this club has won State recognition for excellence in conservation activity—including, the past 2 years, top honors for the best 4–H Club conservation work in Wisconsin.

These are among 1965's accomplishments of the Rockland Boy's 44 members.

Collected more than 2,000 discarded Christmas trees and used them to build wildlife shelters, brush piles and feed tepees in 20 areas plus the club's own refuge.

Maintained 60 feeding stations for wildlife throughout the winter.

Added 3 acres to club property and set out 1,000 trees as well as 1,000 multiflora rose. Also, members planted trees on their home farms.

Maintained 124 bird houses. Built duck houses and saw them pay off with 40 ducklings.

Won recognition in the area press, including an observation that "The Rockland Boys 4–H Club has been extremely effective in providing * * * 'instant habitat.' "

Took part in nature hikes and nature study.

Enlarged the club nature trail and put up identification signs.

Club ponds served for fishing, swimming, skating, and as a source of water to fight two neighborhood fires.

Supplied facilities for study and recreation to various groups, including Green Bay schools and the Green Bay Bird Club, as well as to families and friends of club members.

Several members entered the soil conservation speaking contest. One of them became Brown county champ.

Won prizes at the county fair for naturariums the boys constructed.

Raised $200 for club activities through scrap drives.

Obtained reliable advice on conservation from the Soil Conservation Service, University of Wisconsin, Conservation Department, Audubon Society, and a Green Bay Press-Gazette outdoor writer.

Entered a new phase of conservation activity by participating in a county-wide watershed protection and development study, with members making on-the-spot investigations of assigned areas and writing reports. This experience "developed the members' abilities to observe and record things which meant nothing to them before."

Technological Advances in the Aviation Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, on March 30, 1966, Floyd D. Hall, president of Eastern Airlines, gave a speech to the Rotary Club in San Antonio, Tex., on the many changes and technical advances that have occurred in the aviation industry in the past 25 years. With unanimous consent I am inserting the text of Mr. Hall's speech in the RECORD:

Mr. Hill, Rotarians, distinguished guests, I am honored to have the opportunity to speak to you today, and it is a special pleasure for me to be back in San Antonio again. Your city has a place of special importance to me, for I am one of those privileged persons who took his flying training here when Randolph Field was the "West Point of the Air" and Kelly Field was renowned throughout the service as the Air Corps Advanced Flying School. San Antonio is known as the mother-in-law of the Army, presumably because so many of the young officers of the Army Air Corps started both their family and professional careers here and later returned to San Antonio to retire. One hundred and fourteen general officers are here now—retired and active. Mrs. Hall and I followed the tradition and were married while I was stationed at Kelly as an instructor and established our first home here on Rosewood Avenue, just west of your new Trinity University. That was 27 years ago, and I regret to say that this is my first visit to San Antonio since Mrs. Hall and I moved into the airline business in 1940.

Needless to say, there have been many changes in your town in the last 25 years, since the days when the airline industry was serving its passengers with DC–3 airplanes. Even the weather has changed. In February, San Antonio International Airport was closed for snow removal. Great changes have also taken place in Eastern Airlines since it first began service into San Antonio on October 19, 1938. Without a doubt, the past 25 years have brought the greatest technological advances in the history of man. Randolph has trained many of the men who have gone on to key roles in preparing man for the greatest adventure of all times, the exploration of space. I was astounded to hear an authoritative educator state not long ago that more than three-fourths of all the scientists that have ever been born are still living today, and 90 percent of all the scientific literature that has ever been published has been printed in the 20 years following World War II. It is, I suppose, quite natural that the heart of the space age should develop here in Texas where the Air Corps in years past and now the Air Force had its early training schools.

The very rapid changes in technology that produced the sputniks and their successors have, in a remarkably short time, rubbed much of the glamour and sparkle from our jet age of air transportation. Mankind has become so jaded by exotic hardware spinning around the earth in outer space that the idea of riding around in pressurized air-conditioned comfort 6 to 8 miles up in the atmosphere has become a commonplace occurrence. Even the appearance on the horizon of a radically new commercial airplane coming faster than sound into our transportation system has failed to create much excitement except amongst those of us who are trying to find a way to pay for it.

These great scientific advances and the dynamic programs that support them have produced enormous changes in our way of life and have brought about a whole new relationship between the geographic areas of our country and, indeed, the whole world. To both the airline industry and to the cities we serve, it has brought about what we at Eastern call the challenge to leadership.

In October of 1939, it was a strenuous journey to fly to New York. At the very best it took all day and most of the night whether you chose one of Eastern's Great Silver Fleet or one of Tom Braniff's "B" liners. The trip to California was equally long and perhaps more exhausing as you bumped and rolled over the deserts of Arizona.

The airline industry was young and confident in those days, but not too many people availed themselves of this new form of transportation. Vacations were most frequently taken by car, and businesses had a strong tendency to remain localized and close to the home office since it was simply too difficult to manage a business at a distant location when the only real time contact was by long-distance telephone. Postwar models of the DC–6 and Constellation airplanes did much to make air travel more pleasant and practical, but it was the modern jet airplane that really made air travel a useful tool of commerce and industry and a magic carpet for vacations in once-distant lands.

In the days of the DC–3, a trip to New York would necessarily have been punctuated with landings at Ft. Worth or Dallas, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Chicago, and Cleveland or Pittsburgh. Almost all of the larger cities had a substantial number of flights through their airports for the simple reason that it was necessary to land for fuel. DC–6's and Constellations doubled the speed and tripled the range of the old DC–3, and air routes slowly began to take on new characteristics.

Major air hubs began to develop: New York in the East; Pittsburgh in the heart of industrial America; Atlanta in the awakening South; Chicago, Kansas City, and Dallas became the hubs of the three major East-West airlines where they crossed the routes of the North-South carriers in the center of the United States; Los Angeles and San Francisco became the major terminals of the West Coast, while Miami became the gateway to Latin America.

Under the urgency of World War II, major industries had begun to decentralize their plant locations and as air travel became faster and more convenient, more and more companies sought new locations where new sources of labor could be found and distribution time and cost could be reduced. The leadership of some cities was far-sighted enough to see the great impact on commerce and industry that would occur with the introduction of jet airplanes, and began their planning accordingly. Few, however, in either the airline industry or in public planning were prepared for the revolution that has taken place.

Between 1950 and 1960 air travel in the United States rose from 10 billion passenger miles to 30 billion passenger miles. In the jet age which really began in 1960, it is expected to rise to 120 billion by 1975, and by the turn of the century—which hopefully some of us may be around to see—the figures will be approximately 360 billion passenger miles. These are phenomenal figures.

These great strides in air travel will be brought about by new types of airplanes, and new technology in navigation and air traffic controls, making it possible for millions of people to use air transportation not for vacation travel alone but as a regular business tool as well.

Indeed, the great increases in air travel that have come about in the past decade have been largely the result of expanded business travel. Less than 40 percent of all Americans have ever traveled by air and about 15 percent of the total population accounts for more than 90 percent of the trips made by air. Sixty-five percent of all the air trips, according to a recent survey, were made by 6 percent of the air travelers, and they averaged 24 trips every year.

This very high percentage of the air trips concentrated in so small a percentage of the air travelers is a strong indication of the strength of the business market to the airlines. It would seem to me that it would have some strong implications for long-range civic and community development also. For, once again, we stand at the threshold of revolutionary development in air travel that is so great that it is not yet fully understood, even by our own industry.

Airplanes are already in existence today that will make obsolete many of the travel patterns that presently exist. The hub cities that have grown up under the limitations of range and time may very well be replaced as bigger, longer range airplanes come into service. Today, to go from San Antonio to Hawaii, you'd normally stop in Los Angeles or San Francisco and it would take 12 elapsed hours. It could, today, be flown nonstop in seven.

Tomorrow on the supersonic transport you will be able to go to Tokyo in the same amonut of time. In the last decade the world has shrunk to 50 percent of its former size. The SST will shrink the United States and the world again to less than half its present size in terms of travel time. One enterprising engineer figured that because of the speed of the SST, you could board the airplane in New York in time to make the cocktail hour before dinner; you would arrive in Los Angeles an hour before you left New York, departing again just in time for cocktails; and so work your way around the world in constant attendance at the cocktail hour without ever having to go to dinner.

One might rightfully ask, however, what does all this mean to San Antonio and Eastern Airlines. As most of you know, there is a new management at Eastern these days and as one of our most important cities, the people of San Antonio are entitled to know what we stand for. About 2 years ago when the new management was first assembled, we adopted a kind of creed by which we proposed to operate our company.

Simply stated it said that we have an obligation to provide the traveling public with safe, reliable transportation that is ever mindful of the needs of the individual passenger. We believe that success can come only with the consent and support of our customers. Gone are the concepts that rationalize handling customers like so many cattle going to market just because we carry 15 million people a year, more than any other airline in the world except one.

Our timetable is our pledge to you that we will operate every flight just as it appears in the timetable, picking you up at the appointed hour and delivering you to your destination on time, with friendly, gracious service in between. We also expect, although I sometimes think rather naively, that your baggage will arrive with you in the same city, at the same time, and all in one piece.

These sweeping revisions in Eastern's policies have been warmly received by our customers. On January 1, 1964, our once-great company stood at the brink of economic disaster. Passengers were increasingly disenchanted. Membership in the "WHEAL" Club—We Hate Eastern Airlines—was growing by leaps and bounds. In the past 2 years, the new management has made substantial progress toward the elimination of the WHEAL Club. (The Ideal Club.) We have been able to stabilize our financial position so that we can continue to move forward with improvements in our service.

We have greatly expanded our jet fleet to provide more and more jet service in our important markets. Within the next 12 months we expect to add some 60 new jet airplanes, ranging from the DC–9 short-range airplane, the medium range Whisperjet and the new larger DC–8 model 61.

Beginning in late 1966 we will introduce the first of a fleet of these fine new airplanes—the DC–8 61's which will be the largest commercial airplane in service in this country, and in the free world. By the end of this year, nearly 90 percent of the seat miles on our system will be in new, modern jet airplanes. To serve the growing cargo markets we have ordered 10 new Boeing Whisperjets that can quickly be converted from passenger to cargo service so that they can be used for passenger service during the day and for cargo service at night, thus establishing for Eastern its first integrated cargo network. The sun has risen on a new day for Eastern.

Let me tell you more about our company and what it can mean to San Antonio. Still another part of the creed of the new management at Eastern recognizes the responsibilities that we have to serve the communities of our route system to help them grow and expand.

In San Antonio, as well as in every other city where Eastern flies, we encourage the people of Eastern to take a significant part in civic and community affairs. We want them to become active members of Rotary, the chamber of commerce, the community fund drives, and all of the other civic activities that will help San Antonio grow. We intend to be good corporate citizens in every community where we are privileged to serve.

Your civic leaders have already established a reputation for you as a progressive forward-looking community. Your programs for bringing significant sporting events such as the U.S. National Open Golf Tournament and the International Women's Bowling Tournament to San Antonio will help to establish San Antonio as a center of sporting activities and should enhance the natural relationship that will exist between San Antonio and Mexico City during the Olympic games of 1968. And, of course, the HemisFair celebrating your 250th anniversary will focus the the attention of the entire country on you. I am told that you are expecting to attract more than 7 million persons to San Antonio.

Eastern has a unique capability to assist in these great undertakings. First of all, Eastern Air Lines serves that portion of the United States where 75 percent of the population of our country live, where 80 percent of the purchasing power of our country is located, and where 83 percent of its industrial capacity is developed. To connect these markets with the potential that is developing around San Antonio, we have already begun to improve and expand our schedules.

Most of you read in your newspapers last week that on April 24th we will inaugurate your first non-stop jet service to New York City, with a new early evening non-stop flight returning from New York to San Antonio. In addition to connecting services to our Nation's Capital, we plan to add a new one-stop, single plane schedule to Washington. It will depart at 7:50 a.m., making it possible for your military aerospace executives to arrive in Washington early enough to do a good day's work. We are now able to offer a direct through-plane service between San Antonio and Miami with a stop at New Orleans, and this fall we'll be adding nonstop service to Atlanta where the connecting patterns make it possible to reach almost any city in the industrial heart of America.

Finally, Eastern and Continental Air Lines have jointly applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board with a plan to encourage citizens of foreign countries to visit the United States of America under a plan that will permit them to travel anywhere on our combined systems for as little at $220. One of the five cities where a visitor may transfer from Eastern to Continental—or vice versa—is San Antonio.

Two weeks ago, the first large group of Europeans to utilize Eastern's new low-cost "Visit U.S.A." tariffs arrived from Gothenburg, Sweden. These new schedules and programs are designed to bring all of the one hundred and more cities on the Eastern system within easy travel reach of your city. To provide a continuously improving pattern of schedules and the improved standards of service that have been so characteristic of the airline industry in recent years will require close cooperation between San Antonio and Eastern Air Lines.

To the extent that traffic development warrants expansion, we stand ready to further improve schedules. We are in full support of your planned sports events and the HemisFair. In fact, we have offered to purchase and market throughout our system a substantial block of tickets to the HemisFair as soon as they are made available, and we are prepared to commit substantial sums for sales promotion as well.

We at Eastern feel right at home with all this preoccupation with the future because our whole managerial philosophy is directed toward it. We believe that the future belongs to those who plan for it, and we are confident that if we join with the leaders of the communities we are privileged to serve in planning for their expansion and progress, our own success will be assured. This is the real challenge to leadership. Rotary's own motto, service above self, might well apply here. Our combined efforts can go a long way toward achieving success for, as Jim Gaines puts it, "It's hard by the yard, but it's a cinch by the inch."

Goddard: Symbol of Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD T. HANNA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, in his few short weeks of service, Dr. James L. Goddard has quickly earned considerable respect as the new Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration. His decisive actions in protecting the American people against those who may try to abuse the right of marketing various drugs indicate that under his leadership, the Food and Drug Administration will be playing a more dynamic role in administering its responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, a vital project that I and many Members of the House and Senate have long been interested in is currently being considered by the Food and Drug Administration and I know that under Dr. Goddard's farsighted leadership we may soon expect approval of the revolutionary fish-protein concentrate developed by the Department of the Interior. This protein concentrate will be of significant consequence in our continuing battle with world hunger, and I am confident that Dr. Goddard will give expeditious consideration to this very important food discovery.

One of the important newspapers in my congressional district has recently called to the attention of my constituents the dedicated efforts of Dr. James Goddard. Under the direction of its outstanding publisher, Mr. Edgar Elfstrom, the Fullerton News Tribune has contributed a valuable service in bringing to the notice of our citizens the distinguished record of the new Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration.

At this point in the RECORD I include the April 4 Fullerton News Tribune editorial entitled "Goddard: Symbol of Safety."

GODDARD: SYMBOL OF SAFETY

The name of Dr. James Lee Goddard may be unfamiliar to most Americans, but it is a name which already has particular and personal significance in their lives.

In the brief period he has been in office, the new Commissioner of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has become a symbol of increased safety in the production, marketing and distribution of drugs prescribed by physicians or sold over the counter.

It has been said that he has accomplished more in 3 months than his predecessors did in 30 years. While he doubtless would describe this as a gross overstatement, Dr. Goddard has moved quickly and effectively to exercise the department's power and obligation to protect the public against worthless or dangerous drugs.

He had not been in office more than 2 weeks when he ordered new labeling for long-acting sulfonamide drugs to warn against an infrequent but serious side-effect known as the Stevens-Johnson syndrome, which has had a mortality rate of 25 percent. The sulfonamides had been in use for nearly 10 years.

He has directed a warning against possible visual disturbances resulting from the use of oral contraceptive pills.

He has exposed exaggerated and inaccurate advertising claims for peritrate, a painkilling drug used in the treatment of angina pectoris, a heart ailment.

And he has forbidden the further manufacture of throat lozenges containing antibiotics—a popular over-the-counter item despite the fact that they are no better a remedy for a sore throat than a stick of licorice.

Dr. Goddard's biggest contribution is yet to come, however. He has undertaken the gigantic task of checking for both safety and efficacy the thousands of drugs marketed between 1938 and 1962.

There is little doubt that he will discover additional instances of failure to safeguard the public interest in manufacture, testing, promotion or prescription among the many powerful and exotic medications developed as a result of new breakthroughs in chemistry and pharmaceutics over the past quarter century.

As he identifies and eliminates these dangerous abuses, he will add to the luster he has already acquired as an outstanding public servant.

Verrazano Day

SPEECH
OF
HON. EDNA F. KELLY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 18, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, we honor a great Italian and a famous navigator and explorer when we observe Verrazano Day, a day that this year marks the 442d anniversary of the exploration of New York Harbor by the intrepid Giovanni da Verrazano. He sailed to an unknown part of North America over uncharted waters. The great bridge that now bears his name is an appropriate monument to the greatness of his achievement.

On April 17, 1524, Verrazano, sailing for the King of France, entered what is now New York Harbor. Reporting to the King, he wrote:

> We found a very agreeable site located within two small prominent hills, between which flowed to the sea a very great river. He described how he had anchored his ship, the *Dauphine,* off the coast in a good shelter, since we did not wish to venture in without knowledge of the entrances.

He had ordered a small boat launched from the *Dauphine,* and his party had proceeded through the Narrows, whose waters were found to be deep. Verrazano's report noted that through the Narrows "any laden ship might have passed." It was discovered that the river "made a very beautiful lake with a circuit of about 3 leagues." The "lake" was, of course, Upper New York Bay, viewed for the first time by white men, men led by a courageous and able Italian sea captain, Giovanni da Verrazano.

By honoring him on Verrazano Day, we salute all of our friends who are Italian-Americans, for we recognize in this way how much their famous countryman Verrazano achieved, and how great a contribution to our way of life they themselves have made.

The new Verrazano Bridge is a vital link in the chain of the Nation's commerce aiding and enhancing rapid transit and its existence has brought new industrial and commercial opportunities to the Borough of Brooklyn.

California Home Building Industry Hurt by Recent FNMA Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. REES
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, the recent action by the Government in increasing FHA and VA interest rates which have been hoped to aid in new home construction was neutralized by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) action of raising the discount rate. In California this latter action dealt a severe blow to our construction industry, which is currently thirsting for new capital.

I would like to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives a recent article which appeared in Business Report concerning a statement by Mr. Lawrence Weinberg, a member of the California Commission on Housing and Urban Development:

The Nation's homebuilding industry has been unfairly singled out to bear the brunt of our Government's drive to place a brake on the economy, and it is the California builder who is most severely penalized.

This reaction was expressed by Lawrence Weinberg, president of Larwin Group Cos., leading southern California builder of FHA and VA financed homes.

He was speaking in response to Monday's hike in the FHA and VA interest rate, the beneficial effect of which was immediately neutralized by the action of the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) in raising the discount rate.

"It is obvious," Weinberg stated, "that these two moves combine with synergistic effect to make the financing of a new home purchase more difficult. They are a carefully conceived plan to effectively cut down on the number of new homes that can be built and sold by the Nation's homebuilding industry this year."

SINGLED OUT

"With all other major industries, such as the Nation's automakers, pushing to achieve record sales, the homebuilding industry has been singled out to bear the major burden for placing a brake on the economy. This is grossly unfair—not just to our industry—but to the millions of Americans whose need for better housing may be far greater than their need for another new car."

Weinberg pointed out that the homebuilding industry has been made the prime target of an ever-tightening money market. Last week the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), which is a joint Government and private finance agency for supporting the home mortgage market, placed a $15,000 ceiling on the price it would pay for FHA and VA loans.

Then in response to yesterday's move by the FHA to somewhat loosen the flow of homebuilding money by raising the interest rate to 5.75 percent, FNMA countered with a 2-point raise in the discount rate at which it would buy loans. This immediately neutralized the effect of the FHA move.

HITS FINANCING

In explaining how these two most recent moves by FNMA work a more severe hardship on California homebuilders than those in other areas of the Nation, Weinberg explained that the effect of FNMA's $15,000 loan ceiling will be to inhibit the financing of homes costing more than this amount.

"While it may be possible to build adequate housing in many areas of the country at prices below this FNMA-imposed $15,000 ceiling," Weinberg stated, "it is virtually impossible to do so in those growing metropolitan areas such as southern California where higher land costs have brought the minimum price of a building lot to from $8,000 to $10,000."

Weinberg believes that regardless of the need the administration may see to place a brake on the economy by tightening the supply of money, it could and should be done on a more equitable basis that would not place the major share of the burden on the highly important homebuilding economy.

Poverty and Local Help

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNN E. STALBAUM

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1966

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, the war on poverty forges ahead and while each step is sometimes slow and marked with criticism, a very clearly defined article giving deep insight to the attack against degradation and poor health conditions appeared in the Burlington Standard-Press, a fine newspaper in my district.

The article is succinct in its analysis that we must continue our battle against poverty to keep good programs from failure and preserving what already has been proven a success.

Full credit is given, too, to Burlington's Elmer Boll and Art Bauman, two longtime leaders in the field of cooperatives for their contributions in traveling in stricken areas to help provide an answer to this serious problem.

I submit the full text of the article:

POVERTY AND LOCAL HELP

This country's poverty program has been criticized by many, and on some occasions we assume the accusations have been justified.

Some say the amount paid to administrators is far too much. Others say there isn't any need for a poverty program in this day and age. There are some who say we don't have poverty problems in this great country of ours.

Maybe poverty is only a word. Maybe some people are rich in health, rich in family love, rich in life, and only poor in financial status—thereby the richness of their life need not be weighed against the poorness of their pocketbook.

For years we have said man should help himself get ahead—but, maybe we have been practically wrong. There may be some men who can't find the way to move ahead. Let's look at the history of Mr. and Mrs. Joe West Peete, Route 3, Box 82, Covington, Tipton County, Tenn.

They live on his mother's family farm, just 32 acres. A banker decided to foreclose and sell them out to a neighbor who wanted this tract of land. The FHA would do nothing about paying off their bank note.

Now, the poverty program has set up a program to help this type of unfortunate farmers. They have found cooperatives forming in the South, and are giving loans to help set them up. Better Americans are being cultivated. So, even if some waste does occur, maybe enough good will come to make the overall program worthwhile.

We understand that thousands and thousands of small farmers like the Peetes, all over the South, are ready to own and control their own cooperatives.

We have found out more about the help that is being given to these people in the Near South and Deep South.

Former board members, the manager and the current board of the Burlington Consumers Cooperative have been called on to help with advice and other aids in setting up new cooperatives in parts of the South.

One very important program has been going on for many months in a town near Memphis, Tenn., where whites and colored have primarily organized an oil cooperative.

At first they met a considerable amount of resistance, but the Federal Government stepped in to aid and the poverty program went to work.

Burlington's Elmer Boll and Art Bauman were summoned to the South to advise and give their opinions, rewarded by years of experience. Both have been praised for their outstanding contributions to this cause.

In talking to these men we find them aware of flaws in some Government programs, but they also find the satisfaction that without them nothing would be done and the economy would be impaired.

Back in the 1800's did not our Government, with much attack from the so-called conservatives, establish a land-grant program that opened the West and established great midcontinent cities which led to the boom years that followed?

This country must continue to help those who cannot help themselves and still nudge the lazy, so they do not become wards of the State thereby causing good programs to go bad and fail.

We do not see poverty in Burlington, Wis. We do not see poverty in Walworth, Kenosha, Waukesha, Racine, or Milwaukee Counties, but, all we need do is drive a few hundred miles to our south and we can point to family after family just surviving. Some are led by lazy no-good heads of households—others have never been given a chance at good education, proper health care, understanding and the road to wealth. If we can aid them—through our Government and self-help programs—and bring them out of the trance they are in we will have better conditions there and a better chance of keeping what we have here.

—W.E.B.

Vice President Humphrey Speaks to Cadets at U.S. Air Academy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK E. EVANS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, April 15, I heard Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY give a challenging speech to the cadets at the U.S. Air Force Academy, which is located in my congressional district.

His speech dealt with the changing world of today, and of tomorrow, and is one that I commend to the attention of my colleagues.

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY, AT THE AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., APRIL 15, 1966

Although only the Air Force is represented here today, I must, in my position, attempt to avoid partiality. In this regard, I am reminded of the remark of Gen. Marlin Craig, Army Chief of Staff in the 1930's to President Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"Sir, I don't mind when you speak of the Army as 'them,' but I find it disturbing that you always refer to the Navy as 'us.'"

It was 70 years ago this May that Samuel Pierpont Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute launched his 16-foot, steam-powered model airplane off the Potomac River and flew a half a mile in the incredible time of 90 seconds.

Langley's plane was a model. It did not carry a man. We had to wait until 1903 and Kitty Hawk for that.

But it all began 70 years ago.

Seventy years—in the larger scheme of history—is not a very long time.

But though those 70 years are but the average length of a full American life, they reach back into an incredible distant world—a world that has receded from us by a quantum of change that no other period in the vast sweep of human history can surpass.

One measure of that change is flight itself.

I flew here this morning from Washington—nonstop—in 3 hours and 20 minutes.

Had I made the flight from Washington to Colorado Springs in Langley's plane, it would have required 127 days—and we would have had to make 2,987 fuel stops along the way.

I think you will admit that even for a well-traveled Vice President that would have constituted the ultimate in whistle-stopping.

The world of 1896—the world in which powered flight began—was not entirely a peaceful world, nor a completely comfortable one. There were crises, and there were confrontations.

But the problems of national security then were small compared to those today.

You have lived most of your lives in a world in which national security was equated with the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States.

As recently as 2½ years ago, the attention of the world focused on the direct nuclear confrontation between Washington and Moscow over Cuba. Only a few months earlier, American and Russian tanks had stood face-to-face in Berlin.

Today the nuclear confrontation of the superpowers has given way to less obvious, but not less important, confrontations stretching from Vietnam to Santo Domingo, from Laos to the Congo.

We have moved from a period of dangerously-abnormal simplicity into a period of more-normal diversity.

But the conflicts we face—the challenges we confront—are no less important for our national security.

The strong Western nations face "wars of national liberation," international subversion, border conflicts, and internal rebellions without the unifying cement of fear which bound us into an effective cohesive alliance—from the days of the Greek-Turkish crisis of 1947 to the missile crisis of October 1962.

Since then we have witnessed conventional warfare in the Himalayan Mountains between China and India.

We have seen a surge of subversion in Latin America through guerrilla training and launching, sabotage and infiltration.

We have painfully observed the systematic campaign of terror and military aggression launched by Communist forces against the Government of South Vietnam.

These situations are a peril to both the peace of the world and the security of unstable nations. They carry with them the possibilities of great power intervention and of rapid escalation.

Our national security is no longer primarily a question of holding back Soviet-directed imperialism across national boundaries.

It is a matter of meeting another—and still expansionist communism—in southeast Asia.

It is, most important of all, a matter of helping the small, weak nations of the world strengthen themselves—economically, politically, socially—so that they can withstand a thousand varied assaults on their national integrities.

It is a matter of helping these nations, in many cases, build stable and democratic institutions from the ground up.

It is a matter, too, of helping mobilize our Western partners to the effort.

This is the world you will enter: A world in which "duty" may mean manning a Minuteman site—or working in shirtsleeves with illiterate peasants in a country which came into being after you were born.

You will be challenged not only by problems of aerodynamics, but also by problems of containing and transforming the wellsprings of war itself into stable societies—societies at once strong enough to defend themselves against outside aggression; and healthy enough to throw off the internal infection of insurgency.

We can, I think, agree with Mao Tse-tung that the next great series of conflicts which threaten our national security are most likely to erupt across the arching span of Asia, Africa, and Latin America—in the restless new world of developing nations.

Not only in Vietnam, but in all the predictable insurgencies of the future, the American military man must know how to inject the antibodies of social reconstruction into the diseased and Communist-infected bloodstream of a disabled nation.

Tomorrow you will have to deal with an incredibly complex technology—a technology so galloping that even now the new scientific information published worldwide each single day would be enough to fill 7 complete 24-volume sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

You will have to be more than an expert technician. You will have to be not only a competent natural scientist, but a competent social scinetist as well.

That is why, in leafing through our Academy catalog, I am so encouraged to find not only courses such as "Matrix Vector Analysis," "Orthogonal Expansions and Analytic Probability," and "Astrodynamics"; but courses as well in "Western World Literature," "Great Issues in American History," "Economic Problems of Developing Areas," "Political Parties and the Democratic Process," "Labor-Management Relations," and "Philosophical Analysis."

It is precisely this carefully balanced mixture of science and the arts, technology and the humanities that makes your curriculum so strong—and that is so well calculated to prepare you for the un-simple world ahead.

I know there are some older officers—though only a minority—who believe that the younger officers of today should spend less time in the classroom, and more time in the cockpit.

I don't doubt that you yourselves, on occasion, would trade the quiet grey of the study hall for a litle more of the wild blue yonder.

But if you are really going to tame that wild blue yonder—and today it is a lot more yonder than yesterday—you will need every ounce of academic excellence you can acquire.

It is not a case of classroom versus cockpit. It is much more a case of excellence versus mediocrity.

So I urge you to take every possible advantage of the magnificent opportunities that lie ahead for you in an Air Force career.

Some 85 percent of those who have graduated from this Academy have elected to remain in that career.

It is a career that will help preserve—and help build—in the broadest sense our national security, and the security of freedom in a volatile world.

I wish you well in it.

Hilton Head Island: Isle of Tranquillity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, when the doldrums of the summer creep upon us, I know of but one good cure—a trip to one of South Carolina's delightful sea islands.

One of the most beautiful and unspoiled islands along my coast is Hilton Head Island, now being developed as a summer and year-round resort.

Even the most fatigued Member of the Congress would be rejuvenated after a few days at this lush, semitropical island.

In a recent newspaper article, the Honorable David Pearson authored an eloquent description of how relaxing life can be in the low country of the Palmetto State. Under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

VENTURING BEYOND THE NEON TO TRANQUIL HILTON HEAD

(By David Pearson)

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C.—In these days of concrete countryside and neon-lit motels it is a refreshing but rare occurrence to find a resort that refuses to improve on the endowments nature provided.

Developers of South Carolina's 30,000-acre Hilton Head Island, however, rely heavily on the spirit of Julian Huxley, Rachael Carson, and Frank Lloyd Wright, and treat the bulldozer as gingerly as if it were a nuclear cannon.

Hilton Head is located offshore in the Carolina subtropics, about half-way between Charleston and Savannah. Like its sister sea islands, it blooms with a rich growth of pine, palms and magnolia, is steeped in history and teems with wildlife. Many of today's coastal resorts were similarly endowed a few years ago, but have since been conquered by rows of flashy motels, blinking neon and ski-ball stands.

In stark contrast, the architecture at the William Hilton Inn, an oceanfront hostelry named for the island's discoverer, blends bleached redwood, old Savannah gray brick and glass to achieve maximum view and breeze without clashing with the surrounding trees, foliage, and dunes. This same concern is carried throughout the entire development.

In building their championship golf course, developers of Sea Pines Plantation (6,000 acres on the toe of the boot-shaped island) drained low-lying marshes to create fairways, homesites, and lagoons. They made the fairways with the fill they dug from the lagoons, cutting scarcely any trees to build the 7,000-yard course.

One elevated green was changed when it became apparent that the location originally planned would mean the loss of a huge, 150-year-old magnolia. The green was moved and golfers now admire the magnificent old tree as they make their approach shots. Such plans made construction and land cost more than $1 million, and it shows.

The course probably has more natural hazards than any other in America, chiefly because of the wildlife protection program. Visitors driving along the course run across such signs as "Careful of deer crossing" and "Do not molest the alligators."

The deer can be seen grazing on the fairways early in the morning and again about dusk; the alligators mostly sleep on the banks of the lagoons and slither into the water if a golfer comes near to get his ball.

A second championship course is now under construction at Sea Pines, and a third, the new Port Royal layout on the island's north end, was built by noted architect George Cobb last year.

Possum, raccoons, wild turkey, and even wild boar roam the 2-square-mile wildlife refuge in the center of the resort colony. There are snowy egrets, herons, hawks—altogether, more than 155 species of birds. An active Audubon chapter among the local population takes visitors on field trips the year round, including some of the most fascinating egret and heron rookeries in the low country.

Although hunting is not permitted in the wildlife refuge, vacationers can get their bag of quail, turkey, and dove at the Honey Horn Plantation shooting preserve on the island's north end. Shooting in both open fields bordered by hedgerows and in wooded areas is offered, with an average cost of $25 per hunter for about a day's sport. Hunters are carried about by horse-drawn buckboard.

The mild winter season brings in big bass along with mackerel and speckled trout to the sheltered creeks and coves that cut into the island's west side. As the tide goes out, miles of fresh oysters are uncovered, and vacationing families are encouraged to put on their old sneakers and pick up as many as they can eat. Shrimp and crab are found in abundance, making their appearance in March.

Tennis, sailing, horseback riding, and surf casting are year-round sports on Hilton Head. Beachcombing and cruising through the eerily beautiful low country islands are favorite pastimes. At night, the same boat takes guests to Savannah for an evening in one of the waterfront cafes.

"The island has a great appeal for history buffs," says 35-year-old Charles Fraser, creator of Sea Pines Plantation and the island's entrepreneur. "And some get interested for the first time after coming here. When you walk along Calibogue Bay (a beach on the island's west side) and discover a piece of Indian pottery 500 or 600 years old, its hard to keep from getting excited about history."

Hilton Head also has two huge doughnut-shaped Indian shell rings which Smithsonian carbon 14 tests show to be 2,000 years old.

There are large shallow wells dug by Spanish privateers in the 16th century, as well as miles of Civil War earth forts—built by Union soldiers after the island was captured from the Confederacy in 1861. Of more recent vintage is an 1898 steam cannon, one of the few ever built, which fired dynamite charges propelled by a head of steam.

These hardy old relics submit year-round to be climbed on by legions of children, whom Fraser says, are "the biggest history buffs of all."

Such are the attractions of this isle of tranquillity.

Feeding the Hungry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I think my colleagues will be interested in what the Christian Science Monitor thinks of America's billion-dollar emergency food aid program to India.

The paper calls it a gigantic but seemingly necessary step, and it adds:

> We hope that the other more fortunate, have-plenty nations around the globe will take up the President's bid to also dig into their wealth and surplus and match America's action.

I would like my colleagues to have the opportunity to see these comments and I include this fine editorial in the RECORD:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 2, 1966]

FEEDING THE HUNGRY

America is moving massively against one of mankind's oldest and cruelest foes—hunger. President Johnson's proposal that the United States extend a billion dollars' worth of emergency aid to India during the current year is a gigantic but seemingly necessary step in that land's present dire state. We hope that the other fortunate, have-plenty nations around the globe will take up the President's bid to also dig into their wealth and surplus and match America's action.

Although technically these shipments will not be a gift from America, practically this will be the case. India will pay for them in rupees. But, since the United States already has what is apparently an unusuable rupee surplus, much of this rupee fund will be used to finance further and other types of on-the-spot American aid to India.

Although the administration believes that it already has standby authority to extend this aid to India, it is seeking congressional endorsement. This is right and wise. A billion dollars' worth of extra aid (other aid to India programs already in the works will come to an additional half billion dollars or so) clearly calls for congressional understanding and goodwill.

The very size and importance of this American gesture (Canada has also announced that it is sending 1 million tons of relief grain) underlines many major issues. The first is the need to speed up world efforts to help India solve its own food problem through more efficient farming, greater production of fertilizer, population limitation and the increase in other products which can be exchanged for food.

India's terrible crisis is also a warning to the surplus-food-producing nations that even their present tremendous output may not meet the world's needs only a few years hence.

Again, the decisiveness of the American action stresses, as few other acts could, the oneness of today's world. Asian famine was once sighed over and then forgotten. Today it calls forth immediate and all-out action. This bespeaks not only a sharper conscience but a shrewder political realization that all men's fortunes are now inextricably interwoven. Despite setbacks and shortcomings, the world is a better, kindlier, hopefuller, and more Christian place because of such acts as this.

Reapportionment and the Connecticut Town Meeting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the current discussion of reapportionment and the Supreme Court decision on the one-man, one-vote principle, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very interesting approach to the problem as seen by one who is very well acquainted with the town meeting system used in Connecticut. I believe this approach deserves serious consideration.

Mr. Alfred M. Bingham, a practicing attorney from Norwich, Conn., in my district and a good friend of mine, wrote a thought-provoking article on the subject. Entitled "The Town Meeting in Reflection," his article was published in the April 1966 issue of ADA World magazine.

The town meeting in Connecticut is generally recognized as the forerunner of our basic concept of democracy. While I do not wish to associate myself completely with the views expressed by the author, I do believe that he raises a most interesting point in explaining why strict reapportionment should not necessarily be followed in all cases.

Mr. Bingham is the son of former U.S. Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut, and a brother of Congressman JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, of New York. He has held several administrative offices in Connecticut and also served as a member of the State senate. Alfred Bingham is presently chairman of the Thomas Valley Council for Community Action, the antipoverty organization of southeastern Connecticut. He is the author of several books, including "The United States of Europe" and "The Techniques of Democracy."

I am pleased to insert his article in the RECORD and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

THE TOWN MEETING IN REFLECTION

(By Alfred M. Bingham)

The ADA made the defeat of the Dirksen amendment a major goal for 1965. Senator DIRKSEN was, of course, trying to reverse a Supreme Court decision by amending the Constitution. The Supreme Court had ruled that both houses of a State legislature must be apportioned as to provide equal population districts. The proposed amendment would allow a State, by popular referendum, to base one house of a bicameral legislature on factors other than population. Traditionally, most States have given their constituent political units—counties in most of the country, but towns in New England—some representation regardless of population.

No doubt the ADA, and the Court itself, saw the hand of southern racists and northern reactionaries, who had long profited by overrepresentation of rural areas, in the opposition to the one-man, one-vote rule. A liberal could hardly want to join those forces in an attack on the Court. I consider myself a liberal, and have been a regular supporter of the ADA. But I think the Supreme Court weakened rather than strengthened democracy by its decision. If there were no better way than Senator DIRKSEN'S to change that decision, and preserve the Federal concept of representation of local units of government, I would have to support him. Fortunately there is a better way.

Both the good and the bad features of local unit representation can be seen most clearly in my own State, Connecticut. Its ancient system of representation by towns had led to gross malapportionment; the town of Union, population 400, had the same representation in the lower house as Hartford, population 160,000. Vermont and New Hampshire presented even more extreme examples. Yet these have been reasonably well-governed and progressive State. By contrast, Massachusetts, which formed its system a century ago, and has been rated first among all the States in terms of equality of representation, has become a byword of political corruption. Its legislators are responsible to no organized constituents, only to political machines and pressure groups.

Clearly, equal population districts have little to do with good government. They may have little to do with true representation of the people.

Under Court order, and reluctantly, Connecticut has reformed its rotten borough system. A new constitution was unenthusiastically ratified on December 14. It is significant that liberals as well as conservatives, in both parties, agreed to leave the door open for a return to a little federal system, in case the Dirksen amendment were approved, or the Court reversed itself. This is not an expression of either racism or reaction, nor merely a sop to the rural interest in the small towns. It demonstrates, I believe, an almost instinctive loyalty to a basic principle of American democracy which the liberal movement has forgotten.

The courts seem not to have had it brought to their attention. Only Justice Stewart, in his great dissent in the apportionment cases, challenged the political philosophy behind the Court's emphasis on mere arithmetic. The rule tends to make legislators represent "faceless numbers," he charged, and went on to say that it "stifles values of local individuality and initiative vital to the character of the Federal Union, which it was the genius of our Constitution to create."

It is curious that Americans abroad are better able than our domestic liberals to see that the vitality of democracy springs from local self-government. In the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and South America our foreign aid administrators and Peace Corps volunteers are not concerned with promoting "equal representation for equal numbers" in ideal parliamentary institutions. In country after country they are promoting community development based on self-help in self-governing villages. And they have been learning that the only valid representative democracy is based on the election of village councils, and the election of village representatives to the next higher level of government. They have been learning what de Tocqueville learned in preindustrial New England.

Certainly we cannot go back to village life. Yet even in our urban civilization, democracy will still have to be practiced as an art. If it is to remain a habit it must be learned in small groups. Basically democracy is participation in self-government, in all the varied groups that make up our society. As the groups increase in size only the Federal principle—representation of the smaller unit in the larger—can assure democratic participation.

The American Federal Union is widely admired. Even if the States' rights issue has been sadly abused by interests having little concern with democracy, the system by which the States share sovereignty with the National Government has made our democracy more stable over the years than that of any other country. When Alaska was admitted as a State, the people of New York did not feel their votes were debased, in the language of the Supreme Court, because it took 80 times as many votes to elect their Senators as the Senators from Alaska. The Supreme Court disposed of the Federal analogy with a few legalisms about sovereignty. But the fact is that most of our States have been built on that analogy, and have to some degree been Federal unions of counties or towns. And hundreds if not thousands of lesser governmental bodies have given representation to smaller units. The courts have already begun the ruthless application of the one-man, one-vote rule to county boards of supervisors. Will our whole pluralistic federalism be sacrificed to the rule of faceless numbers?

Reapportionment has been seen as a rescue of the cities from rural dominance. Actually it is the suburbs, not the cities, that have been most underrepresented. Giving cities and suburbs their due weight will not meet the pressing need for metropolitan regional government. Equal representation is not going to give our vast and footless urban populations either the feeling or the reality of democratic participation. Only a new kind of community development, already emerging, based on a pyramiding of self-governing neighborhoods and local groupings in a multiple-Federal system, can preserve the habit of democracy in megalopolis.

Equal representation is a valid principle in a democracy. But not the only one. The representation of smaller political units in a Federal heirarchy is another. The Supreme Court emphasized the first, Senator DIRKSEN the second. But a choice between them is not necessary. Weighted voting, in a State legislature or any other representative body, can combine the two. It is simply a way of equalizing the voting strength of representatives whose constituencies are political units of varying size.

Connecticut almost adopted a weighted vote system. New Mexico actually did so, though a local court held up implementation. The idea has been discussed in California and Florida and other States wrestling with reapportionment. Only one Federal court has ruled on it; a New York proposal for fractional representation of less populous counties was rejected by a district court for lack of a democratic rationale. It is to be hoped that the issue will go higher and that the Supreme Court will be moved, not only by the dangers inherent in Senator DIRKSEN's proposal, but by a better appreciation of the realities of representative democracy. The liberal movement could help.

At His Best

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times, in noting the tremendous reception given President Johnson in Mexico City, remarks that he "went further than ever before in emphasizing the importance of carrying out social as well as economic reforms in the Alliance for Progress."

It adds that as an indication of his determination to speed progress on several fronts, the President expressed his willingness to hold a summit meeting with Latin-American leaders later in the year.

This editorial is typical of many which have praised the good results of the trip to Mexico, and with this in mind I would like to suggest that the article in its entirety be made a part of the RECORD:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 18, 1966]

PLEDGE ON THE ALLIANCE

President Johnson's quick trip to Mexico, his first outside the country since taking office, turned out to be a great sucess. He was accorded an affectionate and gracious welcome by Latin America's most prosperous nation. His visit came at a time when there are no serious disputes between Mexico and the United States and the issues that might have strained relations—Washington's uneasiness over Mexico's diplomatic ties to Cuba and Mexico's dissatisfaction with Washington's intervention in the Dominican Republic—were submerged in a genuine display of neighborly good feeling.

Mr. Johnson was at his maganimous best in responding to this reception. He went further than ever before in emphasizing the importance of carrying out social as well as economic reforms in the Alliance for Progress. He supported Latin-American aspirations for a common market and stressed the need for accelerating land reform, which has been one of the lagging programs in the Alliance. As an indication of his determination to speed progress on all these fronts, he expressed his willingness to hold a summit meeting with Latin-American leaders later in the year.

Mexico and other countries in Latin America have sometimes questioned the depth of the Johnson administration's support for the Alliance. The President's spirited reaffirmation of the ideals that gave birth to it 5 years ago will help to allay these doubts. Certainly, he struck a responsive chord in indicating his impatience—and desire—for an improved performance. Latin Americans will take him at his word and judge Mr. Johnson and his administration "not only by the nobility of our sentiments or the poetry of our words, but * * * by the action that we take to bring these sentiments to life."

The Sales Participation Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1966

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, the legislation now advocated by the White House, to facilitate the pooling of direct Government loans, made under a variety of programs previously authorized by Congress, has interesting antecedents.

Twelve years ago, Mr. Speaker, President Eisenhower called in his budget message for action designed to encourage the substitution of private financing for Federal outlays in our housing programs which have contributed so much to the growth and well-being of the Nation.

Eleven years ago, President Eisenhower again espoused the gradual substitution of private capital for the Government investment in housing programs.

And this was done.

The Federal National Mortgage Association—known to many as Fannie Mae—has over the past decade or more acquired vast experience in pooling Government loans, with these loans being channeled from the public financing sector to the private credit market through the type of participation pools that are now proposed by the administration for other Government credit programs as well.

There is little logic, Mr. Speaker, in the Federal Government going on and on to build up its portfolio of direct loan paper.

There is, however, a great deal of logic in making use of the experience already built up in the pooling of loans, for sale in the private credit market—to banks, insurance companies, pension plans, and, if it can be done without too great an administrative cost, to individual private investors as well.

This measure—labeled the "Participation Sales Act of 1966"—is good legislation; it is evolutionary legislation, broadening, and improving on what has gone before. I am confident the House Banking Committee will see great merit in this legislation. I hope it will pass.

A Terrible Beauty Was Born in Ireland 50 Years Ago

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I can make no claim to Irish blood. I am, however, descended of a people who for centuries have fought political and religious tyranny and who have never lost their devotion to freedom. Therefore, I join today with my colleagues and fellow Americans who are of Irish descent to hail this landmark in man's struggle to be free.

Let us remember that that revolt, crushed so easily 50 years ago, not only lead ultimately to Irish independence, it also pointed the way to similar anticolonial insurrections in one-third of the modern world. Since that fateful April morning some 60 countries have risen to demand their freedom. Seldom has such a rash act, undertaken by a handful, told so much about what was going to happen in so many countries in the world.

Today we honor those men and women for bringing about the realization of the dream of freedom that had possessed the soul of Ireland for hundreds of years.

Today Ireland stands in the front rank of the United Nations. As a small nation, possessed of little military might, she uses her brains and her moral stamina to guide stronger nations. Her soldiers have died in the Congo and in Cyprus to uphold the principles of international law.

Perhaps the greatest gift of the Irish is their mastery of the English language. Their great history is set apart because they can write it so well. The Easter rising in 1916 was no exception. Its poet was W. B. Yeats, who said of that fateful day:

> Now and in time to be
> Wherever green is worn,
> Are changed, changed utterly
> A terrible beauty is born.

In connection with this celebration I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House the splendid article by Evening Star Columnist Mary McGrory:

The Poets' Revolution: A Memory of Easter 1916

(By Mary McGrory)

In Dublin today, they are beginning to celebrate that unique and glorious fiasco, the Easter rising of 1916.

The event has been so stirringly commemorated in story, song, and drama that some people are unaware that it was only a moral victory. After 6 days of doomed defiance the rebels surrendered and were led away from their principal strongpoint, the general post office amid the taunts and jeers of their own people.

"If you had only come out with knives and forks," said Eamon DeValera in bitter reproach to the Dubliners who looked on as he was marched away to prison by his British captors.

Since that April morning 50 years ago revolutions have become routine. Some 60 countries have risen up to demand their freedom. None of them approach the Irish rising in drama or fame. What set it apart was the incomparable language in which it was recorded.

YEATS' CONTRIBUTION

It was the only revolution in history which was fomented and fought by poets. It was the luck of the Irish to produce for this supreme moment William Butler Yeats, who is widely regarded as the finest poet of the 20th century. His utterance alone would have guaranteed that the men who died for Ireland after Easter week would be immortal wherever English is understood.

Yeats was the finest, but by no means the only, poet who figured in the seditious business. At no point was anyone at a loss for right word. The Irish are an articulate people—they have never suffered stoically—and nobody failed during the 6 days of what one participant called "the mad challenge."

THE PROCLAMATION

From the first moment to the last, the principals spoke their lines with unfaltering felicity.

The proclamation issue at the post office by Padraic Pearse, the rebel commander in chief, set the high literary tone:

"Irishmen and Irishwomen: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom."

Pearse, a child of the Celtic literary revival which led directly to the protest in arms, was typical of the implausible leadership. The least desperate of men, he was a mild-mannered, pious schoolteacher, devoted to his mother and the study of the Irish language.

The others were not perhaps the near-saint and scholar he was but they, too, had their minds full of Gaelic fairytales and folklore and memories of Ireland's past wrongs and glories.

To them, Ireland was the "Cathleen Ni Houlihan" of Yeats play. His fabled love, Maud Gonne, played Cathleen, the symbol of Ireland at the Abbey Theater in 1911.

Yeats later mused:

> "Did that play of mine send out
> Certain men the English shot?"

HE DIED NOBLY

Padriac Pearse never doubted he would die for Ireland. When the time came, he died nobly, as they all did. The night before he faced an English firing squad he wrote—at her request—a poem for his mother to express her own feelings:

> "I do not grudge them: Lord, I do not grudge
> My two strong sons that I have seen go out
> To break their strength and die, they and a few
> In bloody protest for a glorious thing."

Two others of the seven signers of the proclamation were also poets, Thomas MacDonagh, like Pearse, wrote his own epitaph, a task any Irishman hates to leave to anyone else, and also made a stirring speech to the court-martial which condemned him.

"It would be not unseemly for me to go to my doom without trying to express, however inadequately, my sense of the high honor I enjoy in being of those predestined in this generation to die for the cause of Irish freedom."

The third, Joseph Mary Plunkett, is in every anthology. He also wrote a poetic epitaph which showed a perfect awareness of what he and the others were doing and the necessity and meaning of their deaths:

> "There is nothing but our own blood
> Can make a right rose-tree."

Plunkett, a delicate aristrocrat, figures in one of the most poignant episodes of Easter week. An hour before his execution he was married in his cell under British bayonets to beautiful Grace Gifford.

Even she did not fail in high emotional expression. According to Max Caulfield, author of "The Easter Rebellion," one of the best of countless chronicles, she told the jeweler from whom she bought the wedding ring: "Oh, I can tell you how I love him and he loves me. We belong to each other. And even if we are to be together for only a single hour, I mean to marry him, in spite of everything, in order to bear his name through life."

WORDS OF FORGIVENESS

James Connolly, the trade unionist and old Sinn Feiner, was shot on his stretcher. His last words were of forgiveness for his executioners.

They were authentic heroes. Their deaths wakened Ireland. They were fittingly honored by Yeats in the supreme expression of "Easter 1916":

> "We know their dream: enough
> To know they dreamed and are dead;
> And what if excess of love
> Bewildered them till they died:
> I write it out in a verse—
> MacDonagh and MacBride and Connolly and Pearse
> Now and in time to be
> Wherever green is worn,
> Are changed, changed utterly
> A terrible beauty is born."

The "terrible beauty" flowered in a public fury and a general rising in all the counties. Ireland's freedom was proclaimed in 1921. Everyone, as it turned out, was right about Easter week. It was the end of the beginning of the centuries-old struggle for Irish independence.

Griffin and His Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, some political pundits have intimated that members of labor unions are a breed apart and without minds of their own.

They state that union members will—like sheep—follow their leaders in any political decision or in backing any candidate.

For this reason, some have stated that labor will not support our colleague from Michigan, Hon. Robert Griffin, in his bid for Senator.

One of the newspaper writers who gives union members credit for having minds of their own is Judd Arnett of the Detroit Free Press.

In a recent article, Mr. Arnett points out why sponsorship of the Landrum-Griffin Labor Reform Act should work to the benefit of Mr. Griffin, rather than against him, because the labor reform law has worked very successfully in protecting the rights of the workingman and in seeing to it that his union dues are not stolen or swindled. The union member owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Griffin because the law he sponsored protects the union member first and foremost.

For the benefit of my colleagues, Mr. Arnett's article follows:

Griffin and His Act

(By Judd Arnett)

It is the general supposition that the Landrum-Griffin Act, which has been with us since 1959, is a millstone around the neck of Robert Griffin, of Traverse City, who coauthored it.

Mr. Griffin, a five-term Representative who has decided to seek the Republican senatorial nomination this time around, has already been tarred with the "antilabor" brush by Soapy Williams. Mr. Williams did not carry his indictment to the point of details, but you can bet he had Landrum-Griffin in mind. And this drum will probably be beaten with reckless abandon during the months to come.

Yet, the truth is that Landrum-Griffin, when properly understood, has won considerable acceptance among those friendly to labor. When he was Secretary of Labor, for example, Arthur Goldberg said of the act: "I think (it) has had a great prophylactic impact. The fact that it is on the books has made people more careful, both in handling union funds and in running elections."

As noted, the act was signed into law by President Eisenhower in 1959 and the final version was supported in Congress by both the late John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. The Senate vote on passage was 95 to 2, while House approval was 352 to 52.

Landrum-Griffin guarantees fair and honest union elections (secret ballots, the opportunity to nominate candidates) and upon its adoption the constitutions of three-fourths of the national unions had to be changed to meet requirements.

The act also guarantees the right of free speech and assembly, freedom of union members from force and violence, the right to sue to protect union funds, the right to information in union reports, and embezzlement of union funds is made a Federal crime.

As a result of Landrum-Griffin, James B. Carey was forced out as president of the International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers after it was discovered that the victory he had claimed in an election had actually been a rather lopsided 78,475 to 55,159 defeat.

Since 1959, the Labor Department had conducted 20,109 investigations under the provisions of Landrum-Griffin, with 1,305 subpenas issued. It should be noted, however, that relatively few union officers have refused to cooperate in the enforcement of the act, which is the only major Federal law aimed directly at protection of the rights of members of labor organizations in their relationships with their unions.

In a nutshell, Landrum-Griffin is the watchdog of the labor movement, and the McClellan racket committee investigations of the late 1950's demonstrated that such a protective device was needed. No honest labor leader has been harmed by it, whereas a number inclined toward larceny have ended up in the clink.

Nonetheless, Landrum-Griffin has been considered a political deficit for ROBERT GRIFFIN, perhaps much as Taft-Hartley was once thought to be an albatross around the neck of the late Robert A. Taft.

It is said that Mr. GRIFFIN will have to educate labor in this campaign if he hopes to get any of their votes, a task he seems willing to assume. This promises to be an interesting election, to say the least.

Hawaii Soldiers Active at Battlefront

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, Hawaii, like the rest of the Nation, waits each day for news from the battlefront in Vietnam. And this vigil for news has become especially trying ever since Hawaii's "cacti" division from Schofield Barracks, on the Island of Oahu, left for Vietnam. Known for this eagerness to engage the enemy, men from the 25th Infantry Division have been actively seeking and combating the enemy.

A personification of the 25th Division's eagerness for combat was 2d Lt. Richard Rand. Although he was assigned to a safe job with battalion headquarters, Lieutenant Rand was not happy. He wanted combat experience. So on last April 1, he asked to go along with B Company in pursuing the North Vietnamese forces near the Cambodian border. Bravo Company met the well-dug-in enemy at the Cambodian border, and in the ensuing battle Lieutenant Rand reportedly was the first American killed.

In the fierce engagement B Company found itself in the enemy's well-planned kill zone at the Cambodian border. Led by Capt. Dick Barry and Hawaii soldiers S. Sgt. Koolau Wilhelm, Sgt. Hiroshi Hino, and Sgt. George Paia, Bravo Company managed to get out with a minimum of casualties.

A moving narration of the bitter battle is told by Bob Jones, a reporter for the Honolulu Advertiser, who himself was a casualty in an earlier battle and who will probably emerge as the Ernie Pyle of the southeast Asian conflict.

I submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the article by Reporter Bob Jones which appeared in the April 9, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser:

SOLDIER'S REQUEST FOR COMBAT WAS THE LAST HE'LL EVER MAKE

(By Bob Jones)

DUC CO, VIETNAM.—2d Lt. Richard Rand had only been in the Army since last September and he had never heard a bullet fired in anger.

He had a good, safe job back at the headquarters of the 1st Battalion of the 14th Infantry. He dutifully wrote to his wife who was expecting a baby back at Schofield Barracks.

He wasn't happy. He had no combat experience and he wanted some. He even hope to get transferred to the job as platoon leader in the battalion's B company.

On April 1 B Company was moving out of a new landing zone where the helicopters had dropped them that morning. The men were pushing toward Cambodia.

Rand asked to go along, and they said O.K.

As it happened, Capt. Dick Barry's Bravo Company got in one of the sharpest fights of its short war tour here and ran into a North Vietnamese Army unit that pinned the U.S. troops down from the Cambodian side of the border.

What first looked like a single sniper, or maybe two, turned out to be well-bunkered NVA positions and troops armed with automatic weapons.

Dick Rand died early in the fighting, cut down by a machinegun as he crossed a log over a gulch right on the border.

Two platoons from Bravo Company began to move up to try and flank the Cambodian bunkers. S. Sgt. Koolau Wilhelm (of 1916 Kaloo Drive, Honolulu) led the squad on the left. Platoon Sgt. Hiroshi Hino of 67617 Kahui Street, Waialua) came up with the first squad to the right.

"We were moving on an azimuth of 300 degrees (north-northwest) to try and get in there to help the others," Hino said. "At first we thought it would be easy going, but then we found that it took us 20 minutes to move 25 yards in the underbrush."

Up ahead, the dug-in NVA troops controlled the terrain the Golden Dragons had to cross and were pouring deadly accurate fire through the cleared areas.

Sgt. George Paia (of Papakolea) was acting as point man for the first squad, trying to trace the source of the enemy fire. Out in front, Paia spotted one of the khaki-clad North Vietnamese and dropped him with a round from his M–16 rifle.

"I got one. I got one." Paia yelled. But hardly were the words out of his mouth when a volley of shots from the bunkers hit him in the throat and chest.

Sp4cs. George Cruces and Henry G. Mosley were the first to crawl out under the fire to get to Paia. "He was bleeding so bad we figured he was done for," Cruces said. "But we stuck a bandage around his throat anyway."

Medic Danny Limer crawled up to help, but the enemy fire was too heavy to do much doctoring out there on the field. A slug caught Limer, who screamed out: "April fool, you got me with the purple shaft."

Then while squad leader Wilhelm and his men laid down a covering field of fire, both Paia and Limer were dragged back.

Pfc. Allen Nohara of Honolulu fired an M–79 grenade round that caught one of the North Vietnamese troops in the chest. But before U.S. troops could get to the body, hands came up from one of the many spider holes and dragged the dead man underground.

"Those sons of guns are good shots," Wilhelm said. "You stick your head up and they've got you."

From behind a tree, Pfc. Troy Dougherty intentionally tried to draw fire by waving his hands. He hoped to pinpoint the bunker for the fire teams. He immediately was shot in the wrist.

Then the men started holding their helmets up on sticks to draw fire. The North Vietnamese riflemen filled the steel pots full of holes.

It wasn't until evening, when artillery, mortars and A–1 Air Force dive bombers hit the positions that Bravo Company was able to pull back.

Despite the enemy's well-planned kill zone, Bravo had suffered only one man dead, and that was Rand. Paia was heli-lifted to a Nha Trang hospital in serious condition.

It was the first time a Schofield Barracks unit had pushed into Cambodia under a U.S. policy which authorizes field commanders to give fresh pursuit to the enemy when fired on from across the border.

On April 2, B Battery of the 2d Battalion, 9th Artillery, shelled 1,000 yards into Cambodia in response to fire from there which hit an Air Force reconnaissance plane. The pilot was not injured, but the round broke his seat belt and shot off the hammer on his holstered pistol.

It was a harsh introduction to the war in the always-hot Ia Drang valley area where last fall the 1st Cavalry Division tangled with the North Vietnamese and lost 200 men while killing more than 1,500.

When it was over, Specialist Cruces summed it up for the rest of the platoon: "We were lucky to get out of there at all."

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Laird, Melvin R., *Wis*	
Landrum, Phil M., *Ga*	

Appendix

Texas Independence: The Continuing Struggle

SPEECH
OF
HON. WRIGHT PATMAN
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I think it is very appropriate that the excellent speech of our Peace Corps Director, the Honorable Jack H. Vaughn, delivered recently at the University of Texas, be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 21—San Jacinto Day—a proud day in Texas history.

His speech follows:

TEXAS INDEPENDENCE: THE CONTINUING STRUGGLE

Distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, happy birthday. I accept your award of recognition as much in awe as I do with pride.

In pride, of course, because I am aware that the recognition of this university and of this student body is neither lightly given nor hastily withdrawn. For such an honor, I am eternally grateful—and since I am young enough to expect that eternity is still a long way off, I intend to be grateful for a long, long time.

I am in awe, however, of a university which holds its people's independence to be a process, rather than a fact. To do so is to do more than merely honor and observe a proud tradition. It is to enrich and keep it young, as well. In so doing you challenge yourselves, which is inspiring—but you challenge your guest speaker to an imposing standard, so if I rise sufficiently to the occasion, count it as my own heartfelt award of recognition to a very special spirit here, of which it is an honor to be a part.

Birthdays seem to cluster about this time. My daughter, Kathryn, is 18 years old today.

I told a friend—an easterner—about Texas Independence Day and of the occasion for my visit here. He said, "Thank heavens Sam Houston didn't wait 15 days more. St. Patrick's and Texas simultaneously? The Nation would never survive."

Never a colony or a territory, Texas seems to have come to the Union with something a little extra: Texas came to the Union, an American legend in its own right. It gave our Nation more than its massive land and vigorous people. It brought the legend along, too—enriching the heritage of every American, then, and in succeeding generations.

I come to claim a share of that heritage for 18,000 Americans from every State in the Union: the Peace Corps. I shall trust to Texas' generosity for the occasion, for this week was our birthday too. Yesterday the Peace Corps was 5 years old.

It was more than a birthday. It was an Independence Day, as well.

The Peace Corps had to fight for its own independence, too. Formidable opinion in our early days would have had the Peace Corps tucked away within another agency. We were determined to make our own way—and we put up a good scrap.

We almost lost.

But we won and retained our independence because we had a strong champion in a Texan who was chairman of our National Advisory Council as well as Vice President of the United States. It was Lyndon Johnson who spearheaded the fight for Peace Corps independence in the conferences and confrontations which were the healthy battles of our beginning.

Another Texan, Bill Moyers, carried the fight for a strong Peace Corps still further, guiding and aiding Sargent Shriver in gathering the best ideas available from Members of Congress even before the original Peace Corps legislation went up to the Hill.

Thus did Texans fight for the independent beginning the Peace Corps needed if it were to succeed at all.

In that moment, we chose our course. No people, through their government, had ever placed such faith in themselves. But John F. Kennedy's challenge was as new and as fresh as the spirited men and women who came to volunteer. We could not meet that challenge with old, known courses. Rather, we said with Robert Frost:

> "Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
> I took the one less traveled by,
> And that has made all the difference."

New problems required new solutions. Thus, we took new directions. The Peace Corps would not be a body of technical advisers and experts, but workers to share the burden, and to lead.

Nor would we turn our hand to projects we decided others might need—but rather to aid in doing things that our host nations wanted done.

Moreover, we steered clear of commissaries and special housing, hardship allowances and private transportation.

A new service required a new tradition. To this we turned.

What a towering task we faced. To appreciate the terms of human existence wherein the Peace Corps works, let us return briefly to your own history.

Texans came to this land for room to flourish and grow. They declared their independence to fight for the very principles which today are cherished by countless peoples throughout the world. They committed themselves to freedom—and to a long struggle for independence. They won—and they built on that base.

In nations everywhere today, like struggles for independence are underway.

But there are tragic differences. In the early days, Texans had strong leadership. Moreover, the people had mobility. They could rise from one social class to another. They insisted on having a voice in their own destiny, and they did.

Not so, the new nations on the move. Traditions there are not the stuff from which new worlds are conquered. People have been isolated as much by physical distances as by social isolation.

Texans fought as Americans, enriched by our Nation's exciting new heritage of optimism. That they knew what they wanted should be no surprise to us.

For Texans, freedom had value. In freedom, they beheld the power to change human condition.

But, as President Johnson asked at Freedom House last week:

"What does freedom mean—when famine chokes the land, when new millions crowd upon already strained resources, when privilege is entrenched behind law and custom—when all conspire to teach men that they cannot change the conditions of their lives?"

The President was speaking of the lands in which we serve.

And in every one of those lands—no matter the nation—no matter the skill we bring—in every one of those lands the Peace Corps serves a single cause.

That cause is peace.

Yet in each year of our life we are finding reason to grow more skeptical of that virtuous word: "Peace."

I believe that peace in modern times presents a treacherous illusion. For peace should signify that men are free to act in their own best interest, within the limits of justice—that they are free to cope, to choose a course, to match wits.

But bitter irony, then, when peace offers no options for a better life—when peace offers indeed, no better way of life than war.

Nevertheless, such is the lot of people in almost every land wherein we serve.

Make no mistake—they are independent. Yet they guard their Nation's freedom with deeper conviction than they guard their own. They have been taught all about sovereignty—but they have learned nearly nothing of personal liberty—and hence, of freedom.

Peace has concerned them as nations. It has given them nothing, as human beings. We serve human beings. Peace Corps volunteers grapple with the hard, mean issues of survival, down where people live. At such levels the battles of peace are won or lost.

In such battles, the tactical objectives are measured in terms of knowledge imparted, faith created, and confidence restored.

Therefore, when we in the Peace Corps ask to share in Texas' heritage, we do not come just to learn of your struggle for independence. That battle was won.

For us in the Peace Corps, Texas independence is not nearly as important as what Texans have uniquely made of their independence. In that there are lessons for us to absorb and turn to service overseas in what surely has become our mission: imparting utility and human dignity, to peace.

Moreover, I believe the Peace Corps can learn some things from Texas which you may not even recognize in yourselves—but which it is our business to recognize—and use, if what we are about is to be done well—or even done at all.

To wit: Texas is a remarkable social revolution, and has been for decades. There is a newness and vigor in this society. Like it or not, Texas writes its own rules. It is a society of youth—a society of achievement.

Texans may appall some easterners the way easterners may appall some Englishmen. Never mind. The spirit which appalls may at times be a tool of our trade. (Even the very unalarming trend to urbanity I have noted recently in young Texans bound for—or better, bound to—Eastern schools, doesn't mitigate that spirit one bit. Put spurs to some of these young men behind their button-down boots and grey flannel jeans and you find them talking dreamily of land and cotton and cattle, and even of Houston.)

Next, Texas is the frontier State. People move here as if they were forever moving on. Indeed, Texas has been an eternally new frontier almost from its inception—and this is indeed may have been one of its most significant assets in the struggle to impart meaning to its independence. Now it is at the very forefront of the newest frontier, in space.

Moreover, Texas has been possessed of a sense of pragmatism—a belief that it is important to move at something, piece by piece, if it is ever to be done at all. In the Marine Corps, we used to call that "pickin' 'em up and layin' 'em down," one foot at a time, mile after endless mile.

Next, you might as well accept and live with a sense of gregariousness—which makes Texans happily mindful of people more than of things.

In addition, I suggest one crowning success in their struggle for meaningful independence with which Texans ought to be genuinely satisfied:

In the last 20 years, Texas appears to have accepted and become justly pleased with its Spanish ancestry.

One out of every five Texans is of Spanish descent. As Congressman Henry Gonzalez has told the world, in Texas the name Gonzalez is as common as Smith.

All through this State, particularly in the South, things Spanish glisten colorfully as never before.

The architecture around us, the names on mail boxes, yes, and the school enrollments and club memberships, all bear witness to the oneness with which Texans of all ancestries have applied themselves to impart human dignity to Texas independence.

Moreover, Texas has moved into working, harmonious relationship with its neighbor to the South, on terms and to an extent undreamed of less than a generation past.

Texans have done all this because they willed that it be so—for Texans have become too busy—and perhaps, too prosperous—to just waste valuable money, time and energy in prejudice and false pride.

Texans have another quality—an outgrowth surely of the continuing struggle for independence, and yet perhaps it is the very essence of that struggle.

It mystifies outsiders.

I have in mind your intricate relationship with freedom. It is an unfathomable love. It is so powerful that it is often defended from view, and protected lest it be misunderstood and attacked. Yet that jealous protection of deep personal faith is precisely the way of the ghetto.

And in that noble tradition, I suggest that Texas is truly freedom's ghetto.

I could stop right there with a list of reasons why Peace Corps volunteers ought to make good use of your traditions.

But there is something else for them to learn from Texas—not from the people, but from the legend itself.

We have discovered that legends and myths are as serviceable to freedom as are jobs and dollars.

In many of the lands in which we serve not only is there precious little time to cope with their history; there is also precious little history to cope with their times. In such instances, our problem is actually one of nation building.

Thus, when a nation is so fragmented that its people speak over 250 dialects, volunteers teaching English throughout the land are doing more than establishing a means of communication between people. They are building a nation.

Legends and myths are what make a political entity out of a geographic location. They also can make states out of valley districts, and nations out of regions. When a people begin to think that there nation is, they begin to think of what it can become.

As did the men at Washington-on-the-Brazos 130 years ago today.

We in the Peace Corps claim a share of their heritage for reasons as unabashed as they are shameless:

Peace Corps volunteers throughout the world are building a legend of their own—and they know it.

The Peace Corps began on odds as high as Travis' 1 to 33 at the Alamo. They have never risen to Houston's 4 to 1 at San Jacinto. Indeed, a Peace Corps volunteer in India stands at an even 1 to 1 million.

The Peace Corps will not refuse to consider any assignment for which we have authority under law—and it is my fondest hope that that will come to mean any nation anywhere in the world, whether it wishes us well or wishes us ill—so long as its government wants help for its people, of the brand we can supply.

Moreover, President Johnson yesterday expressed interest in Peace Corps aid to the beleaguered and gallant people of Vietnam. We look forward, of course, to the day when volunteers can be of service to human beings in all lands which have borne the brunt of violence and terror, not only in southeast Asia, but throughout the world.

Peace Corps volunteers will build traditions where they find the need to build them—but they will build them to fit the needs at hand. There are no rules, neither of high policy nor of politics, for the men and women who serve our cause.

Are they too few?

Eighteen thousand have served or are serving now. Not enough to make a dent in human misery.

It took just 20,000 Texans to begin the tradition which convenes us here today.

Moreover, the number of volunteers will grow—not in the dim future, but now. Thus, a quarter of a million men and women can have served during the next 10 years.

We shall hold them to high standards, for we must have utmost confidence in their judgment and the ability to endure confusion and despair in others as well as in themselves.

But in such numbers, and under those terms which we have established—such will be a force ready to export the unique vigor which Texas has found in its independence.

And as Texas sows, she shall reap.

When Peace Corps volunteers return from overseas, they constitute a body of rare young people accustomed to tough responsibilities for their years.

Overseas they may be the people called to build new traditions of the human spirit.

But at home, they are the very people upon whom existing traditions can safely repose.

Texas, for example, is the most bilingual State in the Union.

And the Peace Corps is the most bilingual of all Federal services. If better Spanish is your need, why not call upon Americans who truly have lived the language, to teach it and to work closely amongst those who need to communicate in Spanish.

Texas is a melting pot whose people ask what a man has done and can do, not who his family is and where he came from. Ask our veterans what they have done, but be prepared to sit and listen awhile.

Texas is a State where a bright young man can be elected to the State legislature at the age of 23. The Peace Corps is an outfit whose bright young men can revive the spirit of a village or a town, at the age of 21.

Texas is the place where Mexicans died serving on both sides at the Alamo. It was Peace Corps volunteers and they alone who risked fire to serve the wounded and were trusted by both sides at Santa Domingo.

Texas is a legend of ever new frontiers for all Americans. The Peace Corps is a legend of service to freedom for all mankind.

I like to think that these two legends will be a part of each other, for fruitful generations yet to come.

On this my first full day of service as Director of the Peace Corps, I am honored to receive your award of recognition.

On this my first day as a Texan—I'm mighty glad we gave it to one of our own.

Thank you.

"Wars of the Roses": An Outstanding Production

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, recently Washington's television station WTTG, together with its New York affiliate WNEW–TV, presented a remarkable three-part production, "The Wars of the Roses," to the viewing public.

The work was a Shakespeare cycle of the historical plays, involving all three parts of "Henry VI" and "Richard III" as adapted by the Royal Shakespeare Company, dealing with the 60-year battle between the Houses of York and of Lancaster for the British crown, 1425–85, in which the two factions were symbolized by the white and the red rose, respectively.

Each of the three portions, with the noted actor-producer Maurice Evans as host, filled a 3½-hour segment of Sunday evening prime time on February 13, March 6, and March 27, for which Eastern Air Lines was the sponsor. Originally produced by the British Broadcasting Company, the offering of such an ambitious work by an unaffiliated local station and its parent, Metromedia, is a credit to those connected with the arrangements for this American showing.

An unusual sidelight is the tribute given to WTTG–TV by a rival medium, that of the press, editorially—particularly since the editorial appeared in the Washington Post, which is the owner of another television station.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix to the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 16, 1966]

Shakespeare by Video

Washington owes no small debt of gratitude to television station WTTG for preempting 3 hours of its prime viewing time last Sunday to show the initial segment of "The Wars of the Roses." Using Shakespeare's historical plays, England's celebrated Royal Shakespeare Company enacts the central events of one of England's stormiest period. The second segment will be shown on March 6 and the third is scheduled for March 27. WTTG, which is allotted an evening to Christopher Plummer's "Hamlet" last year, is to be applauded for its decision to show these programs and for showing them at a time when they are available to a large audience.

Douglas Aircraft Expands Its Plant Complex in Appalachia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as a part of President Johnson's program of economic development in Appalachia, Douglas Aircraft Corp. is locating a complex of satellite plants in Appalachia in the Fourth District of Tennessee which I am honored to represent in the Congress.

The latest announcement by Douglas officials was of the location of an assembly plant in Smithville, Tenn. The announcement was made at the dedication of a plant in Sparta, Tenn., recently, and other Douglas plants are being built in Monterey, Gainesboro, and Carthage.

The Honorable Wellwood E. Beall, executive vice president of operations at Douglas, emphasized during the dedication ceremonies that Douglas as a matter of policy will do its part in broadening the base of economic development in America—a trend which will help in solving both rural and urban problems.

To help achieve this broader development, Douglas is locating a number of smaller plants in smalltown America to, as Mr. Beall said, "protect and enhance the cornerstone of our democracy, the American small town."

I insert press clippings of the dedication of the Douglas plant at Sparta and of the announcement of the new plant at Smithville in the Record, together with a copy of my recent newsletter.

The articles and newsletter follows:

[From the Nashville Banner, Apr. 16, 1966]

EVINS SAYS SMITHVILLE TO GET PLANT

(By Lee Callaway)

Sparta.—Douglas Aircraft Co. officials Friday assured Representative Joe L. Evins that a new plant would be built at Smithville.

Evins, in Sparta for the opening of a 36,000-square-foot airplane parts plant here, told the Banner, "I have received assurances from representatives of Douglas that a plant will be built here," adding that he had been discussing its possibilities "for a long, long time" with them.

He said he had talked at length with Wellwood E. Beall, Long Beach, Calif., executive vice president of operations for Douglas, about the proposed plant in Smithville.

FIRST OF FOUR

"I am most pleased and delighted with Douglas' decision to locate another Tennessee plant at Smithville," Evins said. The Sparta plant is the first of four Douglas is building in the upper Cumberland section in middle Tennessee other than the Smithville plant. The others are at Carthage, Monterey, and Gainesboro.

A total of about 400 workers at the 4 plants will make small parts for 2 Douglas planes—wing leading edges and tail cones for the 4-engine DC–8 commercial jetliner, and vertical stabilizers and fuselage panels for the Navy-Marine Corps A–4E strike airplane and the Navy TA–4E jet trainer.

Future work at the Tennessee plants—each of which has about 36,000 square feet of space—will include subassemblies for the new Douglas DC–9 twinjet short- to medium-range jetliner.

Operations in the four-plant complex have been underway last fall in temporary facilities under the direction of Ray W. Rice, Sparta manager of Douglas eastern manufacturing locations.

Beall and Gov. Frank G. Clement cut the ribbon at the dedication. Other participants in Friday's ceremonies included Representatives Evins; State industrial development director, Ralph W. Emerson; Sparta Mayor Harold Sims; and H. L. Thompson, director of facilities for Douglas Aircraft Division.

TOUR PLANT

Residents of Sparta and neighboring communities toured the new plant at an open house following the ribbon cutting.

At a dinner at the Sparta Country Club Friday night, Beall showed a Douglas film entitled "A Plan for Appalachia," which tells how the four new plants came into being.

"The story began a couple of years ago," Beall said, "when the President of the United States asked several of the Nation's industrial leaders, including Donald W. Douglas, Jr. (president of the firm), to contribute ideas toward the solution of a national problem that has become known as Appalachia. As we all know, the actual problem has no simple geographical boundaries.

"Our initial thought at Douglas was perhaps typical. We would just go to Appalachia, build a big plant, hire 500 or so people, and that would take care of our contribution."

SECOND THOUGHTS

"Fortunately, we had second thoughts. Closer examination and analysis, with lots of help, convinced us that such a move would compound the problem rather than help resolve it.

"What was needed was a reversal of the national trend toward urbanization. What was needed was an effort that would halt the drain of workers and youth from the Nation's small communities to urban areas, an effort that instead would take opportunity to these small communities and provide them with the economic ability upon which they would thrive instead of die, grow instead of wither away.

"Douglas, with your help and encouragement, has launched a program that shows the way to meet—and defeat—this problem. We believe it provides an example for the growth of American industry, a growth that can meet the needs of a dynamic industry and at the same time protect and enhance the cornerstone of our democracy, the American small town."

REVOLUTIONARY

Clement described the plan as "revolutionary," and predicted that other businesses would follow Douglas' lead. Evins called the opening of the plant a "great occasion, a great leap forward for our section."

Thompson, Clement, and other speakers at the dedication praised the part played by Emerson in the planning and development of the Douglas project in Tennessee. Clement said initial contact between the State and the aircraft company was made on a State industry-seeking tour to California, led by Emerson. Douglas is headquartered in that State.

Other Douglas officials at the ceremony included G. R. Arterberry, Long Beach, Calif., manager of eastern manufacturing operations; and W. M. Humphreys, Sparta, production coordinator for the four plants.

[From the Nashville Banner, Apr. 16, 1966]

SPARTA AIRPLANE PARTS PLANT DEDICATED—DOUGLAS CONSTRUCTING THREE MORE IN REGION

(By Lee Callaway)

Sparta.—Douglas Aircraft Co. officially became a partner in Tennessee's economy Friday with the opening of a 36,000-square-foot airplane parts plant here.

At the same time, the company took a step forward in implementing its plan to help revitalize the depressed region of Appalachia.

The plant here is the first of four Douglas is building in the upper Cumberland section of middle Tennessee. Others are at Carthage, Monterey and Gainesboro.

A total of about 400 workers at the 4 plants will make small parts for 2 Douglas planes—wing leading edges and tail cones for the 4-engine DC–3 commercial jetliner, and vertical stabilizers and fuselage panels for the Navy-Marine Corps A–4E strike airplane and the Navy TA–4E jet trainer.

Future work at the Tennessee plants—each of which has about 36,000 square feet of space—will include subassemblies for the new Douglas DC–9 twinjet short-to-medium-range jetliner.

Operations in the four-plant complex have been underway last fall in temporary facilities under the direction of Ray W. Rice, Sparta manager of Douglas eastern manufacturing locations.

Wellwood E. Beall, Long Beach, Calif., executive vice president—operations for Douglas, and Gov. Frank G. Clement, cut the ribbon at the dedication. Other participants in Friday's ceremonies included Fourth District Congressman Joe L. Evins, State Industrial Development Director Ralph W. Emerson, Sparta Mayor Harold Sims and H. L. Thompson, director of facilities for Douglas Aircraft Division.

TOUR PLANT

Residents of Sparta and neighboring communities toured the new plant at an open house following the ribbon cutting.

At a dinner at the Sparta Country Club Friday night, Beall showed a Douglas film entitled "A Plan for Appalachia," which tells how the four new plants came into being.

"The story began a couple of years ago," Beall said, "When the President of the United States asked several of the Nation's industrial leaders, including Donald W. Douglas Jr. (president of the firm), to contribute ideas toward the solution of a national problem that has become known as Appalachia. As we all know, the actual problem has no simple geographical boundaries.

"Our initial thought at Douglas was perhaps typical. We would just go to Appalachia, build a big plant, hire 500 or so people, and that would take care of our contribution.

SECOND THOUGHTS

"Fortunately, we had second thoughts. Closer examination and analysis, with lots of help, convinced us that such a move would compound the problem rather than help resolve it.

"What was needed was a reversal of the national trend toward urbanization. What was needed was an effort that would halt the drain of workers and youth from the Nation's small communities to urban areas, an effort that instead would take opportunity to these small communities and provide them with the economic ability upon which they would thrive instead of die, grow instead of wither away.

"Douglas, with your help and encouragement, has launched a program that shows the way to meet—and defeat—this problem. We believe it provides an example for the growth of American industry, a growth that can meet the needs of a dynamic industry and at the same time protect and enhance the cornerstone of our democracy, the American small town."

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Clement described the plan as "revolutionary," and predicted that other businesses would follow Douglas' lead. Evins called the opening of the plant a "great occasion, a great leap forward for our section."

Thompson, Clement, and other speakers at the dedication praised the part played by Emerson in the planning and development of the Douglas project in Tennessee. Clement said initial contact between the State and the aircraft company was made on a State industry-seeking tour to California, led by Emerson. Douglas is headquartered in that State.

Other Douglas officials at the ceremony included G. R. Arterberry, Long Beach, Calif., manager of eastern manufacturing operations; and W. M. Humphreys, Sparta, production coordinator for the four plants.

[From the Nashville Banner, Apr. 18, 1966]

Smithville To Get New Douglas Plant

Smithville.—Douglas Aircraft Co. officials, who dedicated a new plan Friday at Sparta, are planning another new facility here, Representative Joe L. Evins told the Banner.

Evins, who participated in the Friday ceremonies, said he had been discussing the possibilities of a Smithville plant with Douglas officials a long, long time and added that he has now received assurance that such a plant will be built.

The Sparta plant dedicated last week is the first of four Douglas is building in the midstate area to begin operation. The others, in addition to the Smithville plant, are at Carthage, Monterey, and Gainesboro.

Regarding the Smithville plant announcement, Evins said he had conferred with Wellword E. Beall, Long Beach, Calif., executive vice president for operations of Douglas.

"I am most pleased and elighted with Douglas' decision," the Representative said.

Capitol Comments

(By Joe L. Evins)

The announcement of the decision by officials of the Douglas Aircraft industry of California to locate a fifth plant in our area—the great Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee—underscores an encouraging trend of economic development in Appalachia and in other sections of rural and small-town America.

Col. Wellwood E. Beall, executive vice president of operations at Douglas, announced recently that Douglas would locate its fifth plant in Tennessee at Smithville. The announcement was made at Sparta at a banquet following dedication of a Douglas plant there. Others are being built and currently are in operation at Monterey, Carthage, and Gainesboro.

Douglas is locating these manufacturing plants in our area in line with the President's recommendation for a broader based economic development which he—and Douglas officials—consider essential if this country is to make appreciable progress in solution of both rural and urban problems.

As Colonel Beall said during the Sparta dedication, "What is needed is a reversal of the national trend toward urbanization. What is needed is an effort that will halt the drain of workers and youth from the Nation's small communities to urban areas, an effort that instead will take opportunity to these small communities and provide them with the economic ability upon which they can thrive."

Colonel Beall also said this decentralization of industry will "enhance the cornerstone of our democracy, the American small town." This is most gratifying and most encouraging. This is a theme that your Representative has emphasized over a period of years.

In May of 1965, for example, during hearings of the Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee, I made this statement:

"There should be a national effort to encourage a buildup of small towns to capture the best of the old—the community spirit and pride—and the best of the new. And by the new I mean modern industry and modern convenience and well-rounded economics."

In a letter to President Johnson last July this approach was reiterated as I urged advocacy of programs for development of smalltown and rural America.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman is preaching this gospel from coast to coast. Both Douglas Aircraft, which has located five plants in our district, and Lockheed—which is locating a plant in Shelbyville—subscribe to this theory of industrial decentralization. The growing acceptance of this concept points to a new era of growth for small towns and to new progress in all America.

Joseph C. Harsch Sees Light Ahead in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, the distinguished journalist, Joseph C. Harsch, is one of the consistently perceptive analysts of public affairs whose voice continues to be one of reason and understanding.

In his "State of the Nations" column appearing in the Christian Science Monitor for April 13, he made some significant observations leading to the conclusion that in Vietnam it may now be possible to see in the future developments which could lead to ultimate solution.

That possible solution, stemming from talks among the various elements among the Vietnamese as power now "is flowing visibly toward the Buddhists," may be in "a formula pointed toward a true neutralization of Vietnam."

Mr. Harsch's analysis includes the enumeration of five elements in the situation which have now become altered to such an extent that what was impossible in the past may now be possible—namely, a formula "pointed toward the true neutralization of Vietnam." This in turn would make it possible for the United States to "phase out," as Mr. Harsch puts it, "almost imperceptibly from its present position of prominence."

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Congressional Record, and I urge all of my colleagues that it may be read with close attention.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

First Light Ahead

(By Joseph C. Harsch)

Washington.—For the first time since the Vietnam war was "escalated" into a matter of major concern to all countries of the world it now becomes possible to see ahead the general outlines of a conceivable compromise settlement.

The clue is to be found in statements from Senator Russell, of Georgia, that if public opinion in Vietnam wanted the United States to leave, then the United States would leave.

A Senator as well informed and prominent in Washington as Senator Russell, and one who has been firmly on the "hawk" side of the Vietnam issue, would hardly have accepted the possibility of an American withdrawal unless he realized that events might be flowing in that direction.

COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT

If they are flowing in that direction, it is because there is a change in several circumstances affecting the attitude of various parties toward a compromise settlement. The various elements can be listed roughly as follows:

1. The Vietcong have suffered severely in recent fighting. They have not accepted a major battle since last November. War weariness is touching them as well as the general civilian population in Vietnam.

2. Communist China no longer wields decisive influence in Hanoi. Russian influence, built on better military aid than came from China, has gone up. The evidence is in the fact Le Duan, head of the formerly pro-Chinese faction of the Vietnam Communist Party, led the Vietnam delegation to the recent party congress in Moscow. He said notably: "Under the leadership of the glorious party of Lenin, the Soviet people * * * are making a huge contribution to the liberation of the working class, of all working people and oppressed nations.'"

3. American Armed Forces have greatly improved their military position. It is a clear and established fact that they cannot be thrown out of Vietnam by Communist force.

POLITICAL WEAKNESS

4. But the local political base under American military action in Vietnam has grown progressively weaker.

5. Political power in Vietnam is flowing visibly toward the Buddhists. Washington is still trying to avoid giving them what they want and demand. But it is perfectly obvious that it is now unrealistic to think they can long be kept away from power. And they have already offered to talk with any native political elements who want to talk with them.

Now, the Buddhists do not want to be taken over by Communists any more than do the Catholics, or the soldiers. But they do want to see an end to fighting, if possible. There is nothing to prevent the Buddhists from working out a theoretical compromise with other native elements. Those other elements might now, for the first time, be willing to consider a true compromise.

The time is past when there would be any point in a conference involving the United States. It was always difficult to see how the United States could itself participate in negotiations.

TRUE NEUTRALIZATION

What could happen, therefore, is that talks among Buddhists, Catholics, Vietcong, and North Vietnamese elements—in fact already, going on—could conceivably arrive at a formula pointed toward a true neutralization of Vietnam.

It could happen because North Vietnam and Vietcong now realize they cannot win a decisive military victory; because Russia would rather see Vietnam neutralized than in Chinese hands; because the United States need not leave until or unless it is satisfied that true neutralization is involved in the formula; and because the United States need not be a party to any negotiations.

Hence it is plausible to think that events will slide gradually now toward increasing Buddhist initiative making it possible for the United States to "phase out" almost inperceptibly from its present position of prominence.

There is nothing sudden down such a road; not even a moment when the United States would leave Vietnam. There might even be an American beachhead for quite a time as a guarantee of neutralism. It would be the slow road of "deescalation."

Joseph Cardinal Beran, Defender of Human Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, when World War II ended, it meant the restoration of peace and well-being to millions of men and women around the world.

Millions more, however, became locked ever deeper away from the free world. These were the people unfortunate enough to be trapped behind the Iron Curtain. For more than 20 years, their war—a war for human independence and the right of self-determination—has been waged relentlessly. Their struggle has inspired the hearts of free men everywhere for its sheer stamina and its endurance. Their examples of personal courage are unparalleled in human history.

One such example concerns Joseph Cardinal Beran, of Prague, Czechoslovakia. Throughout his long life, Cardinal Beran has been a champion of liberty. In June 1949, Cardinal—then archbishop—Beran and all the bishops of Czechoslovakia were ordered to swear allegiance to the Communist regime. When Archbishop Beran refused, his residence was seized and he was imprisoned. For the next 14 years he was held captive by the Communists and the public was uninformed about his whereabouts or the state of his health.

In 1963 President Kennedy personally interceded with Khrushchev and the Soviet Government agreed to reconsider his imprisonment. Yet it was not until 1965 when Pope Paul elevated him to the College of Cardinals, that the Communists yielded and agreed to allow Cardinal Beran to take his place in the world once again.

He was allowed to make the trip to Rome to the Vatican Council and he took the opportunity to speak out forcefully and eloquently on behalf of religious liberty. When it came time to return to Prague, the Communists declared that Cardinal Beran henceforth would not be permitted within the borders of Czechoslovakia. He was to be exiled permanently.

Rather than retiring from the world, Cardinal Beran has instead made all nations his home. He has traveled extensively and will be arriving in Chicago on April 23 for a visit of several days.

Chicago is honored to have this great exponent of man's unconquerable faith as its guest. Cardinal Beran offers profound testimony to those who question man's ability to endure extreme hardship and to persevere in the quest for human liberty.

Mr. Speaker, following is some additional biographical information about this extraordinary man who will be visiting our country this week. I bring it to the attention of my colleagues in hopes they will find it as inspiring and rewarding as have the millions of people behind the Iron Curtain who renew their own faith through their memory of him.

Mr. Speaker, this information follows:

[From the American Bulletin, March 1966]

DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Three years ago the free world had news of Archbishop Beran, of Prague, for the first time in 12 years. Men of freedom everywhere were relieved to know that the archbishop was alive, that he had survived the long years of Communist internment, and that he was relegated from complete isolation to retirement under restrictions in Mukarov, a small settlement near Prague. In January 1965, the archbishop of Prague was elevated to cardinal and in February people of the free world saw the archbishop on television arriving by plane in Rome. Boarding the plane in Prague, it is said, the archbishop was told by the Communists that he is never to return to his native land.

Thus the Communist regime solved the problem of what to do with its famous prisoner. At the time of the Communist seizure in 1948, the archbishop was one of their strongest adversaries. It was not difficult to crack down on the churches by force; the Communist problem was how to gain control of the church so that it would serve Communist ends, how to infiltrate the clergy, how to bluff the outside world by presenting a semblance of religious freedom in Czechoslovakia under communism.

The stumbling block to the Communist ruse was Archbishop Beran, survivor of Nazi prisons, a frail little man of great spiritual strength.

Following the mysterious tragic death of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Masaryk, the executions of Milada Horáková, Gen. Helidor Pika and other brave patriots, the possibility of removing the archbishop permanently was also seriously considered.

SHOULD THE ARCHBISHOP BECOME A NATIONAL MARTYR?

It was decided rather to remove him to places unknown. Cut off from all contacts with the outside world, it was hoped that he would gradually be forgotten or would die a natural death.

But the archbishop survived, just as he had said he would 18 years ago. Since his release, the cardinal has taken up again his stand on religious freedom; at the ecumenical council in Rome, he was one of the most active crusaders. In his plea to the council fathers at the final session, he recommended a strong declaration. His seven points were intended to eliminate any suppression of religious liberty. (American Bulletin, September 1965.)

EVERY MAN HAS THE RIGHT TO WORSHIP ACCORDING TO HIS CONSCIENCE

"Here I humbly bear to add my testimony," he explained. "From the very moment in which freedom of conscience was radically restricted in my country, I witnessed the grave temptations which under such conditions confront so many.

"In my whole flock, even among the priests, I observed not only grave danger to faith but also grave temptations to lying, hypocrisy, and other moral vices, which easily corrupt people who lack true freedom of conscience. * * *

"In my country, the Catholic Church at this time seems to be suffering atonement for defects and sins committed in times gone by in her name against religious liberty, such as in the 15th century the burning of the priest Jan Hus and during the 17th century the forced reconversion of a great part of the Czech people to the Catholic faith, under the rule 'whoever's territory it is, that also is his religion.'"

Clearly, Cardinal Beran is showing the way to religious tolerance and universal justice. He has made a number of trips from Rome. In April, he is coming to the United States and Canada. His main concern is the moral revival of the young generation. While Communist indoctrination has failed, it has left the young people without any goals other than personal survival and advancement in the Communist jungle.

Joseph Beran was born on December 29, 1888, in Bolevec, now a suburb of Pilsen, Bohemia. His father was a smalltown public school teacher. Young Joseph was a brilliant student, especially interested in history and theology. In 1911 he went to Rome to study at the Pope's university. Here he was ordained a priest and received his doctorate. Coming home, his first parish was in Zlutice, a small community, where he worked arduously, for he was always interested in "little people." His teaching talent soon became apparent when he joined the faculty of a girls' school in Prague. In 1928, he was a member of the faculty of theology at the University of Prague. His teaching was not "bookish," but lively and thought provoking. At this time, he wrote "Psychology and the Confessional," on liturgy of the 15th and 16th centuries, on celibacy, in which work he examined all aspects of the question. He succeeded Msgr. Otto Stanovsky as rector of Vyšehrad, where he made a profound lasting impression on the young students at the seminary. In addition to the time devoted to the office of rector and to teaching, he was also very active in public; he always showed a lively interest in the community and in national life; for instance, he had a warm appreciation for the national Sokol movement, etc. His observations were realistic, his interests humane.

When the Nazis stormed into Prague in 1939, Dr. Joseph Beran soon became known as the patriotic priest, who celebrated mass in Czech and who even conducted services for the victims of Nazi concentration camps. The singing of the ancient St. Wenceslas hymn, invoking the patron saint to protect the Czech nation, was in itself daring.

The Czech priest was arrested by the Nazis on June 6, 1942, and sent to Terezin and 3 months later, to Dachau. To all who met him there, he was a source of comfort and strength. In 1943 he contracted typhoid, the deadly plague ravaging the camp, but miraculously survived.

American tanks finally rolled into the infamous camp of horror in the last days of the war.

Dr. Joseph Beran returned to Prague on May 26, 1945. The announcement of his elevation to the archbishopric of Prague soon after was welcomed by citizens of all faiths, for his reputation as a war hero was widespread. People were satisfied that the high office, vacant for 6 years, was now to be filled by a patriot. The press, with the exception of Communist newspapers, gave many accounts of his quiet heroism at block 28 of Dachau prison; many stories were told by former prison inmates of all faiths about this frail gentle priest who had been such a source of comfort to them all.

Archbishop Beran undertook to erase the marks of war, especially on the young generation. There was a very friendly relationship between the archbishop and President of Czechoslovakia and Minister Jan Masaryk (both non-Catholics). President Benes presented Archbishop Beran with two war decorations.

Unfortunately, time was running out fast. From the very first, the archbishop saw through Communist intrigue and understood their ultimate goal. After the Communist takeover in February 1948, the archbishop spoke out clearly: "I have no intention of resigning myself to silence. My good people, know me." He asked them to remain true to the heritage of Masaryk and Benes.

Two weeks after Communist seizure, Jan Masaryk, the beloved son of the late President Liberator, was found dead under his window of Cernin palace under mysterious circumstances. His tragic death shocked the nation profoundly and to this day most Czechoslovaks believe it was murder. The archbishop was seen kneeling in prayer at Masaryk's bier and later word spread quickly by grapevine that the archbishop wishes it to be known "should I be found one day dead under my window, you'll know that it was not suicide."

After his resignation, the sick President retired to his country home and Gottwald, the Communist President, made greater demands on the archbishop, who resisted and fought back by pastoral letters to the clergy.

Not long after, President Beneš died and the archbishop paid him a fine tribute for "his honesty, indefatigable labor for the country"; he held up the President's exemplary personal life and concluded his tribute with the Lord's Prayer.

The next Communist move was to found the so-called Catholic action, which was to infiltrate the clergy, bring pressure to bear on the bishops to submit to the Government's demands, and to undermine the church. In a pastoral letter the archbishop disclosed the far-reaching dangers of the Communist plot, warned against participation in the Communist movement, and implored the priests to remain true to their mission.

The Communists circulated a forged letter in the archbishop's name to confuse the issue. The archbishop protested. Sooner or later, he knew that he would become their prisoner. The editor of American Bulletin recalls an incident in the summer of 1948 at a monastery by Mariansbad, at a dinner in the refectory following mass and commemoration services for the war dead: sitting at the center of a long table, flanked by high church dignitaries but with Communist town officials at both ends, the archbishop turned to the American visitor, across the table, and said: "When you return to the United States, please remember the unfortunate Czechoslovak people and tell Americans of their suffering. I have hung my prison garb on a peg in my room where I can see it every day, so that I would remain humble and dedicated." Then raising his voice slightly and looking straight at the Communists, the archbishop concluded: "Just as I know that I shall soon put on my prison clothes once more, so I know that I shall outlive even this."

There were some traitors among the clergy, chief among them Dr. Joseph Plojhar, who went over to the Communists. Things were fast coming to a climax. On June 18, 1949, the archbishop, living under police surveillance, with a government installed plenipotentiary in his consistory, left the palace, escorted by the Communist secret police, for the famous Strahov monastery. Here he solemnly declared "before God and nation that I have concluded no agreement contrary to the rights of the church. Should anyone one day pretend that I have given my signature to anything of that kind, refuse to believe him."

The same pledge was repeated outside the archbishop's palace where a demonstration of the faithful took place.

The following Sunday, an enormous crowd had gathered in the early morning at St. Vitus Cathedral on Hradcany hill. During his sermon, his words against the anti-Catholic Catholic action were drowned out by catcalls of Communist demonstrators and the workers' militia. The faithful answered by singing the St. Wenceslas hymn and by crying out "Long live the archibishop." With the aid of microphones, the Communists yelled their slogans. Finally, the police dispersed the angry crowd.

This was the last time the archibishop addressed his people. He remained under guard in his residence until finally on March 10, 1951, Radio Prague announced his removal from Prague "because of his negative attitude toward the laws concerning the church."

Archbishop Beran disappeared entirely from view for the next 12 years. From time to time a wild rumor spread through the land that he was dead. During this time, the Communist regime took over. Hundreds of priests and nuns were assigned to heavy manual labor or imprisoned. High church dignitaries were tried and found guilty of high treason and sentenced from 10 years to life imprisonment. The rulers were drunk with success. Their main goal of course was the indoctrination of the young.

But the archbiship survived his second prison just as he had said, and the Communists have failed utterly to win the young. Now the cardinal is coming to the United States primarily to speak to Americans of Czech and Slovak descent. He is leaving Rome on April 11, and will first be welcomed by the citizens of New York, and then proceed on to Texas, where he will be escorted by Bishop Morkovsky. Cardinal Beran will arrive in Chicago on April 23 and stay several days, making 1-day trips to various cities, and finally will end his tour in Toronto, Canada.

In the United States, as elsewhere, Cardinal Beran will be welcomed not only by the representatives of the Catholic Church but by the people of many faiths who cherish freedom and who see in the Czech prelate a symbol of courage and brotherly love, a champion of human rights.

His Eminence, Joseph Cardinal Beran, S.T.D., Archbisop of Prague

Joseph Beran, son of a teacher, was born in Pilsen, (western Bohemia), Czechoslovakia on December 29, 1888. He spent his youth in Pilsen, and was an ardent Sokol (a gymnastic organization.) In his school and college years he showed great admiration for art, music, and song. His seminary years were spent in Rome and on March 10, 1911, was ordained to the priesthood. One year later, in Rome, he received his doctor's degree in theology. After World War I, as a professor of theology, he taught at various schools at Prague. In the year of 1929, he became an assistant professor and in 1939 he became professor of theology at the Charles University of Prague. In 1932 he was appointed rector of the Archdiocesean Seminary of Prague, which position he held until he was elevated as archbishop.

During World War II, as an opposer of nazism, he was arrested by the Gestapo June 6, 1942, and was imprisoned for 3 months at Fort Terezin (Theresienstadt) and then was transferred to the famous concentration camp of Dachau, Bavaria. On April 29, 1945, he was liberated by the American Army. Garbed in prison clothes, he received an old uniform from an American GI, in which he returned to Prague and immediately reopened his seminary.

On November 5, 1946, Pope Pius XII elevated Joseph Beran as archbishop of Prague. The Archepiscopate of Prague is over 600 years old. Joseph Beran is the 33d archbishop of Prague and 50th descendant of the See of St. Adalbert; a Czech bishop and great apostle of the Hungarians and Poles. (The Episcopate of Prague has been established over 1,000 years.

Edward Benes, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, decorated Archbishop Beran on November 14, 1946, with the highest orders of the Republic (Cross of War and Military Medal, 1st class)—as a merit for his struggles for liberty and national independence.

On December 8, 1946, at the Cathedral of St. Vitus, in Prague, the Papal Nuncio Saverio Ritter consecrated Joseph Beron as archbishop. Ritter consecrated Joseph Beran as archbishop. Archbishop Beran has taken for his motto "Eucharistia et Labor." The new archbishop became a very popular and beloved person in Czechoslovakia. He was a pioneer of ecumenism and two decades before the opening of the Second Vatican Council, he practiced some of the ideas of the council.

During the Communist coup d'etat in February of 1948 in Czechoslovakia, Archbishop Beran was the only important person who publicly warned the epople of future events. On February 25, 1948, the archbishop delivered a proclamation: "Archbishop, do not remain silent," in which he reminded the people of the terrible consequences by the liquidation of democracy and oppression of liberty. He pleaded with the people not to destroy the works of the President, Liberator T. G. Masaryk and President Benes, founders of the Czechoslovak Republic.

But to no avail * * * the Iron Curtain came down over Czechoslovakia. In May of 1948, due to illness, President Benes abdicated and the following September in Sezimovo Usti, Archbishop Beran with Joseph Hlouch, bishop of Budejovice, laid President Benes to his final rest.

Communists increased in their persecution of the Catholic Church and meddled in the church affairs. They also introduced new laws in order to curtail the rights of the bishops, and attempted to separate the Catholics of Czechoslovakia from the Holy See. Archbishop Beran as the head and speaker of the Czechoslovak hierachy tried to avoid the conflict with the new regime as long as it would not interfere with the principles and rights of the church, but the good will of the archbishop was in vain. Within a year these controversies have changed into a fearful fight in which the Communists used the worst tactics of terror against priests and laymen. June 1949, Archbishop Beran and all the bishops of Czechoslovakia were summoned to swear loyalty to the Communist regime and put the church under control of the administration of the state, but the bishops refused. June 14, 1949, the police occupied the residence and the office of Archbishop Beran and seized the Archepiscopate seal.

June 18, 1949, the archbishop preached to his flock for the last time at the ancient monestary, Strahov. In his sermon he stated: "I solemnly proclaim before God and the Nation that I will never underwrite anything that would violate the liberty and rights of the church. No matter what happens, and whatever they tell you, do not believe that I have capitulated." After the sermon, the people of Prague, resisting the police, gave him an enormous ovation. The following day (Sunday) the Communists commanded hordes, and with the support of the police forced their way into St. Vitus Cathedral during his services, with jeers, stamping their feet and using amplifers to drown out the sermon of Archbishop Beran. In spite of the jeering and horrible chaos, Beran's words were heard: "I will never sign anything that will violate the rights of the church and the basic human rights." The congregation sang the national anthem and the medieval choral of St. Wenceslaus (patron of the Czech nation). * * * Archbishop Beran on returning to his residence was surrounded by the police. At that moment, the people of Prague have seen their archbishop for the last time * * * and for the last time were shouting with tears in their eyes: "Long live our hero shepherd. We believe in you. We love you. We will never betray you."

Then the following events could be called the Calvary of the Czechoslovak Catholics. The archbishop was held in custody at his residence and all contacts with the outside world were abolished. The bishop's chanceries of all dioceses in Czechoslovakia were occupied by the police and government commissars, ousting all the bishops and taking over the duties of the diocesan administration. More than one-third of the priests were gradually imprisoned, all the monasteries were liquidated and all the monks were confined into jails and concentration camps. The nuns were ousted from the schools, orphanages and hospitals and sent to farms, factories, quarries, and brickyards.

Important priests and representatives of religious orders were sentenced at the monster trials as the worst criminals. The Communists expected that under this pressure Archbishop Beran would capitulate. After a year and a half of fruitless waiting, the Communist government ousted Archbishop Beran from Prague on March 10, 1951, to an unknown place. The other bishops were also transported by force and interned.

The Communists held Beran captive for 14 years, transferring him from place to place. They never ventured to put this national hero before the tribunal. Between the years of 1960 and 1962 there were rumors of his death in prison.

John F. Kennedy, the late President of the United States, emphatically intervened in favor of Archbishop Beran to Khrushchev, and as a result in the year of 1963, Moscow ordered the government of Prague to release the archbishop. * * * Release was as follows: He was brought to a cottage near Prague, which was surrounded by a fence, where he was not allowed to leave the premises. The people in crowds pilgrimed to get a glimpse of their shepherd, so the Communists transferred him in 1964 to a remote spot to cut off all contacts. On January 25, 1965, His Holiness Pope Paul VI elevated Archbishop Beran to the College of Cardinals.

For the Communists, the case of Cardinal Beran became unbearable, because the foreign journalists and tourists wanted to visit and speak to the legendary cardinal.

In February of last year, the Holy Father invited the new cardinal to Rome and it was not known to the last day whether he would be permitted to undertake this trip. The government finally approved and Cardinal Beran thought he would return in a few weeks to his homeland, even if it meant another prison. After being seated in the airplane, a government official entered the plane and announced to the cardinal that he cannot return to his beloved Czechoslovakia for which he sacrificed so much, and where all the good people loved and venerated him.

In the fall of last year, the name of Cardinal Beran appeared in the headlines of newspapers of the whole world who brought information of his declaration at the Second Vatican Council in favor of religious freedom.

The late Cardinal Meyer, of Chicago, was also one of the leading supporters of religious freedom.

His Eminence Cardinal Beran visited some countries of Western Europe. He was welcomed by his compatriots; the people of all nations, and also greeted by the Catholic bishops and dignitaries of other Christian churches. In the near future, the cardinal will visit the United States. He is a great historical person who belongs to "the great four defenders of the faith," in Central Europe: Beran, Wyszynski, Mindszenty, Stepinac.

His eminence will arrive in Chicago on April 23, 1966. The public will be able to hear and see him Sunday, April 24 at the testimonial dinner at the Conrad Hilton Hotel at 6:30 p.m., given by the Alliance of Czech Catholics; Monday, April 25 at 7:30 p.m. at the Morton West Auditorium at 2400 South Home Avenue, Berwyn, Ill., where his eminence will honor us with his presence at the Czech Passion Play given in his honor by Club Domov, and on Tuesday, April 26 at 7:30 p.m. at the Blessed Agnes Auditorium, 27th and Central Park Avenue, Chicago.

Loyola University of Chicago and St. Procopius College of Lisle, Ill., will present the cardinal an honorary doctor's degree.

Retirement of Walter M. Hall of Boys' Clubs of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, it has been called to my attention that a fellow Indianian, Walter M. Hall, of North Webster, in Kosciusko County, will soon be retired from the staff of that great national youth-serving organization, Boys' Clubs of America, after having served the youth of our country in a devoted and dedicated manner for more than 36 years.

Walter M. Hall is presently director of field service for the Boys' Clubs of America and has been a leader in the boys' club movement, which is dedicated to the deserving youth of our land, for more than 35 years. He was appointed executive director of the Boys' Clubs of Columbus, Ind., in 1930. His outstanding work with this club attracted national attention, resulting in his appointment to Boys' Clubs of America's national staff as a field representative in 1936.

In 1941 he became the director of program and personnel service, responsible for recruiting and training men for professional careers in boys' clubs and for their subsequent placement. He conducted boys' club institutes, conferences, and conventions for boys' club professionals and laymen in many cities in the United States. Under his direction the standards and programs in boys' clubs were greatly improved.

Mr. Hall was appointed director of field service in 1949. He and his staff advise and assist some 680 Boys' Clubs of America with their programs and major problems. He works continuously with business, civic, and service groups interested in starting new boys' clubs. Under his direction there has been an average of 30 new clubs established each year throughout the United States.

Today, boys' clubs in some 430 communities serve more than 750,000 boys of all races and creeds. Their annual operating budgets approximate more than $23 million and their estimated assets total some $135 million. Mr. Hall, who received his undergraduate education at Indiana University and his graduate training from Columbia University, has contributed most significantly to this outstanding growth and development of the Boys' Clubs of America. Mr. Hall, along with his wife, Madeline, will retire to their cottage on beautiful Lake Tippecanoe at North Webster, and perhaps spend some time reminiscing over the great job he has done for the service of youth and his country through his efforts with Boys' Clubs of America over the many years of the past. I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues in all America this devotion of another great Hoosier.

Law and Order

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., recently sent me a copy of a resolution adopted, supporting the actions of law-enforcement officers.

The resolution, representing the views of more than 170,000 businessmen, is extremely noteworthy during this time when lawlessness and so-called nonviolent demonstrations seem to have the tacit support of some of our national leaders.

I commend the association for taking a stand for law and order—a stand which I note represents the better judgment of the vast majority of American citizens.

The letter and resolution follow:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
INSURANCE AGENTS, INC.,
New York, N.Y., March 30, 1966.

Hon. DURWARD G. HALL,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. HALL: We are pleased to put into your hands a resolution opposing lawlessness and supporting the activities of law enforcement officers, adopted by more than 170,000 businessmen—community leaders from all over the United States. This firm and unanimous stand was expressed recently by the Board of Directors of the National Association of Insurance Agents, on behalf of its 170,000 members.

It is the NAIA's belief that at no time in the history of our country has the American citizen been less secure. Many Americans are trying to understand what has brought their society to the brink of savagery and jungle law, as represented, for instance, in the Watts riots and other civil disobedience.

The resolution notes the apathy of many citizens toward law and order; the failure of many others to respect law and cooperate with law enforcement officials; the fear of personal involvement or disinterest of too many citizens, which prevents timely police action; and the coddling and protection of criminals and hoodlums.

Therefore, the resolution pledges leadership in encouraging citizens to do their duty in combating the criminal elements. The agents also vowed to acknowledge and discharge their obligations as citizens by reporting to the nearest law enforcement officer any evidence of crime; to aid officers in distress at their request and direction; and to solicit the assistance and cooperation of all civic, service, business, trade, and other groups, locally, statewide, and nationally.

Respectfully yours,

ALLEN S. JEFFREY.

LAW AND ORDER

Whereas the apathy of many citizens toward law and order has reached an alltime high; and

Whereas the failure of many citizens to observe and respect law and to cooperate with law enforcement officials has become more noticeable daily; and

Whereas the fear of personal involvement or disinterest of too many citizens, which prevents timely police action and speedy apprehension of criminals; and

Whereas the coddling and protection of criminals and hoodlums in some instances has produced a staggering increase in crime, as well as in the number of criminals who prey on our families and our property, with immunity: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the National Association of Insurance Agents, That:

We agree to sponsor and furnish the necessary leadership for a positive program to encourage citizens to do their duty in combating the criminal element and to:

(a) Acknowledge and discharge our obligations as good citizens by observing the laws, and to encourage others so to do, and

(b) To report to the nearest law enforcement officers any evidence of a crime being committed, or having been committed, and

(c) To aid officers in distress at their request and direction, and

(d) To solicit the assistance and cooperation of all civic, service, business, trade and other groups locally, statewide and nationally, and

(e) To single out and publicly commend citizens and groups who perform outstanding deeds in the maintenance of law and order; and

(f) To establish as paramount the right of every person to be protected from crimes against his person and property.

Poverty Program Needs Defending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, Carl T. Rowan, former Director of the U.S. Information Agency, has written a very excellent article on the poverty program which I commend to the attention of my colleagues.

Under leave to extend my remarks, Mr. Rowan's article, which appeared in the Washington Star on April 20, 1966, follows:

POVERTY PROGRAM NEEDS DEFENDING

There is an old proverb of southern India that says, "Even in those of high birth, poverty will produce the fault of uttering mean words."

Sargent Shriver is saying "Amen." He got jeered and heckled out of a meeting of the citizens crusade against poverty here last week by some poor people of less than high birth who don't like the way he's waging the war on poverty.

The hecklers were rude, unreasonable and, in some instances, totally irrational. And that is all the more reason why the well-off elements of our society ought to take a hard look at the rising discontent among the Nations 32 million poor people.

"When all this poverty money is spent," shouted Mrs. Johnnie Tillman of the Watts district of Los Angeles, "the rich man is going to be richer and I'm still going to be receiving a welfare check." What did the applauding delegates read into her remark?

The implication is that politicians and welfare agencies in the big cities are going to squabble over control of the poverty dollars—with the result that the money will disappear before it reaches the pockets of the poor.

This cynicism results from the fact that in selling the poverty program to Congress and the public, its backers have created some unreasonable expectations on the part of the poor. Thus, many of the impoverished who don't find extra dollars in their pockets immediately or who don't get their neighborhood problems solved—now—fall victim to a seething discontent.

The poor seem to expect Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunities to do what the Federal Government alone can never do and ought not try to do—spread enough greenbacks around to insure that no one is in short supply.

As one whose boyhood family fit every definition of poverty, I know that the condition of being impoverished is far more complicated than the simple state of being without money. Thus, the erasing of poverty is a much more complex matter than simply appropriating funds and letting the poor decide how to spend it.

Poverty in Watts or Harlem or Chicago's South Side is all wrapped up in such other problems as racial discrimination in employment, de facto segregation in schools, cultural and educational gaps arising from deprivations of Negroes and many southern whites in the past, ignorance about family planning and so forth.

So it is, then, that Shriver could say with conviction to that angry group of poor people that OEO is striking some devastating blows at poverty by enrolling 776,000 children in the Headstart program; by helping 44,000 youngsters in 97 Job Corps centers, lifting the horizons of 530,000 kids in the neighborhood Youth Corps, by opening up 600,000 new jobs for the poor, by integrating more southern school districts through Headstart in a year than had been desegregated in 10 years of pressures using the 1954 Supreme Court decision and by moving boldly to give family planning assistance.

Some poor people will never be satisfied with anything other than a program that puts actual dollars into their pockets—now. But the poverty program is not intended to do this, and it ought not try to do this.

Perhaps it can free some houses of rats—now. It can teach a man new skills and get him a better job—now. It can get a poor man a lawyer—now. But its real justification lies in what it does to free thousands of people from the scourge of poverty permanently and not in the glamorous, transitory bits of relief it gives here and there.

A few wild men are fanning discontent among the poor who obviously don't understand the importance of the long-range programs. They don't sense that the poverty program is a movement whose ultimate success must be the awakening of big business, organized labor, and the power structures of our cities to the explosiveness of so much poverty in the midst of so much abundance.

The middle class Americans who do understand the value of the Job Corps, of Headstart, and of adult literacy programs had better speak up in defense of the poverty program. Or those who oppose governmental assistance for the poor (who say arrogantly, "Let them rise up the way I lifted myself up," are going to use the rudeness and the turmoil as an excuse to kill the program.

And in that case we shall, indeed, always have the poor with us.

Letter to a Young Lady Who Fears for the Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, recently a current events newsletter circulated to schoolchildren across the Nation gave youngsters a false impression of what is proposed in the Colorado River Basin project. Once again people are being given the erroneous idea that the magnificent Grand Canyon is somehow going to be irreparably harmed by the proposal to build two dams on the Colorado River.

I want to repeat to my colleagues what I have said on many previous occasions: If there was a movement afoot to flood out the Grand Canyon, I would be in the frontlines of the canyon's defenders—and so would practically everyone else in Arizona. I was born not far from the canyon and Lees Ferry on the Colorado River was named for one of my great-grandfathers. Let me assure you that together with the rest of the citizens of Arizona, I love and will do all within my power to safeguard the Grand Canyon.

Recently, a junior high school student in Bethany, Conn.—perhaps spurred by the current events newsletter I mentioned—wrote the Arizona State Parks Commission questioning the necessity of building the two Colorado River dams as part of the central Arizona project, the largest unit of the Colorado River Basin proposal.

Her letter was answered by Rich Johnson, executive director of the Arizona Interstate Stream Commission. Mr. Johnson's reply deserves to be brought to the attention of everyone, especially the young people, who are concerned with the preservation of Grand Canyon National Park, an area as large as the entire land area of Rhode Island. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to set forth Mr. Johnson's accurate, succinct presentation of the facts:

DEAR CHERYL: Your letter, addressed to the Arizona State Park Commission, was sent to me for reply and I am pleased to do so, for several reasons.

First, I like young people who take an interest in America's great natural resources and the beauty which is our heritage. Second, I think you have a right to know the truth about everything in which you are interested. Third, I devote all of my time to the plan which apparently alarms you and some of your classmates at school, and I do not like to be misunderstood or condemned by misinformation.

The Colorado River, which flows through the Grand Canyon, is about 1,400 miles long and it flows through seven Western States from Colorado to the Gulf of California. Great dams have been built on this river by courageous and farsighted people to furnish power and water so that Americans may live and raise families in the seven States.

You see, Cheryl, your State has enough rain and snow to make things green with vegetation naturally, but here in Arizona and the Southwest we are not so fortunately blessed. Unless we harness our rivers and deliver water to the land artificially, we can't grow anything at all, and places like Phoenix and Los Angeles simply couldn't exist.

Of course, the Grand Canyon is really one of Nature's greatest wonders and here in Arizona we admire and respect it so much that we would go to war to preserve it, if that were necessary. We most certainly would never do anything to eliminate or harm it.

Grand Canyon National Park was established in Arizona to preserve the best of the canyon country for all people to enjoy. Nearly 100 miles of the Colorado River runs through it. The canyon is more than 5,000 feet deep and more than 10 miles wide at places. Can you imagine anyone being able to eliminate such a vast thing as that? The highest dam built is considerably less than one-fifth the depth of our canyon and the ones we now propose to build are less than 700 feet high.

Furthermore, neither of the new dams is to be located in the national park. One (Marble Dam) is 12 miles above the park, and the other (Bridge Dam) is 90 miles below the park. This lower dam would back water along the bottom of the canyon for 13 miles along the boundary of the park. At no point in the park would water be deeper than about 90 feet in a canyon nearly a mile deep.

If you visited the park you would not be able to see either the dam or the lake created by it from the observation points on the rim. But you would be able to take a boat ride on the lake and you would see breathtaking beauty such as few people have ever seen before, deep in the canyon with its rainbow-hued rock walls rising thousands of feet above you.

Is it bad, Cheryl, to make it impossible for thousands of people like you and me to take a safe boat trip through unsurpassed beauty where only a few dare to go now on rubber rafts in the hazardous rapids? I don't think so.

But, of course, there is another reason for building the dams. They are needed to generate hydroelectric power which can be sold at a profit which, in turn, will be used to pay for delivering water to the people who so badly need it a long way from the river.

This is the principle which has made western expansion of the United States possible. The National Reclamation Act of 1902 set the pattern by which the sale of hydroelectric power generated at dams makes it possible for the people who use that power to pay for their expensive water delivery systems. If it were not for that idea, the people in Connecticut and every other State would have to pay extra taxes to pay for the water we use here in the West.

So you see, we are not going to harm or eliminate the Grand Canyon which we all love.

Really, we will make it possible for more people to enjoy more of it; and at the same time, provide water and power for people to use. And, there will still be more than 100 miles of untouched canyon between the two dams.

I think people are more important than anything else in the world. Their needs must come first, and when something can be done that serves the need of people for water and electricity and the enjoyment of beauty, too, I am all for it, as I think you are.

Connecticut is a long way from Arizona and many people just don't understand what is so far away from them. I hope my letter and the other material I am sending you will help you to understand.

Sincerely,

Rich Johnson.

National Unity and Present Conflict

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record, I include therein the speech, in part, which I delivered before a point installation of officers of the National Association of Letter Carriers and the Ladies Auxiliary, at Natick, Mass., on March 19, 1966:

Remarks in Part of Congressman Philip J. Philbin, Third Massachusetts District, Speaking at the Joint Installation of Officers to the National Association of Letter Carriers and the Ladies Auxiliary at Natick, Mass., March 19, 1966

Speaking at the joint installation of officers of the National Association of Letter Carriers and the Ladies Auxiliary at Natick, Saturday night, Congressman Philip J. Philbin highly lauded the postal employees and declared that they were the implementing force of the greatest postal system in the world.

The Congressman called for national unity of all peoples regardless of race, class, or creed in the current crisis to secure maximum security of the Nation and bring about peace in Vietnam and elsewhere in the world, as soon as it can be accomplished.

"The business of the Post Office Department these days is growing in leaps and bounds," said Philbin. "Moreover, modern science and new methods have required extensive modernization in the system which has caused some temporary problems. It is important, however, that such programs should not be allowed to impair the mail service, or adversely affect the status of faithful, postal employees who are the heart of this great Government enterprise and must be assured of comparability in pay, fringe benefits, and other high standards that pertain to private industry in the Nation."

Philbin stated that "the local postmaster and his employees are entitled to great commendation and credit for their faithful efficient work in a very busy office."

Touching briefly on the situation in Vietnam, Philbin declared "that while we earnestly seek peace, we must recognize that this conflict is part of the overall Communist conspiracy which is threatening freedom everywhere, and our policy must be one of strength and firmness, if we hope to avoid escalation and even graver problems affecting freedom and security than those we face today.

"At the same time," said Philbin, "let us continue to make it clear to everyone, including Hanoi, Red China, and the Soviet, and every other nation that we seek peace with all our hearts, and are ready to enter into unconditional negotiations at any and every time. Meanwhile," said the Congressman, "let us all join together, resolved to protect our country, its free institutions, its safety and security in this dangerous world."

Memphis Medical Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. GRIDER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include the concluding article from a series about the growing giant of the Midsouth—the Memphis Medical Center:

[From Memphis Press-Scimitar, Apr. 14, 1966]

Memphis' Growing Giant: "You Ain't Seen Nothing Yet" in Medical Center Expansion

(By Roy Hamilton)

A newcomer to Memphis who entered the new William F. Bowld Hospital for a checkup the other day was amazed at the vast medical resources he saw all around him in the medical center.

"I never dreamed you had anything like this," said the man, a business executive transferred here from Chicago, another big medical center. "Why, you have some of the finest hospitals and doctors in the country."

Oscar Marvin, City of Memphis Hospitals administrator, found this patient more observant—and appreciative—than most.

ADMISSIONS

"The typical patient sees the admitting office and his bed and not much else," Marvin said.

"He's scared to death when he comes in and tickled pink when he gets out. I guess he can be excused because he's concerned about his health, but too many people just really don't know what's going on out here. It's something tremendous."

The medical center, with its cluster of multistoried hospitals, physician office buildings, research laboratories and the University of Tennessee medical complex, is indeed one of the city's most valuable assets.

As pointed out previously, these various institutions have spent more than $100 million on capital improvements alone within the last 10 years. The health industry is easily the city's biggest employer, providing jobs for more than 13,000 doctors, nurses, educators, medical technicians and others who annually earn more than $44 million.

But as somebody once said, "you ain't seen nothing yet."

NEW HORIZONS

Under the impact of mushrooming Federal aid programs such as medicare, the booming population and the trend toward further diversification and specialization in the health care field, the medical center is going to get bigger and more complicated in the years to come.

What's on the horizon? A great many things.

New ultra-modern hospitals and hospital additions.

A spectacular UT expansion.

A gigantic regional center for conquering the major killers—heart disease, cancer and stroke.

Further refinements in computerized and push-button medicine.

Extension of direct medical assistance to poverty pockets.

An enormous increase in medical research.

Streamlining of educational and training programs to help solve the critical shortage of medical manpower.

Some of these developments are in the planning stage, some are on the drawing board and some are under way.

In the first category is a 30-story, 500-bed general hospital proposed by a private developer to serve one of the city's biggest sections of population growth—White Station.

Also in the talking stage is a new $30 million, 1,000-bed city hospital. This rates top priority in Oscar Marvin's book. John Gaston, the city's main facility for serving the poor, has not been expanded since it was completed in 1936. With just 239 medical and surgical beds, Gaston admitted a total of 19,915 patients in 1965. The situation is so bad today that the hospital has to restrict admissions to emergency cases only.

OBJECTIVES

Says Marvin: "With the advent of medicare and other Federal legislation, our admissions could easily double in 3 to 5 years."

Among other immediate objectives: modernizing and expanding Gaston and the Gailor Outpatient Building. It's estimated that these two facilities, which are the bedrock of UT's clinical teaching program, rendered service to 175,000 persons last year.

Among other hospitals, Baptist is now constructing the top floors of its $15 million Union-East addition, which will add another 500 beds to what is already the Nation's single largest nongovernment hospital.

After that? "Let's don't start talking about that yet," says Baptist's hard-driving administrator, Dr. Frank Groner, a past president of the American Hospital Association. "We've been doing so much in the last few years we need to catch our breath."

TWO ADDITIONS

Methodist Hospital is winding up work on its new 365-bed William Greene Thomas Wing. St. Joseph Hospital is getting ready to break ground for two new seven-story additions (combined cost: $13 million) and the VA is erecting the new $23.5 million Kennedy Hospital on the old Hodges athletic field in the medical center.

Le Bonheur Children's Hospital is also making plans to expand. Work is expected to start this year on a $4 million State retarded children's center west of Manassas between Jefferson and Court. And Campbell Clinic, internationally known orthopedics hospital, has been considering selling its present location on Madison to UT and rebuilding elsewhere in the center.

UT PLANS

UT has ambitious plans for the future. The school has made tremendous progress in recent years under the leadership of men like Dr. Homer K. Marsh, the genial, pipe-smoking chancellor imported here in 1961 after setting up a medical school for the University of Miami, and Dr. M. K. Callison, who gave up a highly successful private practice to become full-time dean 8 years ago.

Taking over where Dr. O. W. Hyman, dean and vice president emeritus, left off, Dr. Marsh, Dr. Callison, and others have led the school into a new era of expansion and improvement.

It now has a full-time teaching staff of 110 physicians paid by the university (compared to 40 when Dr. Callison became dean), 150 graduate M.D.'s taking residency studies in various specialities, 60 interns, plus 200 or more doctors in regular practice who donate a portion of their time to teaching.

RESEARCH

The university has also stepped up its research program enormously. Some of the studies and experiments carried out by its "microbe hunters"—in sickle cell anemia, cancer of the womb, irradiation, brain-damaged children, to mention a few—have received international attention.

The school now has one of the most modern and best equipped research laboratories in the country with completion last year of the William K. Dobbs Research Institute.

Another important research facility is the new Clinical Research Center, a 22-bed unit on the third floor of the new Bowld Hospital financed substantially by the U.S. Public Health Service.

"IN KILTER"

Dr. Callison and Dr. Marsh are phasing out the old "quarter" system of admitting medical students and going over completely to the semester system which is more "in kilter" with hospital internship programs.

University of Tennessee was commended in the last accreditation survey (1964) for carrying out previous recommendations.

Within the immediate future, plans of the university are $14 million worth of new educational and research buildings, most of which are already funded. These include a new student alumni center on Madison across from Forrest Park, a new physiology-microbiology building, a new building to house the Colleges of Nursing and Pharmacy, new housing for men and women students, and, being discussed now, a new academic building for the College of Medicine. Another major project is a new medical library to serve the entire medical center.

FEDERAL AID

The school is also pushing ahead with plans to apply for a Federal planning and feasibility grant to establish in Memphis one of the huge regional heart disease, cancer, and stroke centers authorized by Congress last fall.

All these things going on in the medical center today—the planning, the building, the search for new knowledge—will assure Memphis an even brighter reputation in the medical world tomorrow.

But more important, they add up to better health and longer, more enjoyable lives for all.

Fino Introduces Bill To Deny Federal Funds to "Honor System" Local Welfare Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL A. FINO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to establish a new condition of Federal aid to help pay for local welfare programs. Under the bill, localities would not qualify for Federal aid in meeting welfare costs unless they required investigation or some corroboration of applicants. New York City presently requires such corroboration, but it has been proposed that New York City welfare be put on the affidavit "honor system." Under the bill, such a welfare program allowing payments on uncorroborated affidavits would cease to be elegible for Federal aid.

I have read recently that a number of cities think that money will be saved if they forgo redtape and put welfare on an "honor" system, whereby one can get on welfare by making an affidavit. This strikes me as absurd. I am willing to grant that overinvestigation is unnecessary and unjustifiable harassment, but I feel that a certain amount of corroboration of need is much in order to justify the expenditure of public funds, particularly Federal funds.

I believe that the Federal Government ought to make sure that lax Federal statutes do not suffer a pipeline to be thrust into our national treasury by loosely run local welfare program. The first place to draw the line is in insisting on some corroboration of welfare eligibility before applicants are allowed to draw money from the local authorities.

To me, such a requirement is simple commonsense, but I am aware that among certain groups, it is considered unkind to require welfare applicants to prove their eligibility. The coddling of spongers, glorified in exotic sociological jargon blaming the middle class for the plight of the deprived, has become high fashion these days. It is a fashion I do not subscribe to. I think the taxpayers are entitled to know that welfare applicants have proven their eligibility for payments made.

I am disturbed to see the great rise in the New York City budget for welfare. The proposed $120 million increase will absorb about a quarter of the proposed new revenues. It is the biggest increase in the budget. If this increase reflects the additional costs the city welfare department anticipates from a switch to an open-enrollment plan for chiselers and spongers, then it is an increase that can and should be avoided. It is an unfortunate thing when welfare gets a budget boost six times the size of the budget boost for the police and fire departments.

I hope that my bill to provide a Federal set of minimum welfare eligibility standards is passed so that it can head off any local programs based on open enrollment for welfare chiselers and spongers. Such programs are bleeding heart sociology gone mad.

Temporary Farm Labor—Where Do We Go From Here, Mr. Wirtz?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BURT L. TALCOTT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, many statistics and figures have been presented by Labor Secretary Wirtz and the Federal administration to try to cover the disastrous effects of the withdrawal of competent farm labor during peak harvest seasons. Most of these figures distorted the true situation.

The most accurate presentation of the results of the termination of the bracero program was made by the Salinas Californian in an editorial under date of April 20, 1966.

We do not want to use foreign labor if competent local labor is available. We want farm labor to be paid every penny it can earn. We think migrant life is cruel and should not be extended; but where necessary, made as pleasant as possible. We think housing and working conditions should be as good as possible. We believe the education of rural children should not be degraded.

But, primarily, we believe the facts should be truthfully presented. I believe Members of Congress should be informed concerning the consequences of its acts.

For a clear, succinct, and accurate report, I insert the Salinas Californian editorial:

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE, MR. WIRTZ?

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and his hired hand, Gov. Edmond G. Brown, now are reaping the harvest of their unwise termination of the bracero program last year—higher consumer prices, a shortage of farmworkers, the overburdening of schools by children of migrant laborers, soaring welfare costs, and increased imports of farm products from Mexico.

All of these possibilities were pointed out to Secretary Wirtz and Governor Brown time and time again by California growers last year but they went unheeded. Wirtz stubbornly plowed ahead, laying the groundwork for the chaos in which agriculture now finds itself on the eve of another growing season.

Consumer prices will increase because of the additional costs to farmers who this year will be forced to pay added costs for labor to cover not only the going wage, but also the added benefits for domestic labor.

Again this year there is no assurance that there will be enough migrants to harvest the crops. When bracero labor was available, growers were assured of adequate labor. But now there is no certainty that enough hands will be available to harvest the crop, particularly with the aversion of the domestic workers to do what is known as "stoop labor."

The Labor Secretary continually has harped on the theme that California had adequate help last year despite the loss of the braceros. But an Associated Farmers of California bulletin points out that during the first 10 months of 1965 U.S. Government figures showed that 52,748 "wetbacks" were caught by the border patrol. Add approximately 35,000 "green card" Mexican workers plus the braceros Wirtz permitted to come in and it's obvious that it was not a new found domestic force of workers who harvested the California crops.

The statements by Brown and Wirtz were made before all the facts and figures of the 1965 season were in. The crop and livestock reporting service's yearend report showed a reduction of 42,000 acres of land devoted to melons and vegetables. This report also showed a drop of $55 million in the value of all crops.

Taxpayers will be hard hit because additional funds will be needed to provide schooling for chilldren of migrants who will flood school districts already unable to keep pace with local growth needs. Migrants will be taking advantage of the educational facilities offered in the districts without presenting anything in return. They will pay no property taxes, which means they will contribute nothing from this district level to the schools. Almost amusing were the first hurt bleats that came out of Sacramento because agriculture was going to dump without notice all those migrant children on the school districts.

If those who complained didn't get the word they must be the only people in the world who didn't. For many years, agricultural leaders had predicted this would happen if the braceros were removed. We know for a fact that Congress, the President, Governor Brown, and the Secretaries of Labor and Agriculture were warned time and time again by agriculture.

Monterey County knows from experience, the welfare load already has been heavy and will get heavier. The type of domestic worker available will have to bring his family to the harvest area and is likely to remain after there is no work to do, thus becoming dependent on the welfare operations of the county. This is in contrast to the bracero who was imported at harvest time, worked, collected his pay and returned to his homeland during the off season.

Finally, there is the problem of a shift of production from California to Mexico because of high labor costs. Senator George Murphy pointed out at a recent hearing that in 1964 a total of $4,765,000 worth of strawberries, cantaloupes, and oranges came into the United States from Mexico. This compares with $232,000 worth in 1956.

With all these facts available the Federal Government has taken no action to correct the situation created by Wirtz.

And even Governor Brown has been reluctant. Finally, however, when policies (geared to the Delano march on Sacramento) dictated, he came out in support of measures proposed to provide financial aid to districts hit by the influx of migrant children. However, the funds are not yet available and will come from a bond issue not yet approved by State voters.

But what can growers expect from Washington and Sacramento administrations "zeroed in" on a course of punitive treatment of California agriculture, the State's greatest industry?

Believing the Pentagon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, herewith from the National Observer of April 18, 1966, under editorial "Observations," an item of interest to all. For some time now the Committee on Armed Services has realized the shortcomings of the Secretary of Defense, if not his malfeasance in office. This editorial indicates the national thinking concerning same, including deceit, evasion, if not outright distortion of the truth, in the interest of self-perpetuation. There is ample documentary evidence to support prior allegations, in many different areas as well as these "observations." It's time he was "turned to pasture," and as he erred in following a subordinate's advice who was directly connected with "flying Edsels," so he should return to making nonsalable—and now allegedly nonsafe—Edsels of the roads. When our men are dying at the rate of over 3,000 since the escalation in January of 1965, with a total of 19,000 battle casualties, it is no time for petulance or evasion. The editorial follows:

OBSERVATIONS

Indignation has become Secretary McNamara's weapon against critics—indignation laced with bewildering statistics. In the bomb-shortage hassle last week, the weapon failed, leaving the country justifiably confused.

BELIEVING THE PENTAGON

The episode was the latest in a series that has left almost every word from the Pentagon suspect. Most recently there was that angry denial by Mr. McNamara that, contrary to some reports, U.S. military manpower was not being spread too thin by the Vietnam war. The Defense Secretary reached into his drawer of secrets and released an array of previously classified figures to "prove" it. That was before the Pentagon confessed that it was "temporarily" thinning out the ranks of U.S. forces in Europe and that the four stateside combat divisions weren't combat-ready after all.

Last week started with Pentagon officials toying with the fiction that the political turmoil in South Vietnam had not substantially hampered the anti-Red war. Reports from Vietnam didn't square with this.

So the Pentagon decided to come clean. Arthur Sylvester, an assistant Defense Secretary conceded that there was a "temporary problem in distribution of bombs" within South Vietnam; Vietnamese workers were refusing to unload American ships at the big U.S. base at Da Nang.

This inspired Gerald Ford, House Republican leader, to decry the bomb shortage as a piece of "shocking mismanagement" by Mr. McNamara. The Ford charge was the Secretary's clue to become indignant and reach for the drawer of secrets again.

"It just isn't true" said Mr. McNamara. Then came the figures—bewildering at first, but not so dazzling.

FORGET THE FERTILIZER

The air assault on Vietnamese targets is averaging 50,000 tons a month, and U.S. bomb production will equal that figure by June. Of course, production is lagging behind that figure now, but no need to worry; we have 331,000 tons throughout the world. The Secretary didn't say how many of those tons were available for Vietnam, except to note that 102,000 tons were now based in the United States. He was also compelled to admit that Washington has had to buy back 5,500 older 750-pound bombs sold as surplus to a West German fertilizer company for their nitrate content.

No shortage?

Mr. Ford replied that he was puzzled, especially in light of a previous admission that there were some shortages in 500- and 750-pounders; the 750-pounders are considered the best size for Vietnam missions.

Add to this the assertion of Cyrus Vance, deputy Defense Secretary, that the unloading of military supplies in Vietnam is now normal, and you have a mixed-up picture indeed.

If there is an ammunition shortage, Mr. McNamara and the country would be better off if he would admit it, explain it, and, if possible, outline the steps he will take to alleviate the shortage. A little honesty may show, after all, that the situation is not "al most a national scandal," as Mr. Ford contends. But Mr. McNamara's hair-trigger petulance and statistic-laden evasions make us wonder.

A Farmer's Daughter Looks to the Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I have just finished reading a letter from one of my constituents, a 15-year-old farm girl by the name of Diane Sellnow, of rural Verndale, Minn. Diane is typical of the thoughtful young people who are growing up on this Nation's farms, faced with the decision of whether to remain on the land or seek their future elsewhere.

It would be well for all of us to look at the future of American agriculture through the eyes of this young lady. She puts the plight of the farmer in terse, down-to-earth language, and poses a number of questions that we in the Congress must answer in a satisfactory manner if the Diane Sellnows of this Nation are to be encouraged to make the effort to continue farming. And encouraged they must be if this Nation and the world are to be guaranteed a continuing abundance of food.

I submit Diane's letter at this point in the Record.

Representative Odin Langen,
Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Langen: Please, let me introduce myself. My name is Diane Sellnow. I am 15 years old, have four brothers and two sisters, and live 4 miles south of Verndale, Minn., in Todd County. I am writing you because of a bit of news I heard today on the radio. The news item stated that the Government was going to supply the Air Force and Army with margarine instead of butter.

On behalf of all the small farmers around here, I have only one thing to say, "Help." We and many, many other small farmers in America have a hard enough time trying to make a go of it without the Government sticking their big feet in and squishing everything we've fought to build.

I must admit, our family is not at complete ruin at present, but things are a far cry from what we wish they could even begin to be. Three of my brothers (ages 10, 12, 14) and me get up at 5:30 every morning and help our folks do the chores. We milk 44 cows, take care of approximately 90 head of young stock, and 5 horses.

All in all everyone puts in a full day's work around here. And for what? So we can sell our milk to a creamery, who in turn processes it and puts it on the market for people to buy. They make butter, too. But nowadays only a small percentage of the American people buy butter. The Government buys most of it. For various reasons, people would rather buy margarine, coffee creamers, evaporated instead of whole milk, and now even lucky whip—to take the place of whipped cream (the real thing). Through all this the farmer has remained relatively quiet—considering. But now, not even the Government wants our products. Now tell me, why should the farmer rack his brains out to supply the world with food it doesn't want? Why don't they just condense everything into tiny tablets and put us completely out of business?

In your last newsletter you said this about America's youth: "These are the natural resources that will keep our Nation strong and solve many of the world problems." One of these problems is hunger. Yes, the United States has a surplus of food now, but the way we're throwing it around, what about 50 years from now?

My point is this: Why should I, my brothers, or any other young girls and boys want to spend their lives farming? What do we get besides a lot of hard work, little free time, hundreds of bills, and darn low prices for our products? Why not live in town and if nothing else have more free time?

The people of America certainly aren't doing much to encourage farming for the future. We farmers get barely enough money for our goods to exist. But we don't want to just exist, we want to live. There is a difference. The number of U.S. farmers is decreasing steadily and unless our Government takes drastic measures to help us, the number will continue to decrease. American politicians, executives, laborers, doctors, and suburbanites need the farmer and it's about time they realize it. Nobody wants to live on pills.

Very sincerely and respectfully yours,
DIANE SELLNOW.

Federal Aid to Impacted School Districts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the matter of Federal assistance to federally impacted school districts is still pending before Congress. Fortunately, the funds for the current school year have been wisely reinstated to their previous level, but there is still the threat that the funds under Public Laws 874 and 815 will not be sustained at the current level, in light of pending legislation which would alter the program.

In my congressional district, the Douglas Independent School District is one of the finest examples of educational quality and progress which has been achieved largely through an excellent use of Federal aid to districts where most of the children's parents live and work on Federal property. Without the aid, the Douglas School District would collapse financially.

The superintendent of the Douglas school system, Mr. Robert R. Spelts, has spent countless hours planning to the coming fiscal years as well as documenting the actual effect in dollars and cents that the proposed change would have on the Douglas school system.

Under unanimous consent I insert Superintendent Spelt's fact sheet on the proposed changes in the RECORD at this point:

THE PROPOSED CUT IN PUBLIC LAW 874 FUNDS FOR 1966–67 AS IT RELATES TO THE DOUGLAS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3

1. Bureau of the Budget proposed cuts of Public Law 874, 1966–67 for:

The United States	$163, 600, 000
South Dakota	1, 136, 805
Douglas District	[1] 223, 963

[1] Includes section 3(c) (1) only.

2. Estimated maximum 1966–67 local tax receipts for the Douglas district, $57,358.64.[1]

3. Proposed cut exceeds by four times the ability of the Douglas district to support an educational program.

4. Estimated 1966–67 average daily attendance for the Douglas School District:

	Public Law 874 section	Pupils in ADA	Percent
Parents living and working on Federal property.	3a	2, 823	82.9
Parents living on or working on Federal property.	3b	326	9.6
Non-Federal	Non-Federal.	225	6.6
Nonresident	Tuition	31	.9
Total ADA		3, 405	100.0
Total federally affected.		3, 149	92.5

5. Douglas School District receipts by resource for 1964–65 (latest year complete information is available):

	Amount	Percent
Local	$37, 576. 53	2. 98
County	7, 102. 84	. 56
State	89, 297. 29	7. 09
Federal	1, 110, 074. 00	88. 08
Tuition	16, 203. 08	1. 29
Total	1, 260, 253. 74	100. 00

6. Douglas School District estimated (general fund) expenditures by source for 1966–67, $1,950,000.

The facts clearly show the disastrous effect of changing Public Laws 874 and 815. For the entire State of South Dakota, the change would decrease Federal payments to impacted areas by more than $1 million.

It is imperative that the full appropriation be made for fiscal year 1967, and that no changes be made in this program for future years. I hope my colleagues will take a minute to examine these statistics which document clearly the effect of this proposed change.

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[1] Based on a 40-mill levy on a $1,433,966 1967 assessed valuation.

Mayor Daley Proclaims Loyalty Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, one of my favorite columnists is Joe Martin, who contributes a feature titled "Vets Press" to the 11 fine community newspapers of the Southwest Messenger Press chain in Chicago. Mr. Martin is the tried-and-true friend of the veterans of all the wars of our country and he is patriotic to the core. By unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include his column in the Mount Greenwood, Ill., Express of April 21, 1966, and other associated newspapers:

VETS PRESS

(By Joe Martin)

Saturday April 30 has been proclaimed Loyalty Day by Chicago's mayor, Richard J. Daley. This will mark the 16th annual Americanism display of the major war veterans organizations. The theme of the program will be "Operation Show Your Colors."

A gigantic parade will course down State Street in Chicago's loop from Wacker Drive to Van Buren Street beginning at 12 o'clock, noon.

This will be a significant day for all Americans in Chicagoland to rededicate their loyalty to the United States of America. This day will also afford a special opportunity to show the Communists, leftwingers, beatniks, and anti-Vietniks that freedom-loving Americans are in the majority.

On this day, our national emblem, the American flag should fly on every available staff. Every man, woman, and child spectator along the parade route should wave a flag, an American flag. Every store, building and home should display Old Glory.

In this era when subversives are actively engaged in down grading the United States using signs, banners, derogatory statements and anti-American demonstrations, loyal Americans should stand up to be counted. Loyalty Day is the opportune time to reaffirm our patriotism and restore our country's prestige.

All organizations in Chicago and surrounding suburbs are invited to participate in this Loyalty Day parade. Let's make this the largest and greatest demonstration ever witnessed.

In addition to veterans organizations, the military, high school ROTC, church fraternal, and captive nations groups, there will be a large contingent of servicemen who have recently returned from Vietnam, many of them wounded and showing battle scars resulting from their efforts in the fight for freedom.

Their morale has been depressed due to news stories about draft card burning, desecration of our flag and other unpatriotic demonstrations. Citizens can rebuild their confidence with a big show of national colors and personal appearance by getting into the mainstream of America and becoming a part of it.

The news media can also participate with full use of their facilities. This Loyalty Day parade and Operation Show Your Colors should be editorialized and pictoralized with greater coverage than recent anti-American demonstrations.

Loyalty Day, April 30, 1966, should overshadow the annual May Day show of might staged by the Soviet Union. The difference is freedom. In Red Russia, the people are forced to demonstrate under pain of death or imprisonment. In the United States, citizens are free to participate due to the meaning and dignity of their constitutional rights and freedoms.

The eyes and ears of the world will be focused on Chicago's Loyalty Day. Let's show where we stand with tremendous devotion, display of colors and turnout whether as a parader or spectator.

Individuals not affiliated with organizations may also join the parade. The only requirement is to carry and wave an American flag, large or small. An information booth manned by members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, The American Legion, Military Order of the Purple Heart, AMVETS, Disabled American Veterans and others will be located at State Street and Wacker Drive on the day of the parade, for the assignment of parade positions.

The Modern Hero—Bold, Strong, and 3–A

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the satirist, Arthur Hoppe, in his column in the San Francisco Chronicle, of Monday, April 18, has an interesting story about Mr. George Hamilton, which I am sure will be of interest to the Members of Congress and to the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

His column follows:

THE MODERN HERO—BOLD, STRONG, AND 3–A

(By Arthur Hoppe)

"It's a fine thing that brave lad did," said the Kindly Old Philosopher, squirting a stream of kindly old tobacco juice at a passing cabbage moth. "I kind of think of him as the shining hero in a heart-squeezing fairy tale."

"Who's that?" I cried, for I dearly love fairy tales.

"Why, George Hamilton, the young actor fellow who's been squiring Miss Lynda Bird about. Did you see where he's devoted the last 5 years of his life to being the sole support of his poor old mother?"

Gosh, I said. What did such devotion get him?

"A deferment from his draft board," said the Kindly Old Philosopher. "Poor lad."

Poor lad? "Yep," said the Kindly Old Philosopher. "There's he and his ma, all alone in their little 54-room house that used to belong to Mary Pickford. He's looking nice in one of his hundred suits as he gazes out the window at a regiment of brave boys marching off to war.

" 'Son,' says his ma, 'I know how much you must want to go fight for your country. Worry about me no longer. When you're gone, I can always rent out 53 rooms. Or go into the used men's clothing business.'

" 'Oh, how much I would love glory,' says he, sadly, 'did I not love duty more. No, Ma, everything I am today I owe to you. Including being classified 3–A. My place is at your side in our humble home, making sure the Puligny Montrachet 1958 is properly chilled.'

" 'Oh, son,' cries she, 'how good you are to spare me any more bereavement, knowing that I have lost four husbands already.'

" 'Leave us not talk of your divorces again, Ma,' says he. 'No, think of me as a true member of the Sons of the American Revolution. For, as I told Newsweek magazine, "People pooh-pooh, but it's nice to know we did not just come over on the boat last week'."

" 'It's even nicer to know you won't ship out on the boat next week, son,' she says with a sob.

"So all young George's chums march off to glory. But he manfully stays home, never complaining. At last, a telegram arrives: 'From the President of the United States, greetings * * *' George is so happy he faints right there. But after his ma revives him he finds it's only an invitation to a Texas barbecue.

"Seems the President has heard how he got deferred for 5 years as the sole support of his ma in their 54-room house. And the President could sure use an admirable young fellow like that in his admirable administration. Or his family. And he's got this daughter whose hand hasn't been yet taken in marriage and * * *."

Now, wait a minute, I said irritably. In a fairy tale, the hero is supposed to get the princess by going out and fighting. Not by staying home. And that part about him being the sole support of his jet set mother. Who'd believe a fairy tale like that?

"Nobody, I reckon," said the Kindly Old Philosopher, a twinkle in his kindly old eye. "Excepting his draft board."

Miscarried Mail To Be Redirected Pronto

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, during the past year or two we have heard much criticism of the postal service in our country. A great deal of this criticism is justified, and there is room for improvement.

However, it is refreshing to read an editorial or an article occasionally which gives credit to the vast operation of our Post Office Department. Such an editorial appeared in the Buffalo Courier-Express, Buffalo, N.Y., this morning and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

MISCARRIED MAIL TO BE REDIRECTED PRONTO

Talk about delayed or miscarried mail and almost anyone may be ready to match your experience with one of his own. Dissatisfaction with the postal service is an old story lending itself to exaggeration on the part of some who do not hesitate to call it "the worst postal system in the world." However, this might be discounted by others who have traveled abroad, completing their tours and returning home weeks ahead of mail they had sent from foreign lands to friends here in the States. Actually the amount of mail miscarried by our postal service is extraordinarily small compared with volume handled. The Post Office Department, according to Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien, handles about 40 billion pieces of mail annually and only several hundred thousand—an altogether small fraction—are missent during a typical year.

Nonetheless something can be expected to be done to mitigate this deficiency. Mr. O'Brien has ordered that mail misrouted by the postal service must get top-priority treatment in being forwarded to the rightful recipient. He directed all postmasters receiving such mail to send it to the correct destination at once and use airmail to expedite it if that is indicated. "While this affects only a small amount of mail," he said in a statement, "it is significant because such a step has not been taken before on this scale."

Inferentially this could be a comprehensive sweep with the traditional new broom, to be welcomed on all sides. Public condence is well reposed in a Postmaster General who concedes room for improvement in the postal service and suits the action to the word.

Tribute to Rabbi Rafael G. Grossman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, on April 4 of this year, an outstanding religious leader and a close personal friend was given an opportunity to deliver the opening prayer at our session of Congress. He is Rabbi Rafael G. Grossman of Congregation Brothers of Israel, Long Beach, N.J.

Rabbi Grossman has served as spiritual leader of Congregation Brothers of Israel since 1960. The congregation is central New Jersey's largest congregation and is testimony to the fine work this dynamic young man has accomplished.

Rabbi Grossman is chairman of the World Committee for the Memorial to Holocaust Martyrs and chairman of the Commission on Social Service and Philanthropy of the Rabbinical Council of America. The rabbi was a member of an American rabbinic delegation to visit the Soviet Union last summer and has lectured throughout the United States. Rabbi Grossman also is the author of a number of religious and socialogical volumes.

I was very impressed with Rabbi Grossman's prayer in which he called for universal recognition of the sacred concept of freedom for the oppressed people in every part of the world.

Because it was such an inspiring prayer, I include it at this point in the RECORD:

Our G-d and G-d of our fathers, author of liberty, who hath taken us out of the house of bondage and proclaimed freedom throughout the land on this historic day of the eve of Passover. In Thy guiding providence, may this sweet land of liberty, where Israel's children have found haven with the tired, the poor, the oppressed, yearning to be free, with all its privilege and power, be the keepers of the holy torch of freedom, the fathers kindled with their lives. While dark hatred still shackles men to servitude, and tyranny binds them with chains made of iron curtains, we pray that their broken hearts be bound and may liberty be proclaimed to the captives and open the eyes of those who are in bond.

Midst all the busy shuttles of world's woe and misery, as men mingle tears with tasks that seem hopeless, let us gathered in this august Chamber at the shrine of democracy face our hallowed mission to make all who bear His image free, free to live, free to choose, free to refuse, free to serve, free to love, and free of hate, and on that day, He will give peace in the land as wars will cease and out of affliction now, all men shall prostrate at His altar of peace.

Spread Thy tabernacle of wisdom, strength, courage, and justice upon the President, Vice President, and men and women who gather here to represent a Nation built upon Thy ordinance of man's sanctity. May their voices resound in a call to the oppressed everywhere, "Let our people go," and then indeed shall they go forth with joy, and be led on with peace.

כי בשמחה תצאו ובשלום תובלון

Isaiah, chapter 55, verse 12.

House Armed Services Committee Recommends That Secretary McNamara Not Close Sewart Air Force Base

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the House Armed Services Committee and its distinguished chairman, the Honorable MENDEL RIVERS, of South Carolina, recently issued a report calling for a review of the proposal by the Department of Defense to close Sewart Air Force Base.

The report by a subcommittee headed by the distinguished gentleman from Texas, Chairman CLARK FISHER, was critical of the projected Sewart closure on grounds that it was vital to our national defense.

The Nashville Banner recently discussed this report and its meaning in an excellent editorial. Under unanimous consent I include this editorial in the Appendix of the RECORD because of its interest to my colleagues and to the Nation.

The editorial follows:

TO SAVE SEWART: RECONSIDER AND REVERSE THE MCNAMARA DECISION

Public judgment concurs in the urgent request filed by a House Armed Services subcommittee, that Defense Secretary Robert McNamara make an additional review of his decision to close Sewart Air Force Base. The reconsideration sought is in order, and the House body backs it with some logical emphasis on points of military and economic fact.

The immediate question has yet to be answered: How is it that an installation that has served its country through World War II, the Korean war, years of the cold war operation, and now a period of both cold war and hot war, suddenly is surplus, expendable, and to be discarded by 1970?

Sewart's national security job didn't end with the termination of that shooting war in 1945. In the Korean conflict its bombers—with crews trained there—were essential participants. It has served, in the same capacity on an expanded scale in the Vietnam war. In the Dominican crisis, it was from there that men and equipment were dispatched on a mission of hemispheric security. It still is a vital staging area for any operation in Latin America—or north, east, and west, where a Communist move of aggression could come.

Even apart from an escalating war, which is still to be won, the proposal to close this base partakes of folly for which, in time of extreme emergency, the Nation could pay dearly.

Or another question: What possible saving can there be in abandoning such a facility—centrally and strategically located, with relation to other military facilities—only to relocate its equivalent somewhere else?

Committee Chairman L. MENDEL RIVERS, subscribing to the subcommitte report, has shared the doubt of secretarial wisdom in that McNamara decision; and the issue is one for competent appraisal at the congressional level. It is, after all, a matter justifying more than arbitrary, slide-rule treatment.

Sewart is, has been, and should continue to be, a vital unit in the Nation's security establishment.

Congressman JOE L. EVINS, whose Fourth District embraces the Sewart Base, has been leading the fight to keep it intact. Middle Tennessee by and large has backed him in that effort, aware of the disservice that would be inflicted by the abandonment proposed.

The Armed Services subcommitte had the facts before it in pondering the overall question and arriving at the suggestion urgently submitted. The best way to rectify a mistake is before the damage contemplated is done.

Secretary NcNamara should rectify this one here and now.

Remove Barriers to News

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Elkhart Truth, I am sure, expresses the opinion of many thoughtful Americans and is worthy of a wide reading:

REMOVE BARRIERS TO NEWS

The American people should have access to all news about Government except that of a personal nature, or involving national security.

No bureaucrat should be allowed to conceal information just because it might embarrass him or his administration.

Nor should any public official be allowed to decide just for himself what should or should not be classified information.

A struggle for the people's right to know has been going on many years, and through many administrations.

Urgently needed is a law to establish this right beyond question. The issue now is at a crucial stage in Washington.

A freedom-of-information bill is being considered by the House of Representatives.

The measure has been approved by a subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee. But the measure needs approval of the full committee before it can head to the House floor for a vote.

The White House is opposed, and for this reason the bill is in danger of being defeated or weakened.

Under the bill, Federal agencies that refuse to release information on Government actions would be faced with court action.

Personal records and records involving national security would be exempted; other records would be open to the public.

Information that the public is entitled to know now is being bottled up as classified even when it involves no risk to national security.

Not long ago Carl T. Rowan, reporter and former Government official, wrote of President Johnson's notoriously thin skin regarding what appears in the press.

Rowan wrote also of how "gunshy Cabinet members and Presidential aids talk in riddles and diplomatic evasions, hoping the press won't understand enough to write anything that irritates the boss."

Passage of this proposed law is important not only to assure access to Federal information.

There is also a constant and never-ending need for data from State and local governmental agencies. If Congress should ignore its own responsibility, this could well encourage State and local officials in some places to improperly withhold information.

We urge our readers to write to the House Government Operations Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C., and ask that the freedom-of-information bill be passed.

We hope such messages make it clear that the bill should be passed in a form strong enough to assure its effectiveness.

Rhodesia and Our Foreign Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MASTON O'NEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the Rucker brothers of Albany, Ga., are well known in my district as cogent thinkers and articulate expressers.

They have written to me of their concern which I share about our foreign policy. They say it well and they ask questions I cannot answer. Can my colleagues answer them?

ALBANY, GA.,
April 12, 1966.

HON. MASTON O'NEAL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN O'NEAL: There has been many times in the past when we have been displeased with our Government's policies but the present servile obeisance to the British dictum that we participate in her persecution of Rhodesia leaves us positively ashamed.

Here we have one of the only three stable African countries, one in which American business firms have large and profitable interests and investments in a cordial atmosphere and just a nudge from Great Britain we turn our backs on her in favor of such ragtag comic opera regimes like Ghana, Nigeria, and Mali, playing at government when most of them could not supply themselves with postage stamps and lead pencils without our "massive" foreign aid. We can see no sense in giving the back of our hand to a friendly vibrant nation that could be a real asset to us and one that has never asked for or received 1 cent of foreign aid while in 6 years we have poured over $1 billion down the Congo rathole. Now we ask you, does this make sense?

We have many times seen our State Department stretch consistency to the breaking point, but this takes the cake. Recently on "Face the Nation," our Under Secretary of State, George Ball, said "We cannot interfere with the internal affairs of South Vietnam," and the panel agreed wholeheartedly. What do they think we are doing to the "internal affairs" of Portugal, Greece, and Rhodesia? Have we been asked by these countries to intervene in their behalf as the United Nations Charter explicitly stipulates? Not by a jug full. By what legal right does the U.N. sanction Great Britain's high handed action of stopping Greek ships on the high seas? Or intimidating Portugal? And for what? Just to look good to the nonwhite begger peoples of the world. That was the one aspect missing from the Hungarian revolution of 1956. If the Hungarian freedom fighters had been black the U.N. would have sprung into action immediately.

Why should we be so quick to help Great Britain punish Rhodesia when all our protestations for her to cease shipping much needed goods to North Vietnam falls on deaf ears?

You cannot imagine how frustrating it is for us to stand helplessly by when we see such things going on unable to do anything. But we know what we would do if we were up there where you are. We would stand up and tell them about it.

Hoping to hear of you doing the same we remain

Yours sincerely,
H. W. and C. N. RUCKER.

Eliminate the Bath—For Safety's Sake

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, while I am all for automobile safety, as a Detroiter, I am becoming a little self-conscious plus a little bit annoyed. I have even wondered whether we are talking about automobile safety or safety for insurance companies. However, Mr. Will Muller of the Detroit News has happily turned our attention to the fact of drivers' luck everywhere. I include his column, "Eliminate the Bath—for Safety's Sake."

[From the Detroit News, Apr. 20, 1966]

ELIMINATE THE BATH—FOR SAFETY'S SAKE

(By Will Muller)

The National Safety Council, in a report that caused less consternation than a Volkswagen swaying in the wind, said accidents in their homes killed 28,500 persons last year.

A few months before the council's February summation for 1965, E. Maurice Backett, a professor of social medicine at Aberdeen University, Scotland, reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) on perils in the modern home.

Backett is to the household what Ralph Nader is to the auto industry. In style and dedication the resemblance is striking. The folks building household appliances, he says, are heedless of dangers.

"Each advance in the use of electrical power seems associated with some increased hazard," said Backett. He advised the "imposition" of safety standards on household gadgets to make them foolproof.

The home has been around a lot longer than the automobile. The home is one of the favorite themes of our U.S. Senators. But when it comes to doing something for the home, they would rather be out in the garage experimenting with a collapsible steering wheel.

Our Senators emote TV concern for the consumer shorted a half ounce of corn flakes. They are unmoved when the housewife blends a quarter cup of fingers with the cake mix.

Falls in the home accounted for the major number of fatalities there, the Safety Council reported, although burns and asphyxiation caused 20 percent. Solutions to some of these hazards should be reasonably simple to Senators capable of advising car builders on their relatively complicated profession.

For instance, a large number of the fatal falls occurred down cellarways. These could be completely eliminated by a law requiring cellars to be built level with the first floor.

Although it is doubtful if homes without baths would find ready sale, the safety of those exposed to falls in the bathtub makes the elimination of the bath a national necessity. A surprising number are injured by falls from beds, a hazard which bedmakers have chosen to ignore by refusing to make bed belts standard equipment.

Each year, a great number of householders fall from stepladders while washing or painting ceilings. This could be ended with legislative specifications permitting only crawl space between floor and ceiling.

Backett suggests that attractive bottles and intriguing scents have made medicine cabinets a greater hazard to children. The old-fashioned medicines, unpleasant to taste and smell, were less dangerous to human life. So was the hansom cab.

Despite the number of fatalities from burns and asphyxiation, Americans blindly continued to have fires in their homes and to cook there. They will continue in their suicidal course unless restrained by the hand of government acting for their protection.

Many householders fall each year while repairing chimneys, washing windows, and inspecting roofs. These hazards could be eliminated by ordering the fireplaces outside, the windows bricked up, and the roof removed.

To remove the roof, some builders might argue, would be to kill homemakers' interest. This is an old argument, and will not be given weight by Congress. Car builders once argued that way about horsepower.

Now that the Safety Council and the WHO have called the hazards of the home to the attention of Congress, it should act quickly. Spring is the nest-building season. The blueprints for the accident-free automobile can wait for the new model season in the fall.

If staying at home can be made safe, there will be one less reason for buying a car.

Correcting Bad Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, currently, there is before the Congress a measure, H.R. 12367, to reorganize the U.S. mail and parcel post system. On the one hand, the challenge is made that this bill is nothing more than a grab for jobs by public agencies from private agencies. On the other hand, apparently there is some real purpose in the legislation as is analyzed in the enclosed editorial from the Vallejo Times Herald of March 30, 1966.

CORRECTING BAD SITUATION

The U.S. Post Office which has taken its share of lumps from various sources for slowness in delivery to carrying on "peephole" activities on employees has decided to do something about a major inequity and we hope it is successful. If it is, it will remove confusion. If this can occur in a Government agency, a major victory for sanity will result.

Postmaster Thomas J. McCaffrey put it this way:

The various classes of post offices have various weight limits which they can accept for parcel post.

A first-class post office such as Vallejo can accept up to 20 pounds of parcel post per package. A second-class post office like Suisun City can take up to 70 pounds.

This leads to confusion.

"We have people coming in here who are used to doing their mailing at Crockett, a second-class post office, for example, and complain about the 20-pound limitation here when at home they can mail up to 70 pounds," McCaffrey declared.

As a corrective measure, he said at the behest of Postmaster General Laurence O'Brien, Representative, JAMES A. MORRISON, Democrat, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill in the lower House calling for a 40-pound maximum parcel post weight for all post offices. This will eliminate inequities.

How did this strange situation come about in the first place? McCaffrey said a few years ago a bill was passed creating the different weight zones in order to assist private carriers who made most of their profit on delivering larger parcels from population center to population center. They shunned the rural routes because they could not make any money from them. This was left to the post office to handle.

Btu times have changed. Private carriers have more business than they can handle. Uniformity in the post office is desirable and will prove effective—and not cost the taxpayers any additional money but in fact save money. H.R. 12367 should be passed into law.

Space and Free Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, in a recent address before the American Astronautical Society in San Diego, Calif., Karl G. Harr, Jr., president of the Aerospace Industries Association, forcefully described the need for those of us involved in the space program to try to achieve a wider public understanding of the national space effort and its ramifications in our free society.

Certainly, progress in our society depends in no small part on a vigorous space program, the benefits of which are so far reaching as to be almost immeasurable. These are his remarks:

SPACE AND THE FREE SOCIETY

It is a privilege to appear as a speaker before so well conceived and executed a convention as this one has been. It is of the greatest importance that such a qualified inventory be made of the practical applications of this new dimension. I have had opportunity to see most of the papers here presented, and I heartily commend you on their quality and relevance. In my remarks this evening, I should like to delve into one other practical aspect of our national space *effort which I think has particular application* to a group such as this.

For the past 3 days, you have been examining the practical applications of space, looking toward advancement of understanding of our space effort. In promoting such improved understanding as well as in the *professional contributions those of you as*sembled in this convention, and your counterparts, are daily making, you are seeking to fulfill your aggregate role as the human embodiment of our national space effort.

I am going to suggest that that isn't enough.

I am going to suggest that in a free society, a man's work is not done unless and until he has fought for and achieved recognition of the true nature and importance to the society as a whole of the work in which he is engaged.

Let me start at this from another point of view. In recent months, in my role as a spokesman for the aerospace industry, I have been able to proclaim "all's well" with respect to most of the key aspects of our national space effort and industry's role in it. The achievements of 1965 certainly demonstrate the effectiveness in depth of this Nation's overall space activities.

But, to me, there remains one very disturbing aspect of our national space effort. That is that the nature of this effort, with all its ramifications and implications, is not properly understood by our society as a whole, and I think the responsibility for this lack of understanding must fall primarily on those of us in Government, industry, and private scientific research who are engaged directly in carrying out the national space programs. For even those of us most closely connected with this effort are often guilty of defensiveness, justification on negative grounds, and even an air of apology about our national space commitment.

I believe such attitudes are terribly wrong and very unhealthy for the Nation as a whole. I believe that the most important thing people such as those of us who are gathered here at this convention can do is to recognize our responsibility to reverse this attitude. Our national space effort is not a boondoggle, a toy, a gimmick, a camouflaged military venture, a luxury, or anything of the kind. It is, rather a multifaceted national adventure with great scientific, technological, economic, spiritual, and political connotations and components which go to the very core of our national character and posture, and the impact of which premeates all aspects of our society.

Until this fact is recognized and appreciated by our society as a whole, our space effort will proceed on a false premise, and we most closely connected with it will have failed in our responsibility to the free society in which we live.

However specific our Nation's space plans and programs may be, if our society as a whole does not properly understand the nature of this effort, it will drift rather than move positively into the future. If you don't know where you are going, any road will take you there; and if you don't know why you are doing something, you have no sound basis upon which to gage the quantum or the direction of your next step. And one of the costs of a free society lies in the need for the society as a whole to understand the premises upon which it is called to act. I submit that, despite the many successes we have enjoyed in the achievement of our space program, we may not count such an understanding among them.

Just as we must be willing to recognize this cost of keeping a free society functioning smoothly, a cherished principle, so must we all recognize that the principal justification for our national space effort is its importance in maintaining us as a great society, also a cherished objective. By virtue of the technological and *scientific advances of* recent years and the political and economic strength of our Nation, the challenge of space exploration was offered to us on terms within our national reach. The prospect fully challenged virtually every aspect of our society. No scientific discipline, no capacity for technological innovation, no political institution, and no *aspect of our national, regional, or local economic life* lay wholly beyond the impact of this challenge, and most were substantially affected. No consideration of this Nation's future as a whole or in any of its affected parts could be made separate from our national decision as to the nature and scope, if any, of our space commitment.

We could choose either to accept the space challenge or to reject it. We didn't have a choice not to accept the effects of that decision. Whichever way we decided would determine the measure of the greatness of our society in the years that lie ahead. For the decision and its effect were and are inseparable, and were and are, in effect a decision as to the future greatness of our society.

It follows that no one need be defensive or apologetic about our Nation's commitment to the exploration of space. Our leaders, both governmental and private, would have been hard put indeed to justify a decision not to accept this challenge with all of its attendant ramifications. And if you don't think that is so, just test the attitudes in those national societies which have opted out of the space adventure by choice or necessity. For the impact of such an option is as dramatically pervasive as the impact of opting to select the challenge. And those nations who have not wanted to, or been able to, accept this challenge have not been blind to what it has cost them in a thousand different ways.

For a great, free society cannot remain so by choosing to reject the major challenges with which it is faced; nor can it arbitrarily amputate areas of scientific and technological advance without cauterization of the whole. It cannot turn its back on technological advance, because so many of the solutions and so much of the dynamism available to a great democracy is associated with technology. And technological advance is not a separate thing.

You are either in the technological flow of the times or you are not. Stated another way, a great society allocates human and material resources to its space effort commensurate with the challenge, not because the space effort is more, less, or equal to cancer or heart or any other kind of medical research, for example, in importance, but because it believes its chances of improving its medical research are better if the space effort is undertaken. To take another example, a great society does not apologize for its space effort as depriving school systems of a measure of resources, but rather proceeds in the strong conviction that its school systems will be better because of the space effort.

In short, it is the inseparability, on the one hand, of advancing where advance beckons, and the overall national advance on the other that is the point.

Thus it is a narrow and specious contention that seeks to justify America's space effort in terms of competition with the Soviet Union or any other nation. If we were the only Nation in the world that had the capability to proceed into this new dimension, we should do it. We should do it because of the difference it will make in the scope and depth and nature of the opportunities that will be afforded our boys and girls 10 years from now.

We should do it so that we will be a stronger and richer country in the future in all ways. We should do it to preserve and refresh the spirit of innovation which has been so singular a factor in the creation of our national greatness. We should do it as part *of a national renaissance on all fronts; for* a great society, like a great university, cannot confine its attention to certain challenges selected under past conditions, but must, if it is to sustain its greatness, move comprehensively to accept the challenges of the future.

Just as a university will suffer a braindrain *if it fails to move boldly with the times, so will one society suffer a brain*drain to another which moves more positively into the future.

As the world's greatest democracy, we must move forward on all fronts. They are all interrelated and interdependent elements of our greatness. The advance of any one helps the advance of every other, and the attitude and climate of pursuing advance on all fronts greatly advances the whole. As the huge challenge of space generates and consumes and then regenerates our material and human resources, so does it widen the scope of the environment in which our citizens will exist and make their contribution in the years ahead. We will not have opted out of the future; we will not have fixed rigid horizons; we will not have tried to call a halt to technological advance; we will not have forfeited our national serendipity. We will continue to move forward as a great, free society.

These are the real reasons we should proceed positively and proudly to seize this national opportunity. Not because of the Soviet space effort, important as that is in some political and perhaps military contexts. Not to climb any mountains just "because they are there;" and not to create a Christopher Columbus syndrome. But simply because our national space effort is good for the country across the board. It is good for all the other forward-looking programs on which this Nation is embarked in both its private and governmental sectors. It is good for our school systems. It is good for our relations with other nations. It is good for our nonspace scientific and technological advance. It is good for our governmental institutions at both the national and local level. It is good for our economic growth.

What does this mean for those of us who are assembled at this convention? Well, it means we've got a job to do in patiently and carefully establishing this proper perspective about our national space effort. A free society does not tolerate silence, inattention, or neglect of responsibility in such matters. In a free society, you can't retreat to, or hide behind, your expertise. You can't retreat to your factories or your ivory towers or your conferences and think you have done your job. Just as the national space effort permeates all aspects of our national life, to that same extent does every member of our society have a responsibility toward it. It's everyone's business. But this fact must be explained to them by those of us who, by our involvement, are most aware of it. In a free society, people aren't going to be generous enough to assume your case. It must be argued and reargued in the marketplace of ideas. And that function can neither be delegated nor bought.

In conclusion, space is indisputably a key element in the future of this great, free society. If we are to remain great, we must continue to accept this challenge with a commitment commensurate to its size and nature, and move positively ahead. But if we are to remain free, we must also move ahead in accordance with the tenets of a free society. Thus, you engineers, you scientists, you businessmen, you teachers, you Government officials, whose aggregate contribution in fact represents the national space effort, have not finished the job demanded of you by a free society until you have convinced that free society of the true nature of the great idea and purpose which you represent.

Love Affair With the Weizmann Institute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, while recently visiting in Israel, I had occasion to pick up a copy of the Jerusalem Post.

I was pleased to find an article about one of the leading citizens and philanthropists of Brockton, Mass., Mr. Dewey David Stone. His marvelous work in behalf of the Weizmann Institute has made a major contribution to what it is today, and laid the groundwork for future growth. It is a living monument to his efforts, one to which he can look with satisfaction in years to come.

I express for myself and the people of my district our pride in the accomplishments of this vital young man.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following article:

DEWEY STONE: LOVE AFFAIR WITH THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE

(By Macabee Dean)

For more than three decades, Mr. Dewey David Stone, 65, of Brockton, Mass., has been a zealous worker for Israel in many fields.

But if you want to see his eyes light up, just mention the Weizmann Institute of Science.

"Ask any well-known scientist to name the first four or five research institutes in the world. He will include the Weizmann among them. I believe the institute has brought more glory to Israel than any other thing—except the defense forces."

Mr. Stone's love affair with the Weizmann Institute—he is a short man with an engaging smile—goes back to 1940. Weizmann was then visiting the United States and a close personal friendship developed between the two men.

"Weizmann convinced me that Israel could never compete with General Motors in making cars; with United Steel in steel production. It could complete in only one major field—brain power. He told me and others, that we had a moral obligation to help find the financial means to bring together in Palestine a group of people, touched with genius, who would work in science, making a major contribution to world progress."

Upon formation of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute in 1945, Mr. Stone became chairman of its board of directors. When the board of governors was set up a few years later, Mr. Stone was elected its chairman. He has held both posts ever since.

Here on one of his numerous visits, this time to dedicate the seven-story £3 million. Stone administration building today, he says bluntly:

"We are not planning any further physical expansion of the Institute for the next 5 to 10 years—unless something so exciting develops that we need to expand the present plant to meet the challenge.

"For the past 3 years we have turned down a number of substantial contributions for name buildings. In each case, I have persuaded the donors to seek other worthy causes—building secondary schools, hospitals, community centers. In no case, has the money been lost to Israel."

He also tried tactfully to convince prospective donors to help the institute find its current operating expenses through "donating, chairs, fellowships and special research projects."

"These donors can develop a close personal relationship with the scientist they are helping." A scholarship costs the donor about $2,500 a year; a fellowship, up to $12,000 a year. "These need not be lifetime projects—although we are trying to establish funds in perpetuity."

Turning to the institute's financial troubles, he notes that the I£20 million, annual budget involves a deficit of about I£2 million this year, bringing the institute's overall deficit to I£60 million.

"We are now beginning to organize a group of friends of the institute who will provide the new leadership which will eventually replace the old. It must carry the burden of finding funds."

The caliber of the scientific work at the institute is recognized by official bodies abroad, in 1965–66, research grants totaling $7 million, were received at the institute; this year, they are expected to reach $9 million.

Mr. Stone is also a member of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, of the American Technion Society, the America-Israel Cultural Foundation. The science unit at Boston University (he is a graduate of its College of Business Administration) has been named for him and his brother, Judge Harry K. Stone of Brockton.

He holds the degrees of doctor of humanities, Boston University, 1950, and doctor of laws, Stonehill College, Mass., 1958, and has been an honorary fellow of the Weizman Institute since 1960. He is also chairman of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., as well as national chairman of the United Jewish Appeal.

Armenian Martyrs' Day—1915

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 51st anniversary of the Turkish massacres of the Armenian people. The long and turbulent history of the Armenian people is full of calamities and tragedies, but the wholesale massacres of 1915 is the unprecedented national tragedy in their modern history.

In that year more than 1 million Armenians in Turkey were murdered, and many hundred thousand others lost their lives through famine and enslavement. Killed were the clergymen, teachers, writers, and leaders of the Armenian people. The young women were enslaved and the able-bodied men were murdered. The remaining Armenians were forced to march barefooted to their ultimate destruction in the distant deserts of Syria and Iraq.

The Armenians are perhaps the oldest of the civilized races in western Asia and were the first nation in the world to accept Christianity as their state religion. In the high mountains which are his home between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, the Armenian has toiled industriously and peacefully. Here they have maintained their culture and traditions against alien conquest.

As the Armenians observe the anniversary of their martyrdom in due solemnity, let us join them in their despectful remembrance.

China and Israel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following column by Milton Friedman which appeared in the March 17 edition of the American Examiner.

Mr. Friedman's brilliant analysis of the Chinese Communist position in relation to Israel is particularly pertinent at this time. It is not surprising to find also that the Vietcong are also very anti-Israel.

The article follows:

(By Milton Friedman)

WASHINGTON.—If Communist China and America are on a collision course for war, as important congressional testimony has indicated, what impact will a modified China policy have on Israel?

A growing dilemma confronts "doves" dedicated to Israel's survival. Peking is even more rigidly anti-Israel than Moscow.

In the early 1950's, Israel realized that actual Chinese power was centered in Peking and offered diplomatic recognition to the Communist regime. Israel felt she had to live in the world with all peoples and try to coexist with emergent nations. But Peking harshly rebuffed Israel as a "stooge of the imperialists, a neocolonialist American creature." Peking identified with Arab hopes of overthrowing Israel as consistent with dynamic world revolution.

China militantly opposed the seating of Israel at the Bandung Conference of Asian Nations. This took place when some Israel supporters in the United States were insisting that China should not be isolated from the world community but given the right to representation at the United Nations.

Israel's China policy proved a fiasco. The Nationalist Chinese regime of Chiang Kai-shek took petty vengeance. Formosa opposed Israel at the United Nations partly in revenge but mainly to curry Arab favor and follow U.S. State Department pro-Arab strategies.

But Arab States, especially Egypt and Syria, grew closer to the Chinese Reds. The fanatical "Palestine Liberation Organization" was invited to open a permanent office in Peking. The PLO organizes terrorist raids against Israel, sabotage attacks, and dreams of implementing Peking's suggestions for a "war of national liberation" against the Jews.

PLO leader Ahmed Shukiary's policies are so volatile they trouble even the belicose Arab rulers. Most Arab leaders realize that China is fishing in troubled Near Eastern waters. They know Peking is less interested in Arab aspirations than in creating an inflammatory diversion to Vietnam that would tie down U.S. Mediterranean forces and NATO reserves.

Egypt's Nasser, for instance, recognizes Israel's military strength. He is dubious that Russia would rush to join a Peking fomented "liberation war" in the Near East. This would jeopardize the precarious Soviet-American standoff in the region; neither Washington nor Moscow wants it. Egypt could lose aid from both America and Russia and gain nothing but a beating.

Nasser also fears that Chinese influence might spread among the emotional Arab masses. This could unseat present Arab heads who would be overthrown by liberationist extremists exploiting the frenzy to gain power.

When Jordan recently criticized the PLO office established in Peking, Shukairy said: "It is there for the sake of the Palestinian struggle. We, the Palestinian Arab people have nothing to give the Chinese People's Republic, but the Chinese People's Republic can give a great deal to the Palestinian Arab people."

Mao Tse-tung advocates not only containment but extinction of Israel. He told Shukairy: "When you deal with the Israel problem you should also look at the map and then you will know how to evaluate your strength. It is absurd for 100 million Arabs who encircle little Israel to stand by passively."

Peking reportedly pledged arms aid to Shukairy and offered to train experts in commando and sabotage operations.

In mid-January, a Chinese cultural mission visited Syria. The delegation's leader said, "The Chinese support the Arabs fully in the conflict with Israel just as you support us fully in the Vietnam struggle."

Syria's new Chief of State Nureddin Atassi has just echoed Chinese cries for an immediate "liberation war" against Israel as "the best way of achieving Arab unity." Syria is the most extreme activist against Israel, and displays closer ties with the Communist world. Border incidents recently increased.

The Vietcong leadership wished the Arabs "success in their struggle against Israel, the aggressive tool of imperialism, and the realization of their hopes of returning to Palestine." However, Saigon's Premier Ky has accepted Israeli gifts of medicine while refusing to enter normal diplomatic relations with Israel.

Israelis had indicated willingness to train South Vietnamese in agricultural and development techniques. But Saigon appeared disinterested. Some observers said Premier Ky was mindful of Arab votes at the United Nations. Others recalled that he had voiced admiration of Adolf Hitler as his idol.

In any event, Americans who share devotion to the aims of peace and justice in both the Near East and southeast Asia are hoping for new thoughts and tendencies to solve the enigma presented by China's Communist revolution.

A Simple Cup of Tea

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, Ben Ferguson lived in my State of Colorado for 40 years and worked as a farmer, teacher, rancher, and businessman.

Now he is living in East Pakistan, where 60 million people crowd the land. Few can read or write. Landholdings are small, and farmers are hesitant to risk new methods when failure could mean starvation. Ben Ferguson is helping to change this in his role as an agricultural adviser to the Agency for International Development.

His simple story is told in a 30-minute film entitled "A Simple Cup of Tea."

This film will be shown at 9 a.m. Wednesday, April 27, in room 2200 of the Rayburn Building at the State Department briefing for Members of the House. The meeting, as usual, is for Members only. Bill Macomber, head of the Near East-South Asia region of AID, will be present to answer questions.

The Secretary of State personally has seen the film and thought it was so good that it should be shown at the briefing. I urge every Member to see it.

Thoughtless Boy Destroys Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the most penetrating editorials I have read for some time appeared in the Worth-Palos Reporter, an independent publication serving residents of the southwest suburban area of Cook County, Ill. In its April 21 edition, it contained a most timely, sound and practical piece of advice to young men of our country.

THOUGHTLESS BOY DESTROYS FUTURE

This is the story of a boy who threw away his future when he was 14 years old.

How did he do it? With terrible and frightening ease. He did it by getting into trouble, a little bit at a time. Little bits of trouble just serious enough to get him picked up by the police, but not enough to get him convicted of anything. The kind of trouble that drove his mother to despair, until she appealed to the authorities for help in keeping the boy straight.

The authorities did help, and the boy has kept straight. But it's too late. The U.S. Army, which investigates potential soldiers back to their 14th birthday, doesn't want this boy.

"The lives of many men may depend upon one man," the Army reasons. "We cannot risk those lives on an undependable man and we have learned the hard way that undependable boys make undependable men."

So the Army won't draft this fellow. They classify him 1–Y. This means he's physically fit, but undesirable.

"Undesirable." That's the tag he must wear for the rest of his life. If he's lucky, it may never matter much except to him. If he isn't lucky, it may haunt him all his days, whenever he looks for work or seeks public office or trust.

And there's no way out, for if the Army won't take him, the Navy, Marines, and Air Corps won't either. They're even stricter than the Army. For instance, if a young man wants to join the Navy and he has a perfectly clean record except that he has accumulated $15 in traffic tickets, the Navy recruiting officer can't take him. First, the recruiting officer must go to the commander of his district and get a "moral waiver". Only if the commander approves, can this boy become part of the Navy despite $15 worth of tickets. And the commander doesn't always approve, even on such seemingly minor problems as this.

In the old days, people used to think of the service as a good place to "dump" troublesome boys. If that was ever true, it isn't now. The services must invest thousands of dollars in every young man to train him for modern military service. They have no intention of wasting that training on young men who aren't likely to do their work well.

Boys over 14 should realize this before they throw away their futures for the sake of "sticking with the gang on a rumble," or "just borrowing" a car, or "dragging" on the highway. Maybe the prospect of time in the service isn't especially appealing. But how would you like to be the one the Army won't even take?

Vietnam Warriors Cheered by Children's Crayon Drawings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, a heartwarming story is told in the following article submitted by Lt. Cmdr. David W. Plank, ship's chaplain, U.S.S. *Hancock*. He tells of a group of students from Oakridge School in my congressional district who sent a package of letters and drawings to the men aboard the aircraft carrier *Hancock*, and how the men responded when they received them.

Chaplain Plank, in a letter to me, said:

> Not only were the weary warriors of this Vietnam engaged ship cheered and strengthened, but they were vividly reminded of our American purpose in the world.

I commend this story to my colleagues:

VIETNAM WARRIORS CHEERED BY CHILDERN'S CRAYON DRAWINGS

(By Lt. Cmdr. David W. Plank, Chaplain Corps, U.S. Navy)

This is the story of a bundle of children's drawings that were addressed and mailed to "the U.S. Navy, Vietnam." What follows could have been repeated aboard many other ships and military installations. Hence this is not a story about the 7th Fleet Alameda-based attack aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Hancock* (CVA–19); it is about 24 grease-crayon pictures painstakingly drawn by second-grade boys and girls in Oakridge School, Sacramento, Calif.

The story necessarily begins on April 6, 1966, the day a small ordinary-looking cylindrical package arrived in the chaplains' office aboard *Hancock*. At the time, she was busy operating in the tropical waters of the South China Sea, catapulting Vietnam-bound planes from her flight deck, 1 every 26 seconds. The package which Ship's Chaplain David W. Plank found was tattered and badly scarred from its long journel. For it had been 70 days enroute—January 28 was the postmark it bore. In a child's scrawled handwriting it was addressed to, "The U.S. Navy, care of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Vietnam." It had come from "Miss Burns Second Grade, Oakridge School, Sacramento, Calif."

The chaplain opened the package. Out tumbled 24 grease-crayon drawings, and 19 oversized letters. The pictures bore scribbled titles such as, "Our Janitor in the Hospital," "My House," "This Is Me, This Is You," and "Evelyn the Clown." The letters read in part, "Thank you for fighting for our classroom and country. I hope all of you don't die," "We have sawdust in our hair," "My mother went to the hospital." "Do you have a brother?" "I am praying for you. I am crying for you. Please come back."

From where had this forlorn package of pictures and letters come? Who sent it to *Hancock*? How did it happen to arrive on board? Where had it been for 70 days? No one seemed to know. Or care. The chaplain's first impulse was to simply discard them all, then write a perfunctory letter of thanks to Miss Burns.

But then came a thought. Why not give these children's expressions of concern, encouragement, and appreciation an opportunity to be heard themselves by those for whom they were intended, men of the U.S. Navy fighting in Vietnam? Mount and display them, of course. They may not be artistic masterpieces—certainly they had no commercial value. But the message they held to tell could be priceless.

Two days later, the "Miss Burns' second grade class grease-crayon drawing exhibit" officially opened in *Hancock's* library when Capt. James C. Donaldson, Jr., the ship's commanding officer, cut with a Navy ceremonial sword the paper chain-ribbon which stretched from wall to wall in the library "gallery." By posters and flyers, by notes on barbershop mirrors and by word of mouth; from bow to fantail, from boiler room to bridge, the word of the unusual art exhibit spread.

The men came first by ones and twos, then by dozens. During the first week of the exhibit alone, $1,000 nearly one-third of *Hancock's* crew, crowded into the library and browsed among the pictures. To add to the enjoyment, they partcipated in a contest to choose which they thought were the best pictures and letters. Officers and enlisted men came at lunch hour, before plane launches after recoveries, during the coffee break of an engineroom watch; early in the morning, late at night. They toured the picture exhibit in green flight suits and red crash crew jerseys; in sweaty T-shirts and mechanic's overalls: hardly what you would expect at an art exhibit. But *Hancock* is a fighting ship. And the men that make her so, work hard, hot, round-the-clock hours. These are the ways of war. The men look the part they play.

Thus during the heat of battle, the men on *"Fighting Hannah"* have been chosen by chance as "The U.S. Navy, Vietnam." They have paused and pondered 24 crayoned drawings; they have thoughtfully read the penciled letters. Though these be the creations of children's tiny hands in far-away Sacramento, Calif., they might have been the heart's handiwork of children anywhere. Weary naval warriors rested and listened to the pure voices of 7-year-old boys and girls from home telling them of their love and prayers, their concern and gratitude. To their duties the men of *Hancock* returned with quicker pace and lighter heart. The true spirit of America had somehow touched and lifted her distant fighting sons—through the fingers of little children.

Into the midst of war, 24 second-grade boys and girls have unwittingly stepped to remind us of our American purpose: to strive always to obtain and preserve for them, and all children, both those living and those of generations to come, justice and equality, peace and freedom, in Vietnam, or any oppressed place upon earth, in order to make certain that children everywhere can always draw what they please, and write whom they wish.

As was said centuries ago, "A little child shall lead them."

Child Nutrition Act Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, too many children in too many American schools come to class every morning without having eaten an adequate breakfast. Some have eaten no breakfast at all. Hungry children are in no condition to learn.

In my district of Minneapolis there is a school where something is being done about this problem. I would like to draw attention to this special school feeding program as an example of the kind of thing that could be done under a bill that is now before Congress. The bill is H.R. 13361, the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

An experimental school breakfast program is being conducted at Grant Elementary School in Minneapolis. Grant is in one of the poorer sections of the city. The breakfast program was started there as a result of a study of Grant sixth-graders' diets by Dr. Novak of the University of Minnesota. The study showed that three of every five children came to school most of the time without having eaten a proper breakfast.

BREAKFAST AND SNACK

The program is serving a nutritious breakfast and a mid-morning snack, including such vital foods as milk, fruit, fortified cereal, and enriched rolls, to about 400 children daily. It is a combined Federal, State, and local project drawing Federal assistance from title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the special milk program of the Department of Agriculture. Private foundations also contribute, and the breakfast cereal is donated by General Mills. The effects of the program on the health and development of the children will be evaluated by the University of Minnesota and cooperating agencies.

The Child Nutrition Act would provide, among other things, a school breakfast program as an important adjunct to the national school lunch program. The bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a pilot program to assist States through grants-in-aid and other means to initiate, maintain or expand nonprofit breakfast feedings for schools in poor areas.

ASSISTANCE FOR EQUIPMENT

Under the proposed act, which would embrace and extend the national school lunch program and the special milk program, the breakfast program at Grant School would be eligible for assistance to purchase equipment and to serve lunches as well as breakfast and milk. The school also would be eligible for foods donated as a result of the Agriculture Department's price support and surplus removal operations. The food served in breakfast programs would have to meet research-tested nutritional standards. The program would be supervised by experienced Steel and local school lunch personnel.

The Child Nutrition Act would provide for special food service programs for needy children in nonprofit institutions such as child day care centers, settlement houses and summer camps. To help State school lunch agencies meet the cost of supervising these new programs, the act would apportion funds to the agencies for administrative expenses.

I believe there is great need, Mr. Speaker, for this type of program in many areas—especially in urban areas where numerous children are denied adequate nutrition and in rural areas where children must travel long distances to school. In the interest of child nutrition in general, I believe this legislation should be passed.

Mexico's Great Unused Potential

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, the great success of President Johnson's recent trip to Mexico pointed up successes of America's relations with our neighbor to the south. But the trip also underscored the problems that remain to be solved, the work that remains to be done.

I was impressed by an editorial on that very subject in last Sunday's Denver Post. It puts the problem in perspective and makes several suggestions as to how Mexico can move more and more into a leadership capacity among the Latin American nations. I submit here the complete text of that editorial:

[From the Denver Post, Apr. 7, 1966]

MEXICO'S GREAT UNUSED POTENTIAL

President Johnson took that quick trip to Mexico mainly, according to his aids, as an exercise in personal diplomacy. He didn't really have much to talk over with Mexico's President Dias Ordaz, but he wanted to get to know him personally.

The jaunt seems to have been a rousing success. President Johnson got a tremendously warm reception in Mexico City and had several chances to talk more or less privately with President Dias. But we hope something more than that comes out of this trip.

Johnson mentioned his interest in a Latin American summit conference to give the Alliance for Progress increased momentum. This certainly could be a useful project, if the Latin nations with the most pressing problems—Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, for three—can agree beforehand on what programs need a renewed push.

But we wonder whether the President's visit to Mexico might not also lead to some new thoughts about the basics of how the alliance operates.

At present, the United States is the major adviser, tutor, and banker to all those Latin countries which need our advice and aid. And the President promised, in his Mexico City speech, to lay even more stress on our economic and social aid, via the Alliance.

Yet we have seen repeated indications in the last year or so that the nation whose accomplishments most impress other Latin Americans is not the United States but Mexico.

And this—if we discard our Yankee perspective for a moment—is an accurate judgment. To most Americans, Mexico still seems a little backward, in a charming sort of way. But to anyone looking at Mexico from the south, it is a dazzling example of Latin economic progress and social and political stability.

The social revolution still wracking most other Latin countries occurred in Mexico 40 years ago. Since then, under its peculiar, one-party political system, Mexico has grown into the most economically and culturally advanced and most politically stable, country in Latin America.

So why should we not encourage other Latin nations to look to Mexico for guidance in both political and economic affairs? Why not encourage, and if necessary help, Mexico to offer more of its social and economic expertise to its Latin neighbors?

The U.S. social and economic system, after all, is derived from a different tradition and built to an almost unattainable scale, for most Latin nations. Mexico, though, they can realistically strive to emulate. Their traditions are the same. And the problems other Latin nations are facing are the same ones Mexico has virtually licked.

Latins are becoming aware of this. President Castelo Branco of Brazil, for example, reportedly would like to create in his country exactly the same sort of nontyrannical but stable single-party system that has served Mexico so well since its revolution.

Why should he not be able to obtain, through the Alliance or directly, Mexican guidance and insight into how the system evolved, how it works, and what keeps it from turning into an old-fashioned Latin dictatorship?

Mexico, in short, seemingly has much it could teach its neighbors to the south. The Alliance might become a much more effective operation if the United States discreetly built up Mexico as a model and guide for other Latin nations. And the Mexican way of doing things probably would be much more acceptable to many Latins than the Yankee way.

It would be good to see an increased realization of this Mexican potential emerge from the President's pleasant stay in Mexico City.

Jewish War Veterans Adopt Units in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, as a part of their program to let our fighting men in Vietnam know that they have not been forgotten by the people back home, the Kings County Council Jewish War Veterans, in conjunction with the Crown Heights Post No. 108 JWV, adopted Company B, 1st Battalion, 2d Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, one of our Nation's fighting units in that country.

Gift packages were recently shipped to the men of Company B under this program. The company executive officer, 1st Lt. Donnie G. Christian, in acknowledging the adoption, said:

> Your adoption of this unit makes us even more proud to be Americans and to be here fighting for the greatest cause on earth—the freedom of man * * *. Your patriotism, love of country, and offer of assistance is deeply appreciated by every member of this command.

This new and unique adoption program was instituted by the Kings County Council JWV under the leadership of its commander, Leon Deutsch. Particular fighting units are adopted by the Kings County Council and the various Jewish War Veterans posts in Kings County. Joseph Flatow, Jr., vice commander and Americanism officer of the council is coordinator of the program and assists Commander Deutsch.

The generous cooperation of Brig. Gen. A. J. Montgomery, commander of the eastern area military traffic management and terminal service, made it possible to expedite the packages to their overseas destination by air shipment from McGuire Air Force Base direct to Company B in Vietnam.

The program is popular both with our Vietnam fighting men and the members of the various Jewish War Veterans posts in Brooklyn, who defray the costs of this program, and who feel privileged at the opportunity to express their gratitude to our fighting men in Vietnam for their sacrifices in the cause of freedom.

I am sure that more and more American organizations, veteran and nonveteran, will initiate similar programs. There is no better way of keeping high the morale of our members of the armed services.

Who Should Do the Testing of Products for Safety—The Manufacturer or You? Address by Congresswoman Leonor K. Sullivan at Consumer Assembly, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, I want to congratulate all who have had a part in organizing and arranging Consumer Assembly, 1966, a 3-day conference now in progress at the Washington Hilton Hotel featuring a full review of all of the major consumer issues now facing the Congress and the American people. I think the work of this assembly will be of great help to all of us on Capitol Hill who are working for the advancement of consumer legislation.

It was my privilege today to address the luncheon meeting of the assembly, and to discuss two of the many sections of H.R. 1235, my omnibus bill to rewrite the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938. I was asked to talk specifically about the premarket testing of cosmetics for safety, and drugs and therapeutic devices for safety and efficacy.

Under unanimous consent, I submit herewith for inclusion in the Appendix of the RECORD the text of my remarks, as follows:

WHO SHOULD DO THE TESTING OF PRODUCTS FOR SAFETY—THE MANUFACTURERS, OR YOU?

(Address by Congresswoman LEONOR K. SULLIVAN, Democrat, of St. Louis, at luncheon session of Consumer Assembly 1966, Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., April 25, 1966)

I am delighted to have a part in this 3-day Consumer Assembly 1966. It is an excellent idea for bringing together into sharp focus in the Nation's Capital the broad range of issues now before the Congress and the executive departments affecting consumer well-being. David Angevine of the U.S. Cooperative League, who initiated this impressive project and worked so hard to make it into a reality, deserves the thanks of every man, woman, and child in this country—and of those future Americans who will be born into a safer environment when the objectives of this assembly are written into law.

When I say that every American should be grateful to Mr. Angevine and to everyone who worked on this assembly, I include many businessmen who may not, at this moment, be ready to concede that the consumer protections we are seeking are necessary or desirable. But just because the bankers and loan companies, the automakers and the drug processors, the cosmetic firms, and the grocery manufacturers and various other groups are fighting so vigorously against the kind of legislation most of us here regard as long overdue is no reason to assume they're really against these things. In fact, if we can go by past history and performance, there is some evidence that deep down in their hearts they want us to succeed.

If this sounds strange and unbelievable, just look back a bit on what has happened before. The food, drug, and cosmetic manufacturers fought bitterly for years against the legislation when eventually became the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938.

But secretly they must have thought all along that it was one of the finest pieces of legislation ever written by Congress, because, for the 28 years since the 1938 act was passed, they have successfully defended most of it against attack—from those of us who thought it was far from perfect. The same thing happened with the 1958 Food Additives Act. The food industry fought its enactment relentlessly for years; yet last year, the head of one of the biggest food manufacturing firms in the world proudly cited this wonderful act as proof that we didn't need any additional laws on food safety. The drug manufacturers, similarly, defended the 1938 act so effectively for so many years that it took the drama of the thalidomide tragedy to enable us to overcome their opposition and pass the Kefauver-Harris Act of 1962. The cosmetic manufacturers are still the most successful supporters and defenders of the 1938 act, as written, for they have so far staved off any significant changes in the sections applying to their industry—except for the changes they themselves wanted in 1960 in the color testing requirements.

Based on this history, I am sure that if we now pass the important bills consumers need and want—such as in consumer credit disclosure, in packaging and labeling, in automobile safety, and in closing the many loopholes still existing in the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the same industries which are fighting us today will one day be coming before future congressional committees to cite the effectiveness of these new laws as proof of the fact that no further legislation will then be necessary.

BUILT-IN LOOPHOLES IN CONSUMER LEGISLATION

The moral of the story for consumer groups is this: No matter how effective a law may be at the time it is enacted, in meeting the problems then existing, in our fast-changing economy every good law needs periodic updating and improvement to meet new conditions and situations.

Moreover, it is an unfortunate fact that laws intended to protect consumers are frequently provided, at the time of passage with some built-in defects inserted deliberately for the purpose of giving a particular economic interest as escape route. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is full of them—from the exemption for soap written in from the very beginning in 1938 to the provision of the 1962 act giving feed manufacturers the right to use cancer-causing coloring matter in their feeds for meat animals as long as no one can prove a residue is left in the meat after slaughter.

I have never been able to obtain a rational explanation from anyone in the feed business, or on the committee which handled the 1962 act, for the inclusion of this particular provision. Coloring matter serves absolutely no purpose in animal feeds except to identify which feeds are which, so that when the farmer is supposed to stop feeding certain hormones or other medicated feeds a certain number of hours before the animal goes to slaughter, it is easy to tell by the color that a certain feed is not to be used. But under what stretch of the imagination would this make it necessary to have a carcinogenic dye for this purpose? This is a mystery I have never solved; instead I just keep trying to repeal this provision and eventually, I am sure this will be done. Although I don't know why the feed industry wanted this provision in the first place, since I don't think any of them actually use carcinogenic coloring matter for this purpose, I do know that it went into the law with everyone's eyes open to the existence of this loophole.

But, in any event, let's not despair because of the opposition to the various "truth-in" bills or consumer safety measures from the industries which would be affected or further regulated by such enactments. We should just go on the assumption, as I said, that they really want us to succeed so that the loan companies, for instance, or the installment houses can on some future day go into the State legislatures and say that tightening of the State laws over usurious interest rates is not really necessary because the Federal Truth-in-Lending Act gave to the borrower all the protection necessary.

I am not going to go into "truth-in-lending" or all of the other consumer issues here, because, in your all-day sessions, you are covering these in detail. I have been asked to discuss specifically the importance of pretesting of products for safety, since this is one of the most important aspects of H.R. 1235, my omnibus bill to rewrite the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, particularly as regards cosmetics and the various medical and therapeutic devices.

A bit of background might be appropriate. The 1938 act was passed on a wave of public alarm over untested new drugs which had unexpected side effects, such as the case of one prescription drug which killed nearly 100 persons. This occurred just about the time a number of women were blinded by unsafe eye preparations. The need for Federal laws covering cosmetics had been recognized for a long time, but none existed. The need for tighter Federal laws over drugs had been developing ever since the original Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 outlawed narcotics and similar ingredients from the so-called patent medicines. For its day, the 1938 act was a good law insofar as new drugs were concerned; it required that they go through extensive pretesting for safety before they could be cleared for marketing. But all the law did about cosmetics and therapeutic devices was to give the Government the power to remove from the market those which it could legally prove were unsafe. And that is what we have been stuck with for nearly 30 years.

NEARLY 200 MILLION GUINEA PIGS

In other words, when you use any cosmetic item or medical type device—particularly if it is a new one just introduced—you are the key scientist who is doing the testing for safety. Many of us remember the stir created a generation ago by the book "Twenty Million Guinea Pigs," a shocking introduction to the hazards of the marketplace in consumer goods of all kinds. Yet, today, we are still the guinea pigs—only now there are nearly 200 million of us acting in that capacity.

There is hardly an American of either sex or of any age who does not frequently use numerous items officially designated as cosmetics or therapeutic devices, from baby powder to heating pads, from deodorants to electric toothbrushes.

For men and children, cosmetics are still rather new, but women have used cosmetics for so many thousands of years that the Bible has many references to such use. I read the other day about an 18th century bill introduced in the English Parliament which was aimed at women "beguiling men into matrimony by the use of scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, false hair, false teeth, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, and bolstered hips" and making such marriages null and void and the penalty the same as for witchcraft.

Fortunately, it did not pass.

Generally speaking, mankind has always looked tolerantly, even enthusiastically, on the efforts by women to make themselves look more attractive. And the laws relating to cosmetics have been written, up to now, largely, if not exclusively, by men. I don't think any of the comparatively few women to have served in Congress ever were appointed to the committees which consider such legislation.

In writing laws dealing with cosmetics, the men in Congress have been more than just hesitant—they've been downright scared—to do anything which could be construed as interfering with women's inherent right to try to be more beautiful. In the 1938 act, coal tar hair dyes were given a special exemption—it doesn't make any difference how dangerous they are as long as the label carries a warning tell you to make a patch test each time you use it. But many women don't bother and some beauty shops are also careless about testing. Four years ago, the House Committee on Interstate Commerce held some very brief hearings on the safe cosmetics provision of my omnibus bill—the only such hearing in 14 years, I might add—and the gallant gentlemen on the committee constantly asked me to reassure them that I was not trying to get them to pass legislation to make women less beautiful. When I explained that the only handicap my bill would place in women's path to loveliness would be the elimination from commerce of beauty preparations which were not safe to use—including coal tar hair dyes containing poisonous or otherwise dangerous ingredients—one Member told me he had received hundreds of letters, and petitions signed by thousands of women in beauty parlors, pleading for the right to continue to color their hair. Of course, this was a false alarm because hair colors would not be outlawed—just unsafe ones.

Nevertheless, when the Kefauver-Harris bill came before the House, there was an amendment inserted by the committee which made clear that nothing in the bill's sections applying to prescription drugs should be construed as applying to coal tar hair dyes. I always knew that hair coloring could do a lot for a woman's looks or morale, but I never suspected that a Federal judge could conceivably regard it as a prescription drug. Yet—there is that amazing, ungermaine provision in the 1962 prescription drug act, just hanging there like a forlorn and irrelevant beacon of hope for American women, assuring them that Dr. Frances Kelsey would not examine into the formulas of hair dyes in her work on the safety of prescription drugs. This is a sample of how gallant the Congress can be on the subject of female beauty. Apparently, it's all right to lose your hair and infect your scalp from a poisonous hair dye—or go blind if it gets in your eyes—just so your inherent right to use unsafe hair dyes is not interfered with by any law dealing with prescription drugs.

FREQUENT CHANGES IN COSMETIC INGREDIENTS

We could do with a lot less gallantry of that nature where our health and safety are at stake. Yet the only cosmetics we can readily get at effectively and require proof of safety before they are put on the market are those which have characteristics of drugs—such as the antiperspirants or the glamorous skin tighteners which appeared briefly not so long ago featuring a "magic ingredient" which was derived from cattle blood and which are presently in limbo because they have been designated by the Food and Drug Administration as drugs subject to premarket safety clearance. Most cosmetics, however, do not come under that heading.

The research literature of the cosmetic industry, intended for the trade's own guidance rather than for the general public, and the literature of dermatology both are full of warnings about the possible toxicity of various chemicals being tried in cosmetic preparations and stressing over and over that only prolonged use by humans can establish their stability. This is not to say that most cosmetics are dangerous; most of them are safe. But people frequently become sensitive to a cosmetic they have safely used for some time. The question the manufacturer must decide after enough complaints of this nature is whether to change his formula until new complaints pile up, or just write off the complaints to extrasensitivity on the part of some customers, and pay an occasional insurance claim.

Occasionally a new product will be marketed which causes such agony and physical damage to some users that the Food and Drug Administration hears about it and moves promptly to take it off the market. Such was the case some years ago with the press-on artificial fingernails which, after several days or several separate applications, began to peel off the users' own nails. Such was the case with the home permanent containing a neutralizing solution which temporarily blinded some women and in one instance, ate away the entire membranelike tissue covering the cornea of one eye. Such is the case with hair preparations which occasionally cause baldness.

When it comes to therapeutic, prosthetic, and diagnostic devices, the same loophole-ridden procedures apply: Anyone can market anything, and if it turns out to be dangerous, it is up to the Government to find out about it and take it off the market. This provides a quick road to riches for charlatans and for quacks of all kinds, who dream up magic devices for curing whatever ails you. They promote quick sales before Uncle Sam catches up with them and prohibits further distribution. Worse than the quackery, however, is the fact that some of these devices are downright dangerous to use. This same loophole in the law applies also to medical devices used in good faith by legitimate practitioners—artificial hip joints made from the wrong plastic, which break within the body and have to be replaced; plates and screws used in mending broken bones and which fail or corrode and produce adverse reactions requiring additional operations. Like cosmetics, these materials do not have to be proved safe in use before they are sold. My bill would require their preclearance not only for safety but also for effectiveness as well, before they are marketed.

However, I have not proposed preclearance of cosmetics for effectiveness because, frankly, I think that would virtually destroy the cosmetic industry and take a lot of fun out of women's lives. We buy cosmetics knowing full well the glittering advertisements are a lot of bunk, but we can dream, can't we? Most of us know that the $5 jar of cream will do no more for us than the 50 cent jar—the perfume may be a bit more subtle—but those who can afford the $5 jar, and some who cannot, buy it anyway on the outside chance that perhaps it might be a bit more effective.

At least they feel better about it. For those who want to save money and still be beautiful, it is possible to mix up a batch of creams or emollients in the kitchen, as our mothers and grandmothers often did. But I do not foresee any great revival of this old-fashioned idea.

COSMETIC INDUSTRY KNOWS NEW LAW IS INEVITABLE

But regardless of the effectiveness of cosmetic preparations in accomplishing the things we hope or trust or pray they will do for us, we are certainly entitled to reasonable guarantees as to the safety of the materials used, and we do not have that assurance now except to the extent that the manufacturer voluntarily tests his own products for safety. And he never tells us what he discovers about the dangers in his products. He doesn't even have to let the Food and Drug Administration know.

Until new legislation is passed, we will continue to do the testing at our own risk and expense for the manufacturer—we will continue to be guinea pigs for industry which markets billions of dollars worth of products each year.

After 14 years of trying to get safe-cosmetic legislation through Congress, I should be discouraged, I suppose, because the law is still so deficient. But so much has been happening on the consumer front in recent years—and this assembly today is a good illustration of what I am referring to—that I now have renewed confidence we are going to win the cosmetic battle, and many other consumer objectives as well. The cosmetic industry is already resigned to a pretesting law, even though it fights hard to delay the day of reckoning as long as possible and to make the new law as easy to live with as possible. But it is aware that such a law is inevitable, and that it is necessary. The industry lobbyists will do their best to load it down with escape clauses, of course. So we must be alert not to settle for less than an adequate statute.

If any of you like the idea of being a guinea pig for the cosmetic and medical device and over-the-counter drug industries—to do their testing for them so that they eventually find out through your experience, or suffering, which of their products are not safe enough to risk further insurance claims, or a bad public image—it is certainly your right under present law to continue in that role.

But I think most Americans, including every one here today, will prefer to require the manufacturer to have the testing done at his own expense before he sells the product—and then be able to stand behind it afterward. Many manufacturers do that now; some do not. It's time all of them were stopped from using the customer as an unwitting volunteer to test their products for safety, and from making the customer pay, in money and in possible discomfort, too, for that dubious privilege.

Jets at National

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, on April 24, the scheduled airlines serving Washington National Airport, the fourth largest in the Nation in terms of traffic, were granted permission by the Federal Aviation Agency to operate short and medium range jet airliners from Washington National Airport. I would like to congratulate Gen. William F. McKee, Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, for bringing about this vast improvement in air service in and out of our Nation's Capital.

As an example, Northwest Orient Airlines, Inc., will now provide a 6:55 p.m., nonstop fan jet departure from Washington National Airport to the Twin Cities of Minneapolis-St. Paul, in my home State of Minnesota, arriving there at 8:24 p.m. This is a flight of only 2 hours and 29 minutes—a savings in time of almost an hour over the present Northwest nonstop service. Visitors to and from Minnesota will certainly benefit from this important decision

The FNMA Decision of April 1

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD T. HANNA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, I, and three colleagues, during a special order outlined the present depressed status of the housing construction industry. At that time we clearly indicated that a major share of the responsibility for this depressed facet of our economy rested clearly on the shoulders of those who initiated the policies that have resulted in a very discriminatory money market situation.

Policies originally initiated to cool an overheating economy have not substantially solved the problem they were addressed to, but rather have produced a tight home mortgage market resulting in depressing a segment of our economy already showing signs of strain. On April 1, the Federal National Mortgage Association took action that will result in further depression of the home mortgage and construction industries. By limiting their purchases to $15,000 per mortgage per family unit, FNMA has constricted even tighter an already dangerously tight mortgage market.

The Governor of my home State of California, the Honorable Edmund G. Brown, on April 22, sent a statement to President Johnson pointing out the inequity of FNMA's latest decision. The Governor, in his statement, cited that FNMA's April 1 promulgation will have "an unequal, unfair effect on California."

Mr. Speaker, I should like to say at this time that FNMA's decision will not only be detrimental to California, but to the entire Nation. My statement, appearing in the RECORD on March 31, clearly points up the unreality of FNMA restricting its secondary market mortgage purchases to $15,000 per family unit. Even a casual survey of present market conditions makes abundantly obvious the unreality of such a decision.

Governor Brown clearly states in his message to the President the undesirable effects the April 1 FNMA decision will have on California. We can easily expand the California situation to the rest of the United States.

The following is the text of the April 22 statement sent by Governor Brown to President Johnson:

> On April 1, 1966, the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) promulgated a change in their regulations reducing the maximum amount of mortgage they would accept for purchase under their secondary market operations from $30,000 to $15,000 per family unit.
>
> Since the Federal Reserve Board increased their rediscount rate this past December, FNMA has served as a major support to the FHA and VA mortgage market. It is to be noted that, during this period, FNMA has made several adjustments in the prices they pay for mortgages, reflecting changing money market conditions. Nonetheless, the support of that agency in the mortgage market has been a key to assuring an adequate flow of mortgage money to the residental construction industry. This most recent change referred to above, in reducing the maximum loan acceptable for purchase by FNMA, is having a devastating effect on home building activities in our great State of California.
>
> I have received numerous communications from leaders of the building industry, building trades unions, the California Real Estate Association and financing institutions seeking my help in bringing this grave problem to your attention. The building industry has been under severe hardships since last December because of a reduction of mortgage money available and sharp increases in the cost of borrowing from those limited sources with funds available to lend. The one saving grace throughout this tenuous situation during the past 4 months has been the stabilizing effect of mortgage purchases by FNMA. However, with this recent change in FNMA's purchasing policy, this effective support of the mortgage market in California has, for all intents and purposes, been removed.
>
> This action particularly affects California because of higher land and construction costs than the average for the rest of the Nation. Recent estimates show that approximately 90 percent of new residential mortgages are in excess of $15,000 in California.
>
> We are already suffering high rates of unemployment in the building trades. Leaders of the building trades councils have informed me that they are now suffering unemployment rates of from 15 to 20 percent, and they estimate a further substantial increase as a result of the impact of this new FNMA regulation. We must also consider the further unemployment impact when considering that for each person directly employed in construction, there are normally an additional 2½ persons employed as an indirect result of the industry. Leaders in the home building industry have expressed their considered opinion that if this position is not changed, we can expect a further major decline in home building during the next 12-month period.
>
> The impact of this cutback in residential construction in California will do irreparable harm to our economy over the next several months. Realtors have expressed grave concern over the inability to finance sales of existing housing as well as construction of new housing.
>
> It would appear that the homebuilding industry has been singled out to bear the brunt of anti-inflationary measures. I believe that these measures would have little impact in directing the home building industry toward greater activities in lower cost housing, since the cost of land and the basic costs of construction mitigate against such a development.
>
> Therefore, I urge consideration for granting relief in this area of our concern by either requesting that FNMA rescind its action of April 1 or that it at least adjust the maximum

amount of mortgage eligible for purchase in higher cost regions such as California to more nearly reflect regional variations in construction and land costs, as they are reflected in mortgage amounts. Recent estimates show that the average FHA–VA mortgage in California is approximately $20,000. I therefore suggest that the maximum mortgage eligible for sale to FNMA in California be established at at least $20,000 in order to reduce the effects of the FNMA changes in this State.

Areas of Success

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. MOSS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's antipoverty program has grown with experience. The Sacramento Bee has recently noted that there are many examples of the program's fundamental success.

In its first year, 85,000 persons were placed through antipoverty programs into jobs with private industry, the paper states. It adds that another 250,000 were guided into employment or into training programs in the public sector.

To the disadvantaged, "the program represents both a last chance and a new opportunity. To these the benefit is incalculable," the paper states.

It is the paper's opinion that with a year of experience behind it, the program can go forward even more constructively and with a better understanding.

This editorial is on a subject in which we are all interested, and I offer it for inclusion in the Record.

[From the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee, Apr. 9, 1966]

ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAM GROWS IN EXPERIENCE

The Nation's antipoverty program, revolutionary in both the principles it bespeaks and the mechanics it inspired, has been undergoing a shakedown of sizable proportions on the national level.

There is some cussing in the discussing, but on the whole even the program's severest critics grudgingly are coming to acknowledge that perhaps something like it is needed.

The amazing part of it all is that there were those who thought so complex a program, new and untested, possibly could have been launched as a maximum-success effort from the very beginning. These were visionary.

The truth is, there necessarily has been a great deal of experimentation, trial and error, some failure, but appreciable success—at least enough to suggest the effort not only is worthwhile, but is an important social reform.

In its first year, 85,000 were placed through antipoverty programs into jobs with private industry; another 250,000 were guided into employment or into training programs in the public sector.

The accent remains: To create the greatest employment potential possible for the impoverished who have the disadvantage of lack of job training, skill, or job opportunity. This includes the young. Of the 200,000 youngsters who will get work through the Neighborhood Youth Corps, 60,000 will be school dropouts. And if the experience of the OEO in its first year of operation is indicative, 25 percent will go on to secure permanent jobs and another 15 percent will be encouraged to return to the classroom. To these disadvantaged the program represents both a last chance and a new opportunity. To these, the benefit is incalculable.

There is no blinking away the fact some of the potential inherent in the new program has been lost through local bickering, quarrels within government for power, and private empire building.

The Nation has a year of experience behind it now, however, and can go forward, more constructively and with a better understanding. The proof of the program's fundamental success lies in the fact Congress indicates a mood to expand, not restrict, it.

What Handicapped Workers Are Contributing to My Community

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 30, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest projects ever initiated in this country was the hire-the-handicapped program. Our handicapped citizens, who can and want to help themselves, have contributed much to our country and at the same time, have improved themselves physically and mentally by working in many varied industries.

This year cities and States across the country conducted essay contests for high school children. They were asked to write on "What Handicapped Workers Are Contributing to My Community."

I am proud to say the Nebraska State winner is a high school junior from the Second Congressional District. She is 16-year-old Karen Blum, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Blum of 3028 Fowler Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.

Her winning essay, which will be judged here in Washington this month, was written after a lengthy series of interviews with handicapped workers. She talked with a blind secretary who transformed dictation into immaculate letters almost immediately. There were factory workers who are proud to be holding their own on assembly lines and a handicapped accountant who built his family a new home, just to name a few. Karen said:

> The didn't feel sorry for themselves, they just wanted to do a good job.

I should like to call to the attention of the Members this splendid essay:

WHAT HANDICAPPED WORKERS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO MY COMMUNITY

There are many rooms within this complex called the human brain, rooms for sight, for touch, for taste, a room for thought, another for memory, and countless others to serve a multitude of intricate processes. Each person born must possess this miracle of creation, without which he would not have life; yet, as all mortal function, this system is not always without defection, slight or great.

Nearly 3 of every 100 are mentally deficient. After years of training and care, these retarded must go out to face the world with only the mentality of children between the ages of 8 and 12. Yet, many of these people, through the development of the Goodwill Industries and others, are taught to care for themselves in a world which hasn't time to stop and lend a hand. Working daily at petty assembling jobs, and unconscious of its dull repetition, they find only a satisfaction with this world from which flowers the worker, self-supported, whose taxes, like those of others, nourish our thriving community.

Perhaps, like Joe, nature's light has been dimmed. Yet, in his world of darkness, he finds little time to mourn, for he must rise and go to work, carefully feeling out and filling envelopes with an exact number of tiny screws, a job that would unwillingly be filled by a normal worker is gratefully accepted and capably performed by a sightless man; thus saving time and money for the complex industry.

Elsie, a fine secretary, can take dictation faster then it is given and have its typed copy completed in less than 10 minutes. Elsie was blind at birth. The deaf can work for hours undaunted, surrounded by the crushing sound of the factory heartbeat, while the normal worker wilts, then folds beneath its stress. And while the normal worker rests, recruperating, the handicapped will not cease, for they are among the most steady and industrious of employed labor.

Perhaps the mind is left unharmed and the body is seized, as is the case of young Daniel. His small body, twisted, frozen in the grotesque whims of cerebral palsy, sits daily, without fail, slowly but steadily fitting thick washers upon bolts. A meager task, but none the less, a task worth doing, and having been done, provides a meaning and a means for life.

There is Mr. Jones, full of laughter and happiness. His lovely new home is bright and cheerful, and the sunlight from its many windows, glints merrily upon the steel rims of his favorite wheel chair.

Seized with polio at 3, his tender limbs were stretched and twisted. He would never walk, but the polio, in its course, had mercy, and left his mind untampered. Though his body would never be of beauty, and his feet could never hold him, his brain, his mind, grew strong. For 13 years, an orthopedic hospital in Lincoln was his home and school. When, at last, he left its shelter, he found the world did not stop to let him board her; 20 years he searched to find the hoped-for entrance.

His determination gave him courage, and his hope brought new horizons; and Mr. Jones rolled here to my community. He, with the aid of his wife, gave birth to and reared, a successful career as an accountant. With knowledge self-attained, he has lead many baffled persons through the confusing tangles of yearly income taxes. He has, through the years since 1950, earned enough to build a striking new home, creating jobs for labor men, architects, realtors, and craftsmen. He gives more than many able-bodied workers in financial support, for within the past 15 years, he has paid as high as $800 dollars annually in his own income taxes.

His contribution goes far beyond that of finance. * * * Mr. Jones, and others like him, provide for the community, a shining example of human intelligence or earnest physical endeavor; a lasting goal for each person fortunate enough to possess an able body and a full mind.

Our community no longer lends a hand to the handicapped; the handicapped are lending a hand to us. Few of our industries and corporations are, today, without the skills of those society would one day not have termed normal.

The excellent attendance rate, the zeal, the painstaking efficiency, the punctuality, plus the originality, of the handicapped have proved themselves to the U.S. National Bank, the YMCA, Tip-Top Products, Northwestern Bell Telephone, Western Electric, Goodwill Industries, and Mutual Benefit of Omaha (to name a few of the corporations upon which I checked).

But, most important of all, the handicapped have been able to cast aside the shackles of disability to become happy, well adjusted, productive members of our community and of our world. A world at work is a happy world; a people at work is a happy people.

Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress who returned from visits home are well aware of the tragic consequences of the inflationary wave sweeping the country. I submit as evidence of the fact that the public comprehends the dismal record of this administration in combating inflation an editorial report from WBBM–TV in Chicago which was heard on its "Feedback" program:

FEEDBACK PANELISTS FEEL COST OF LIVING STILL ON INCREASE: GOVERNMENT SPENDING CONTROL BEST SOLUTION

WBBM–TV "Feedback" panelists responding to a special weekend survey conducted Saturday, April 16 and Sunday, April 17, on the shrinking dollar said they expect the cost of living to increase still further in the coming year and that the best solution is for more control of Government spending. The results were reported during "The Big News," Tuesday, April 19 on channel 2.

Fifty-six percent of the respondents expect the cost of living to rise greatly and 30 percent expect it to go up a little. A relatively small proportion of panelists, 7 percent, expect the cost of living to stay the same while only 2 percent expect it to go down a little and less than 1 percent expect it to go down a great deal.

The age of the respondents influences the answers with those respondents over 60 years old being least optimistic. More of them said they expected the cost of living to rise greatly.

When asked if the policies of the Federal Government contribute to the rise in the cost of living, an overwhelming majority, 84 percent felt they were. Only 11 percent said Government policies were holding down the cost of living.

Asked what is the most important thing that should be done about the increase, 57 percent said that Government spending should be more controlled. Other suggestions included 6 percent indicating that people should voluntarily cut back on their spending, 2 percent said nothing should be done and things should continue as now and 12 percent said that the producers of goods should voluntarily hold down prices. Fourteen percent indicated that the Government should take a more active role in controlling prices.

Another question asked if the respondents felt better off now than they did a year ago, regardless of the general economic conditions. Some 29 percent of the "Feedback" panelists indicated they did feel better off now and a greater number, 39 percent, said they were worse off than a year ago, and 25 percent said things were the same. Those respondents with lower formal education and those over 60 tended more to say that they were worse off this year.

When asked if the cost of living has increased their own expenses, 50 percent said they had been increased a lot. Slightly more than a third, 38 percent, said their expenses had increased a little and only 7 percent said the cost of living had not changed their expenses.

Also, a third of the respondents said that the rise had a greater effect on them than on their neighbors while 59 percent said it didn't. Those over 60, many of whom are on fixed incomes, said it had more effect on them than did younger respondents.

The series of questions on the shrinking dollar were asked in special 5-minute segments, five times during the weekend.

When an event of particular significance takes place, WBBM–TV conducts a "Feedback" survey incorporated into "The Big News." While viewing the broadcast, panel members punch out their answers on IBM Port-A-Punch cards supplied by channel 2 and return them in the next mail to the station. Within 48 hours after the questions have been asked, the cards can be tabulated and the results analyzed and broadcast on WBBM–TV.

Clean-Up, Paint-Up, Fix-Up

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, many communities are seriously addressing themselves to beautification during this Clean-up, Paint-up, Fix-up Week.

I am particularly impressed by an editorial, which appeared Friday in the Greeneville Sun of Greeneville, Tenn., urging the people of that area to accept "individual responsibilities" in keeping our cities, towns, and countrysides presentable.

I wholeheartedly feel that this is where the emphasis belongs in our beautification plans, and not in the hands of the Federal Government. Therefore, I insert this very fine editorial at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Greeneville (Tenn.) Sun, Apr. 22, 1966]

HELP BEAUTY BEGIN AT YOUR HOME DURING PAINT-UP, CLEAN-UP WEEK

A blade of grass does not make a yard, a tree alone does not make a forest, nor does the efforts of one homeowner make a neighborhood of which all residents can be proud.

It takes numerous blades of grass, many trees, and all the people in a neighborhood to achieve these things.

In the belief that beauty begins at home (if you will excuse a paraphrase), we heartily recommend that the people living in each of the approximately 16,500 households in Greeneville and Greene County take a look at their homes and their yards, and join together in one big effort to beautify Greene County during Clean-Up and Paint-Up Week, April 25–30.

It's time that each of us again accept our individual responsibilities as a member of our neighborhood, our community, our county and city, our State, and our Nation.

Too long have we been lulled into the thought, "let the government do it"; lulled to the point that we have forgotten that each of us, yes, each Greene Countian, is the government.

True, maybe your effort to beautify your home won't change overnight, the "dole-type government," we are now experiencing, but at least you will be making a start toward individual action to do your part in our society instead of waiting for the government to do it for you.

Maybe this will be habit forming and encourage each of us to take a more active part in obtaining (and paying for) the type of home and yard, the neighborhood and the community in which we want to live.

Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I recently reread the Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel. Once again I was impressed with the stirring words of the men who drafted this document. It is, without question, one of the most impressive declarations of our time.

Equally impressive is the fact that the high ideals laid out by the fathers of this infant nation 18 years ago have been fulfilled. And in their fulfillment, these ideals serve not only Israel but the cause of democracy the world over.

I think it appropriate, Mr. Speaker, that the declaration be included in the RECORD on this anniversary of Israel independence:

DECLARATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Eretz, Israel, was the birthplace of the Jewish people. There their spiritual, religious and political identity was shaped. Here they first attained to statehood, created cultural values of national and universal significance, and gave to the world the eternal Book of Books.

After being forcibly exiled from their land, the people kept faith with it throughout their dispersion and never ceased to pray and hope for their return to it and for the restoration in it of their political freedom.

Impelled by this historic and traditional attachment, Jews strove in every successive generation to reestablish themselves in their ancient homeland. In recent decades they returned in their masses. Pioneer, ma'pilim, and defenders, they made deserts bloom, revived the Hebrew language, built villages and towns, and created a thriving community, controlling its own economy and culture, loving peace but knowing how to defend itself, bringing the blessings of progress to all the country's inhabitants, and aspiring toward independent nationhood.

In the year 5657 (1897), at the summons of the spiritual father of the Jewish State, Theodor Herzl, the First Zionist Congress convened and proclaimed the right of the Jewish people to national rebirth in its own country.

This right was recognized in the Balfour Declaration of the 2d November, 1917, and reaffirmed in the Mandate of the League of Nations which, in particular, gave international sanction to the historic connection between the Jewish people and Eretz-Israel and to the right of the Jewish people to rebuild its national home.

The catastrophe which recently befell the Jewish people—the massacre of millions of Jews in Europe—was another clear demonstration of the urgency of solving the problem of its homelessness by reestablishing in Eretz-Israel the Jewish State, which would open the gates of the homeland wide to every Jew and confer upon the Jewish people the status of a fully privileged member of the comity of nations.

Survivors of the Nazi holocaust in Europe, as well as Jews from other parts of the world, continued to migrate to Eretz-Israel, undaunted by difficulties, restrictions, and dangers, and never ceased to assert their right to a life of dignity, freedom, and honest toil in their national homeland.

In the Second World War, the Jewish community of this country contributed its full share to the struggle of the freedom- and peace-loving nations against the forces of Nazi wickedness and, by the blood of its soldiers and its war effort, gained the right to be reckoned among the peoples who founded the United Nations.

On the 29th November 1947, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a Jewish State in Eretz-Israel; the General Assembly required the inhabitants of Eretz-Israel to take such steps as were necessary on their part for the implementation of that resolution. This recognition by the United Nations of the right of the Jewish people to establish their State is irrevocable.

This right is the natural right of the Jewish people to be masters of their own fate, like all other nations, in their own sovereign state.

Accordingly we, members of the people's council, representatives of the Jewish community of Eretz-Israel and of the Zionist movement, are here assembled on the day of the termination of the British mandate over Eretz-Israel and, by virtue of our natural and historic right and on the strength of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, hereby declare the establishment of a Jewish State in Eretz-Israel, to be known as the State of Israel.

We declare that, with effect from the moment of the termination of the mandate, being tonight, the eve of Sabbath, the 6th Iyar, 5708 (15th May 1948), until the establishment of the elected, regular authorities of the state in accordance with the constitution which shall be adopted by elected constituent assembly not later than the 1st October 1948, the people's council shall act as a provisional council of state, and its executive organ, the people's administration, shall be the provisional government of the Jewish State, to be called "Israel."

The State of Israel will be open for Jewish immigration and for the ingathering of the exiles; it will foster the development of the country for the benefit of all inhabitants; it will be based on freedom, justice, and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel; it will insure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race, or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education, and culture; it will safeguard the holy places of all religions; and it will be faithful to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The State of Israel is prepared to cooperate with the agencies and representatives of the United Nations in implementing the resolution of the General Assembly of the 29th November 1947, and will take steps to bring about the economic union of the whole of Eretz-Israel.

We appeal to the United Nations to assist the Jewish people in the building up of its State and to receive the State of Israel into the comity of nations.

We appeal—in the very midst of the onslaught launched against us now for months—to the Arab inhabitants of the State of Israel to preserve peace and participate in upbuilding of the state on the basis of full and equal citizenship and due representation in all it provisional and permanent institutions.

We extend our hand to all neighboring states and their peoples in an offer of peace and good neighborliness, and appeal to them to establish bonds of cooperation and mutual help with the sovereign Jewish people settled in its own land. The State of Israel is prepared to do its share in common effort for the advancement of the entire Middle East.

We appeal to the Jewish people throughout the Diaspora to rally round the Jews of Eretz-Israel in the tasks of immigration and upbuilding and to stand by them in the great struggle for the realization of the age-old dream—the redemption of Israel.

Placing our trust in the Almighty, we affix our signatures to this proclamation at this session of the provisional council of state, on the soil of the homeland, in the city of Tel-Aviv, on this Sabbath eve, the 5th day of Iyar, 5708 (14th May 1958).

Israel Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 18th anniversary of Israel independence. It is hard to imagine a nation established under less auspicious circumstances. Formed by a group that had suffered the cruelest possible outrages, threatened by militant and hostile neighbors, and located in an area where only a fraction of the land was arable, Israel was a new nation for which many held out little hope in 1948.

The achievements of this small nation in the brief period of 18 years are truly remarkable. Irrigation, imaginatively applied, has transformed an arid desert into lush productive land. The amount of arable land is 360 percent greater than at the time of Israel's establishment.

Hard work and determination have produced an annual growth rate of 10 percent. Originally, one of the recipients of U.S. foreign assistance, Israel is now able to help other developing countries through technical assistance.

Yet all of the hard work and sacrifice that has made this splendid growth and accomplishment possible has not dimmed the enormous contributions of Israel to the world's cultural life.

Truly, Israel is a model of what can be achieved by small nations, under the most difficult conditions. This small country is a bastion of freedom, progress, and stability in a world marked for its uncertainty and turbulence. Israel has demonstrated to the world once again the tremendous power of a free and determined people. We congratulate Israel on this 18th anniversary of independence and wish that nation and its people continued growth and achievement.

To Israel: Congratulations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HERMAN TOLL

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, it is highly appropriate that we in the Congress express our congratulations and offer encouragement to the people of Israel on this, their 18th anniversary of independence. Few if any countries can point to similar achievements in the face of adversities and difficulties of the magnitude of those which have faced and continue to face the people of Israel.

I am sure that all Americans join me and my colleagues in wishing continued success to Israel as she seeks to mold a stronger and even more united country. Her absorption of hundreds of thousands of immigrants from many different cultural areas is a definite example of how people can overcome differences of origin for the benefit of the country as a whole.

Yesterday my home city of Philadelphia, Pa., celebrated Israel's birthday through a special program which took place in the playhouse in the park. The following article concerning the program appears in this morning's Philadelphia Inquirer:

ELEVEN HUNDRED SALUTE ISRAEL ON 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATION'S FOUNDING

(By Thomas Werner)

A salute to Israel—"a country made up of borders"—was conducted Sunday in the playhouse in the park to mark that nation's 18th anniversary.

This is the year 5726 in Israel where the Hebrew calendar is used. It's been 18 years since the United Nations voted to partition what was then Palestine into two parts: One for Jews and the other ceded to Jordan.

Though "the wall of hatred surrounding Israel still gives us reason to be concerned," there are winds of change blowing through the Middle East that promise a more peaceful climate, the audience of 1100 was told by Yissakhar Ben-Yaacov, consul general of Israel in Philadelphia.

"The military parade in Haifa and the machines we unfortunately must have will demonstrate once again that the State of Israel is determined to survive and prosper," Ben-Yaacov said.

The consul general extended greetings from the president of Israel and thanks to Philadelphia and Mayor James H. J. Tate for proclaiming Monday as Israel Independence Day in the city.

In its first 18 years, Israel has taken steps forward that seem to augur well for its future: In 1948, there were 790,000 inhabitants, today there are 2.6 million; in 1948 there were 130,000 students, today there are 720,000, Ben-Yaacov said.

"Israel is a State serving as a model to many other emerging countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America," the consul general said.

Israel has an extensive foreign aid program, he said. Jews are in touch with people and in lands where they have never been seen before.

To mark the anniversary, Ben-Yaacov announced that every Jewish child born in Philadelphia on Monday—the actual date of the anniversary—would receive a gift from the Israel Embassy.

The "land of borders" definition was given by State Senator Charles R. Weiner, one of several speakers.

"We wish Israel health, wealth and a long time to enjoy them," he said.

Best wishes and much success to Israel in her efforts to build and secure a free and democratic state.

Israel Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, today we are privileged to celebrate the 18th anniversary of Israel independence. As one of the oldest Middle Eastern States, and at the same time one of the youngest, it was 18 years ago that the state of Israel was established as a result of the dedication and courage of such leaders as Chaim Weizmann, David Ben-Gurion, and many others. Today Israel stands on the soil from which it was ejected nearly two millenia ago by the troops of the Roman Empire.

The Jews of the ancient states of Israel and Judah were driven into exile by Rome. They were spread among nations all over the globe, but were nevertheless united in their desire to return to Zion, which was recalled in all their prayers. Despite the differences in language and even social customs which grew out of hundreds of years of exile, this dream provided a strong bond among them.

Beginning in the latter half of the 19th century, a group of dedicated men began to work toward making the ancient dream come true again. In spite of the attempts of great and small powers to frustrate their dream, the bravery and devotion of the leaders of Zionism were finally rewarded.

Although the victory had to be defended upon the battlefield in 1948, the same courage which had characterized the political leadership showed itself among the military leaders and their men. It was obvious that a new nation, willing and able to defend its ideals and way of life, had been born.

In less than two decades, Israel has become a valued member of the world community. It has extended the hand of friendship to countries less fortunate than itself in Africa and Asia, and has provided vital technical and economic assistance to them. Israel has created an economy with industries employing thousands of highly skilled workers, while at the same time has turned thousands of acres of once nearly useless land into a showplace of modern agricultural techniques.

The economic progress, the political stability, and the many programs of social improvement for the benefit of its citizens—all testify to the dedication of the Israel people in making their country one of the most prosperous and modern in the world.

We value Israel's friendship most highly. I would like to take this opportunity to express my congratulations to the Israeli people on their past progress. And I join my colleagues in wishing them many, many anniversaries of similar prosperity and good fortune for the future.

The New Middle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the problems of our society are difficult and complex, and I think the following editorial from the Long Island Press of Sunday, April 24, 1966, makes a real contribution toward an understanding of those problems. It is a positive and lucid statement, and I commend it to the attention of this body, as follows:

VOICE OF THE "NEW MIDDLE"

Despite all the demonstrations and dissent all is not disillusion and dismay with America. The "New Left" and the "New Right" may accentuate their strident brands of the negative, but there are quieter types, usually somewhere about the "New Middle," who are busy trying to make the best of the possible.

The petulant idealist and the paranoid plot-seeker are too busy with their sense of exclusive outrage to be bothered with the nuts and bolts details of building the better world they demand. This is strictly from Dullsville.

They care only about what's wrong, or imagined to be wrong, rather than what can be done to make things reasonably better. They get more kicks out of tearing down than in building up. Revolution becomes an end in itself. The cause, man, the movement—that's where the action is.

To these snickerers on the fringes, a President Johnson—or any other national leader—is an object of ridicule, a square who actually acts as though progress can be achieved and complex problems solved without first burning down all of society and starting afresh.

The shriekers to the left and the right are impatiently eloquent over obvious injustices and inequities or wasteful of great emotional energy in protests over imagined plots and evil deals. But a complicated blueprint for an attainable alternative doesn't fit on a picket sign—only slogans that defame or distort.

The pacifist proclaims his hatred for war; the super patriot proclaims his love of country. Each writes off the other as the incarnation of evil, while Americans in the middle acknowledge that hatred of war and love of country need not cancel each other out. Reality does not offer the comfort of simplistic solutions to complicated problems.

One of the most eloquent spokesman for the "New Middle," for the Johnsonian upbeat, is John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. In a recent speech before a women's suburban Democratic club in Washington, Republican Gardner declared that too many intelligent people these days just don't know how to look at "a deeper issue straight on."

They misjudge the world, he said, and therefore fight the wrong fight. They believe "that what is wrong is obvious, that the solutions are equally obvious, and the only reason we don't achieve instant utopia is that evil or stupid people are blocking the way. They take a world full of challenging problems and transform it into a world full of reprehensible people."

Part of the trouble, he said, is that all of us, even the rich, find it difficult to live the good life in an "enormously crowded and complicated world. When we look outward, we see complexity where we yearn for simplicity. When we look inward all too often we see fragmentation, when we long for wholeness."

True, it's getting tougher for a person to enjoy and express his individuality, to avoid drowning anonymously in a swelling ocean of indifferent people. Anger with our times, with our mores, is not enough. The answer lies in the direction Mr. Gardner points, in learning to accept and deal with the complexities of these times and mores so that individuals "may be whole and not fragmented * * * may have the maximum amount of meaningful choice, some sense of controlling events rather than being controlled by them."

Jeremiah L. O'Sullivan: Marquette University Alumnus of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the unfortunate facts of today's world is that the truly great men to often go by unacknowledged. In their selfless dedication to others it is not surprising that these men neither want or need personal acclaim.

One such man is Jeremiah L. O'Sullivan, dean emeritus of the Marquette University College of Journalism. The fact that he has recently been named recipient of the university's 1966 Alumnus of the Year Award, therefore, is most fitting and proper.

Dean O'Sullivan exemplifies the high standards of professional competence and personal dedication he has always demanded of his students. His rigid insistence on truth, competence, and compassion in the writing of his students during 34 years of service to Marquette expresses itself today in newspapers across the country.

In announcing this award, the April 1966 issue of the Marquette Alumnus notes Dean O'Sullivan's many achievements as journalist, teacher, and friend to many. It is my privilege now to draw this article to the attention of my colleagues by inserting it in the RECORD:

DEAN JERRY O'SULLIVAN NAMED 1966 ALUMNUS OF THE YEAR

Jeremiah L. O'Sullivan, dean emeritus of the college of journalism, has been named the recipient of the 1966 Alumnus of the Year Award.

A 1914 journalism graduate of Marquette, Dean O'Sullivan returned to the school in 1924 to teach and later to shape the school into one of the prominent centers for the study of journalism in the country. He served as dean for 34 years before retiring in 1962. While the award will be formally presented at commencement, June 5, he will be the honored guest and speaker at the two major dinners during alumni weekend, April 29–30.

Jerry O'Sullivan came to Marquette from Hutchinson, Kans. Upon graduation, he began his career in journalism as a reporter for the Milwaukee Sentinel. Within a few years he became city editor, but in 1917 he left to join the United Press in Chicago.

He spent 7 years with the United Press and covered many national news stories, including the steel strike of 1919 and the coal miners' strike of 1920. His work set new standards in labor reporting. At one time he was in charge of world news for United Press in New York. Under his direction a United Press relay and division office was established in Kansas City, Mo., in 1923.

He was appointed dean of the college of journalism in 1928 after having taught at Marquette for 4 years. Assured a place as one of the "greats" in American and Catholic journalism, Dean O'Sullivan guided the college to maturity and stature.

Dean O'Sullivan is most remembered by his students as a warm friend in the true definition of the word. At his retirement and farewell dinner in 1962 one of his associates said, "He is concerned about the well-being of others, wishing what is truly good for his students and associates and doing all that he can to help them attain it." No one knows how many students Dean O'Sullivan had placed in jobs during the depression years and the years following World War II.

According to one professor, Dean O'Sullican has a strong sense of duty that he must help others.

In teaching the art of writing, Dean O'Sullivan has sought to instill the qualities of truth, compassion, and competence in his students.

Dean O'Sullivan has helped, counseled, and influenced approximately 1,500 graduates of the college of journalism while he was dean. It is estimated that another 2,000 received some of their undergraduate or postgraduate training from him. He was successful in maintaining a high enrollment in the school when the enrollment of many other schools of journalism had dropped heavily.

Dean O'Sullivan's own professional accomplishments outline the qualities which he endeavored to instill in his students. He has written extensively on the betterment of journalism. In 1931 he founded and directed the Catholic School Press Association to acquaint high school and college students with the principles and postulates of journalism.

In the field of Catholic journalism, Dean O'Sullivan has worked hard for improvement of the Catholic press in America. His contributions have been recognized twice by papal awards. In 1938 he was awarded a papal medal for outstanding work in the field of journalism and in 1961 he was awarded the papal honor of the Knight of St. Gregory for distinguished personal character and his reputation for notable accomplishments. In 1957 he became the first layman to be awarded the annual Catholic Digest Award for making a significant contribution to the Catholice press in America.

Dean O'Sullivan is a past president of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism and of the Catholic University Journalist's Union. He was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of letters by Boston College in 1949 and was the recipient of the Marquette University faculty Award for teaching excellence in 1961.

Dean O'Sullivan has been active as a participant and officer of many Catholic organizations and has served as publicity chairman of the annual Milwaukee Archdiocesan Catholic Charities campaign.

Married in 1917 to the former Eleanor Gavigan, they have two children and nine grandchildren. Both of their children are Marquette journalism alumni, Quentin, journalism, 1941 and Geraldine, Mrs. Louis Riepenhoff, journalism 1944. Dean O'Sullivan and his wife reside at 1734 North 83d Street, Milwaukee.

Worcester, Mass., Bishop and City Council Urge Prompt Action on Constitutional Prayer Amendment

SPEECH

OF

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 19, 1966

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to include, at this point, an excerpt from an article in the April 12, 1966, issue of the Worcester, Mass., Evening Gazette, concerning approval action of the proposed constitutional prayer amendment by the mayor, the city council and the school committee of Worcester.

Last April 19 the council resolved, for the third time in 3 years, to endorse a petition to the U.S. Congress for a constitutional amendment permitting prayer in public schools.

Previous to the council vote, Mayor Wells read a statement by Bishop Bernard J. Flanagan, of the Worcester Catholic diocese, urging support of the amendment and I would like to insert the major portion of the statement in the RECORD.

Certainly congressional action on this amendment, to permit the Congress to reflect the majority wishes of the people, is in fullest accord with our traditions of democratic procedure and I most earnestly hope such action will occur in the very near future. The newspaper article excerpt and the bishop's statement follow:

[From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette, Apr. 12, 1966]

The city council and the school committee will be asked to support a constitutional amendment which would allow prayer in public schools.

Twice before, the council has voted to petition Congress to initiate such an amendment. Both votes came in 1963.

NEW PETITION

Now, Mayor Wells has submitted a new petition to the council from local members of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Public Prayer. It asks the council to reaffirm the votes of 1963.

Under the petition, the council would also "go on record (as supporting the amendment) and petition the Congress of the United States to back the prayer amendment."

To initiate the amendment, both Houses of Congress must approve it by a two-thirds vote. Three-quarters of the States must then ratify it for it to become law.

Rev. Malcolm L. Matheson, minister of Chestnut Street Congregational Church, one of the petitioners to the council, said today that the chief end of the Public Prayer Committee is to have the amendment come before the "people of the United States and let them decide."

Rev. Mr. Matheson added, "If the people don't want prayer in public schools, then we don't want it. But if they do want it, then we want it, too."

SIGNED PETITION

Other members of the Public Prayer Committee who signed the petition are Rev. Stephen R. Tucker, minister of Bethany Congregational Church; Rev. Robert G. Howes, a Catholic priest from the Diocese of Worcester who teaches in Washington, D.C.; and Mrs. Ruth M. Hilyard, Mrs. Mary L. Travers, and Mrs. Eileen P. Walkavich.

Statement Presented to the Worcester, Mass., City Council, by His Exellency Bernard J. Flanagan, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Worcester

It is now nearly 4 years since the U.S. Supreme Court struck down a 22-word prayer in New York State's public schools as an "establishment of religion." That prayer, composed by religious leaders in New York and made available on a voluntary basis to the schools of the State, read:

"Almighty God, we acknowledge our dependence upon Thee and we ask Thy blessings upon us, our parents, our teachers and our country."

Eleven of the thirteen justices who had previously judged the case saw nothing unconstitutional in the simple prayer. Indeed, 19 State attorneys general petitioning as "friends of the court", said:

"Our Founding Fathers together with the great and God-fearing leaders of the last century and a half would be profoundly shocked were they to have been told in their day that in this year of Our Lord * * * a voluntary nondenominational acknowledgment of a Supreme Being and a petition for His blessing, recited by American children in their classrooms, is being seriously attacked as a violation of the Constitution of the United States."

Hardly had the Court's majority reached what Harvard Law Dean Griswold has called its "thought denying" decision then Americans everywhere rose in protest. Proposal after proposal was dropped into the hoppers of the Congress demanding the right of the American people to be heard in an issue so clearly critical. Many predicted that this incredible denial of a consensus prayer would lead on to successive denials until the Nation stood stripped of its long and good traditions of public reverence. We said ourselves:

"Many people will be deeply concerned about the continuing erosion of our religious traditions implicit in these decisions.

"The Supreme Court, in the Lord's Prayer and Bible ruling, has continued along a path unhappily familiar to all from its earlier decisions. The same tedious arguments emphasizing the establishment-of-religion clause are brought forth to support a position which turns its back on the total American tradition and outlaws the present practices of 39 States.

"Let us suppose that the Lord's Prayer and the Bible are excluded from the American public schools for precisely the reasons given by the Supreme Court. What is the next step? Clearly, all other expressions of religion in public life must now be deleted. Let us not wait for them to come up case by case, but in one single gesture let them be suppressed.

"It may take the Court a long time to come to the full understanding of what its decision means, but by that time the American public may make some decisions of its own. In democratic life the tyranny of the few is always a temporary victory: it may be uncomfortable, but its fortunes will ultimately be reversed."

Despite widespread evidence that the prayer decisions were very seriously questioned by the American people and that a restorative amendment was needed to return the first amendment to its original and traditional good sense, effective action has continued for 4 years to be blocked in Congress. Hearnigs were held, in the House only after a nearly successful discharge petition had forced them but no bills were forthcoming. Efforts are now once again underway.

We join our voice enthusiastically to those men of good will of varying faiths and parties who are wrestling with this difficult matter. We believe, as in all such issues, that a reasonably worded prayer amendment is possible. We believe that this amendment will constitute not an attack upon, but rather a counterattack against a dangerous misinterpretation of the first amendment. We call on the Worcester City Council today and on all citizens and their legislative spokesmen—on all in fact, who honestly believe in the democratic process—to respect the clear will of the Nation and demand from the Congress without further delay, a proposal for a prayer amendment. We believe in the wiseness of the American people to act rightly on such a proposal. We have confidence that they will decide as their ancestors decided before them, when they wrote into the seal of the city of Boston, those good words—"Sicut patribus, sit deus nobis." As God was with our fathers, so let Him be with us.

Vote of Confidence for the Administration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, we have noted recently that a number of so-called peace conferences have issued statements condemning our Government's policies in Vietnam.

I think it is pertinent to say at this time that the part that clergymen play at these meetings and their signatures to petitions or policy statements do not necessarily represent the views of the members of their particular denominations but only their own views.

I am pleased to note, however, that the Rabbinical Alliance of America does support our policy and I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article from the March 10 edition of the American Examiner which gives the views of the alliance:

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE TO JOHNSON

The following is a text of a telegram sent to the President of the United States of America by the Rabbinical Alliance of America on February 20.

"In view of the numerous statements being issued by various organizations and religious bodies regarding the conduct of the war in Vietnam, the Rabbinical Alliance of America representing over 500 American-born and educated rabbis and spiritual leaders throughout the United States, today met in special session and authorized the following statement:

"The Rabbinical Alliance of America expresses its deepest confidence in the President of the United States and in the administration directly responsible to and guided wisely by him. The Rabbinical Alliance of America deplores the rash of critical statements being issued against the Government in the name of religion and morality."

Calendar of Events at the National Gallery of Art

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 6, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following calendar of events at the National Gallery of Art:

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART—CALENDAR OF EVENTS, MAY 1966

Gallery hours: Extended hours. Through September 5: Weekdays 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays 12 noon to 10 p.m. Admission is free to the gallery and to all programs scheduled.

Continuing 25th anniversary exhibitions: French paintings from the collections of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon and Mrs. Mellon Bruce. First public showing. Galleries 59 through 68. Through May 1.

Twenty-fifth anniversary publications: 25 years of National Gallery publications. Central Lobby.

Catalog. French paintings from the collections of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon and Mrs. Mellon Bruce. 248 pages, 10 by 7½, with introduction by John Rewald, 20 color plates, and 226 black-and-white illustrations, $3 postpaid.

A pageant of painting from the National Gallery of Art edited by Huntington Cairns and John Walker; 2 volumes, 518 pages, 255 color plates, 10½ by 14, $35 postpaid.

Dutch landscape painting of the 17th century by Wolfgang Stechow; 256 pages, 240 illustrations, 10¼ by 7⅛, $12.50 postpaid. First of the National Gallery of Art's Kress Foundation studies in the history of European art.

John Singleton Copley by Jules D. Prown; 2 volumes (boxed) each 272 pages. 677 illustrations, 8 by 11, $25 postpaid. First of the National Gallery of Art's Ailsa Mellon Bruce studies in American art.

New reproductions: Color postcards. Artist unknown, "Deer and Squirrels"; index of American design, "Angel Weathervane"; Matisse, "Still Life: Apples on Pink Tablecloth"; Copley, "The Copley Family"; Toulouse-Lautrec, "Jane Avril."

Concerts: The gallery's 23d American music festival, sponsored by the J. I. Foundation, will begin May 1 and continue on Sunday evenings through June 12.

Cafeteria: Extended hours. Through September 5: Weekdays, luncheon 11 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.; snack service 2:30 to 5 p.m.; dinner 5 to 8 p.m. Sundays, dinner 12 noon to 7:30 p.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, THROUGH SUNDAY, MAY 1

Painting of the week: Cassatt, "Girl Arranging Her Hair" (Chester Dale collection), gallery 86, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2, Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: Elements in art: Space. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday 1, Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday 11 and 3, Sunday 5.

Sunday lecture: "Dante's Imagery." Guest speaker: Charles S. Singleton, professor of romance languages, the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, lecture hall 4.

Sunday concert: 23d American music festival: National Gallery orchestra, Richard Bales, conductor, east garden court 8.

MONDAY, MAY 2, THROUGH SUNDAY, MAY 8

Painting of the week: Chardin, "the Kitchen Maid" (Samuel H. Kress collection), gallery 53, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2, Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: Elements in art: Form. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday 1, Sunday 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda. Monday through Saturday 11 and 3, Sunday 5.

Sunday lecture: "The Role of the Curator in the Museum Today." Guest speaker: Theodore Rousseau, curator, department of paintings, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, lecture hall 4.

Sunday concert: 23rd American music festival: Fred Coulter, pianist, east garden court 8.

Inquiries concerning the gallery's educational services should be addressed to the educational office, 437-4215, extension 272.

MONDAY, MAY 9, THROUGH SUNDAY, MAY 15

Painting of the week: Picasso. Family of Saltimbanques (Chester Dale collection), gallery G–7 Tuesday through Saturday; 1 and 2; Sunday, 3.30 and 6.

Tour of the week, Elements in art; Color. Rotunda Tuesday through Saturday, 1; Sunday, 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday, 11 and 3; Sunday, 5.

Sunday lecture: "The Landscapes of the We, and the Landscapes of the I." Speaker: Raymond S. Stites, assistant to the director for educational services, National Gallery of Art, lecture hall 4.

Sunday concert: Twenty-third American Music Festival: Katharine Hansel, soprano; George Manos, pianist; east garden court 8.

MONDAY, MAY 16, THROUGH SUNDAY, MAY 22

Painting of the week: Ter Borch. "The Suitor's Visit" (Andrew Mellon collection), gallery 47. Tuesday through Saturday, 12 and 2; Sunday, 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: Elements in art: Composition. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday, 1; Sunday, 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda Monday through Saturday, 11 and 3; Sunday, 5.

Sunday lecture: "The World of Ferdinand and Isabella." Guest speaker: Theodore L. Low, director, department of education, the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, lecture hall 4.

Sunday concert: Twenty-third American Music Festival: Richards woodwind quintet of Michigan State University with Theodore Johnson, violinist, east garden court 8.

All concerts, with Radio Picture of the Week intermission talks, are broadcast by Station WGMS–AM (570) and FM (103.5).

MONDAY, MAY 23, THROUGH SUNDAY, MAY 29

Painting of the week: Copley. "Watson and the Shark" (Ferdinand Lammot Belin Fund), gallery 69, Tuesday through Saturday, 12 and 2; Sunday, 3:30 and 6.

Tour of the week: Elements in art: Line. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday, 1; Sunday, 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday, 11 and 3; Sunday, 2:30.

Sunday lecture: "Courbet." Guest speaker: George Levitine, professor of art history, Maryland University, College Park, lecture hall 4.

Sunday concert: Twenty-third American Mustic Festival: the Montgomery Ensemble, east garden court 8.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

Army's Tripler General Hospital in Hawaii Plays Vital Vietnam Role

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons for the excellent morale of our combat forces in Vietnam is the knowledge that America's lifesaving techniques have reached a level of excellence heretofore undreamed of. Our soldiers know that should they be wounded they have at their service the most advanced technology of 20th-century medicine.

At their disposal are the better trained medics who give immediate first aid on the battlefield, the helicopter which saves precious minutes by flying the wounded out quickly and even under heavy enemy fire, the well-equipped field hospital with its supply of modern drugs, and finally the jet ride to a fully staffed Army hospital.

One of these hospitals, receiving increased casualties of the Vietnam conflict, is the Army's Tripler General Hospital, located in Honolulu on the island of Oahu. A "veteran" of World War II and the Korean war, the 1,400-bed hospital has, despite the rapid increase in our Vietnam commitment to more than 200,000 troops, managed to make an orderly and smooth transition from its quiet peacetime function to an urgent wartime operation.

According to Tripler's commander, Maj. Gen. Byron L. Steger, the quality of medical care has never been reduced, even when the hospital was overloaded during October and November of 1965. General Steger emphasized the high lifesaving ratio of today's combat casualties when he said:

> Some have come in here looking like they are about to die and then months later they walk out.

Ideally located halfway to the continental United States, the hospital not only continues its heavy load of routine dependent and veteran care cases, but also performs major operations on combat injuries, ships hundreds of pints of emergency blood to the battlefront, and acts as a stopover point for air evacuation patients.

I submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a newspaper article on Tripler Hospital's commendable role in helping to meet the Vietnam crisis. The article, written by Reporter Lyle Nelson, appeared in the Thursday, April 14, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

VIETNAM CONFLICT'S IMPACT ON TRIPLER HOSPITAL

(By Lyle Nelson)

The scene is Tripler Hospital, that big pink building on the hill.

A leg has to come off.

Frozen skin comes out of the icebox for transplanting.

A bullet is left in a man because it went in clean and hot and taking it out would cause more problems.

An amputee from years back quietly reassures a despondent new amputee.

Hands are rebuilt with metal parts like a robot.

A good leg is shortened, bone cut out, because the other shattered leg had to be shortened.

Pints of blood are rushed to Vietnam.

New doctors and nurses check into Tripler.

DRAMA IN BUILDING

These are a few of the dramatic things that have been happening inside that big pink building, mostly in the last 6 months.

Tripler has gone to war.

But Maj. Gen. Byron L. Steger, Tripler's commander, prefers not to paint a picture of drastic changes at Tripler—of a hospital turned upside down because of American casualties in Vietnam.

"It was pretty rough last October and November and we had to work pretty hard and steadily but not to the detriment of quality medical care," Steger said.

"We received more casualties at that time and it put a load on our staff," he said.

"But there is a relative lull in the fighting now and things have tapered off a little," he said.

ONE HUNDRED PATIENTS NOW

Right now Tripler has about 100 patients direct from Vietnam, some with gunshot or mine wounds, others with noncombat illnesses, like malaria.

Yet most of Tripler's current patient load, about 550, are routine, sick servicemen, wives having babies, and kids with runny noses.

But what has changed things at Tripler since the United States pumped 200,000 men into Vietnam has been combat wounds.

"We get every known type of missile wound, gunshot, shrapnel, machinegun slugs, mines," Steger said.

"Some have come in here looking like they are about to die and then months later they walk out," Steger said, proudly.

Col. John D. Ashby, chief in orthopedics, has seen practically all the wounded GI's in the last year.

"We've had three amputations, all local men," he said.

"I had a war veteran from Korea come up to talk to this one fellow, give him a little pep talk, some reassurance, show him how well he does his job and gets around town on one leg.

"We are doing hand reconstruction work.

"Some carry plenty of shrapnel fragments, many so small we leave them there, since they don't really bother a man.

"Shrapnel and bullets are sterile when they go in. It is only if they take dirty clothing in with them that we sometimes have to dig them out," Ashby said.

"One man lost four inches in the thigh bone and later we will shorten a leg so he can walk easier," he said.

A SAD CASE

Then there was one sad case of a burn victim who had lost an arm. His buddies in the wards volunteered blood—only he died of a blood clot in the lungs later.

Steger told about an island man, Lt. William Olds who came off the Vietnam battlefield with wounds in the thigh and pelvis.

Olds was put on a striker frame which made him a sandwich between two metal frames so doctors could turn him over for simultaneous treatment both front and back.

"It was an amazing case," Steger said, "and now he has returned to duty at Fort Benning, Ga."

While the war has had its impact on Tripler, there has to be a great deal of business as usual in the treatment of sick servicemen and their dependents.

"We are set up with 1,400 beds but when we reached our war peak last November, we were only slightly over 1,000," Steger said.

Any hospital has to have more beds available than patients it can handle.

ISOLATION NEEDED

That is because people with contagious diseases have to be isolated, men must be separated from women, children from adults.

Steger said, "Our job is to take care of people's needs in internal, surgical, and psychiatric medicine.

"And we have to handle war casualties as well as support the local military population, its dependents, provide 75 beds for the Veterans' Administration, and support certain other Government employees."

Steger said, "We had 785 patients from Vietnam in 1965.

"Of these, 66 were psychiatric cases, the rest almost equally divided between medical like malaria and ulcers, and surgical."

The surgical workload included fixing shattered bones and brain damage work performed by neurosurgeons.

FIFTY-FIVE PHYSICIANS

The Tripler staff includes 55 physicians on the teaching staff, 65 residency trainees in various fields, 36 interns, and another 20 in the dental department, all with college degrees.

A staff increase of 55 civilians and 58 military has been authorized because of the Vietnam war and most of these new people have checked in. Most are not doctors.

The Tripler staff, including nurses, custodians, and others, totals 1,250 people, 450 of whom are civilians, and 450 enlisted servicemen.

The Tripler outpatient load runs to 19,000 a month, that is, persons who come to see the doctor even if junior only has a runny nose.

The routine case of the child who needs cough syrup usually can be taken care of at dispensaries at Hickam, Pearl Harbor, Schofield Barracks, and other places without checking into Tripler's outpatient division.

The departure of the 25th Division from Schofield cut into Tripler's normal workload.

Steger added, "More available beds in the Far East, particularly in Japan and Okinawa, has also helped take the load off us."

TO PHILIPPINES

A man wounded in Vietnam often is flown quickly to the Philippines for 2 days.

From there he goes to Japan if it looks like he can get back with his outfit within 60 days.

Most of the men coming to Tripler are cases involving 60 to 120 days rehabilitation.

The Vietnam war, for instance, has meant a 500-percent increase in business in the past year for the 10th Air Medical Evacuation Group of the Air Force's 61st Airlift Wing at Hickam.

A spokesman said:

"Three or more air evacuation planes are coming into Hickam each week for every nine flights out of Clark Airbase in the Philippines.

"Six or less of these flights overshoot Hickam, going from Japan to Travis Air Force Base near Sacramento nonstop.

"The new Lockheed C–141 makes this possible. When air evac planes put into Hickam, the men usually go to Tripler for a night's rest.

"They go to Tripler if they are island men, if they need a specialist to look at their problem, if the flight crew needs an overnight rest or if it looks like they can get back to duty in 60 days or so," he said.

BLOOD TO VIETNAM

While planes at Hickam unload the maimed for Tripler, the hospital, 2 weeks ago, rushed 500 pints of blood in a week to Vietnam and 500 on one occasion before that.

Steger said, "Normally we carry 150 pints of blood at all times and use between 60 and 100 a week while drawing on 40 to 50 from service sources each week."

At any one time the hospital patient population runs 60 percent in uniform, 40 percent dependents, retired servicemen, and others.

"We're not feeling any great pinch," Steger said, "either in handling battle casualties or having enough doctors and support personnel to do the job.

"If there is any strain, it is on the civilian doctors in the country being drafted because of the war," he said.

That's the rub. A young doctor thinks he's settling down to routine tummy ache cases in some quiet town and then find himself looking at shrapnel wounds at Tripler.

That's when he really knows there's a war on.

Mrs. Gandhi's View of Fish Protein Concentrate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, many of us in Congress have been anxious to see fish protein concentrate go into large-scale production primarily because of its potential value abroad. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, of India, whose country is at present plagued by massive famine, expressed an interest in fish protein concentrate during her recent visit here.

She pointed out, however, that a major problem would be to "sell" this new form of food to her people. I would heartily concur in this view. If we are truly to help combat malnutrition in this world, we will have to apply some of our efforts to research in new ways to use this product and some of our efforts to educating people about what it is and how it could be used.

Today, fish protein concentrate is awaiting the approval of the Food and Drug Administration. Although fish protein concentrate was developed many years ago, this inexpensive and highly nutritious product is still not being used for the benefit of those who need it. I concur with the view of the New Bedford Standard Times editorial and ask unanimous consent to place it in the RECORD. There must be no further delay in putting fish protein concentrate to use. Government and industry must both get to work and "sell" fish protein concentrate.

The editorial follows:

[From the New Bedford Standard-Times, Mar. 31, 1966]

EDUCATION REQUIRED

It is not generally known, but India's Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, would like to learn more about the use of fish flour as a food additive.

Approached by a Standard-Times representative during her visit to Washington, Mrs. Gandhi expressed an interest in investigating this protein concentrate and, implicitly raised an important question concerning it.

She wondered about public acceptance of fish flour in her country, and felt her people would have to be "sold" on the product because "they are used to eating their fish in a certain way."

Actually, the "selling" problem may not involve fish flour itself, but rather the introduction of the U.S. product, if and when it is given Federal approval, so that the Indian people can see how it differs from their own.

This is because there has been research on fish flour in India, aided by an exchange of ideas with the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. But the fish used by the Indian scientists was oily (ours is not) like a sardine and, probably for this reason, early reports on experiments in India have not been optimistic.

What seems to be indicated, therefore, is an American education program—since India, plagued by massive famine, could be greatly benefited by fish flour—that would acquaint the Indian people with the completely different nature and manufacturing methods of the U.S. product.

Even though we still are awaiting approval of fish flour by the Food and Drug Administration, it is not too soon for Government and/or industry to start thinking about effective ways of educating potential consumers abroad as to precisely what this food material is, and what it can do for them.

There Is a God

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, an article of unusual interest has been brought to my attention by one of my constituents. It was written by a 14-year-old girl in my district, Miss Pamela Smith of Amboy, Ill.

In a great Christian nation such as ours, it is indeed encouraging to find a young person such as Miss Smith who still expressed the deep sense of faith and devotion that guided our country to the position of world leadership it enjoys today. The article, as it appeared in the "Voice of Youth" column in the Chicago Tribune, follows in its entirety:

Many people these days give up going to church with the excuse, "I was out late last night, and I just couldn't make myself get up this morning." Some even don't believe there is a God. I think that now, with the trouble across the sea, we should depend on Him even more.

So, to prove that there is a God, I would like to start first with the Bible. What other book is so internationally known? As old? So well studied? So timeless? There is none to compare with it. What other has so many authors? The Bible, together, has 66 books. Surely these writers all couldn't have been wrong.

When you see a huge tree and realize it has grown from a seed you think, "There must be a force behind this that is greater than you or I." There is. God.

How did Adam and Eve arrive on earth if God didn't put them there? How did the world come into being if it were not created by God? When we truly believe, we don't have to ask where He came from. He's just there. That's enough for true Christians.

When Jesus came to earth, suffered, and died for us, He showed His great love. What about the angel at His tomb? Wasn't that proof? And after we have prayed to God, asking His forgiveness, don't we feel better? If we have prayed honestly, we should.

God is loving, not demanding. This is why He lets each of us make our own choice as to whether we have fear, or love and trust him. He lets us decide if we wish to be saved.

That is why I say, "There is a God."

Too Few Bombs in Vietnam?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, in this day when there is so much controversy over the conduct of the war in Vietnam, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an interesting editorial that appeared in the April 23 issue of the New York Times on the subject of "Too Few Bombs."

In view of recent testimony or statements regarding the need for repurchase of bombs because of supply shortages of arms or equipment in the Vietnam war, I think this editorial timely and appropriate and would commend it to my colleagues for their consideration. Therefore, I would like to have this editorial inserted in the RECORD:

TOO FEW BOMBS?

Secretary of Defense McNamara has met disturbing reports of bomb and other shortages overseas with a denial that is more emphatic than convincing.

Almost 250,000 U.S. troops and 100,000 tons of supplies have been sent to Vietnam from all over the world. There has been "drawdown," as the services call it, on military supply inventories throughout the world. Virtually all ready combat units have been committed to Vietnam or other foreign stations; the strategic reserve in this country has been reduced to training cadres. In a military sense the United States has been skating on thin ice for some time, and the danger is not ended.

In the past few weeks the evidence of strain has become pronounced. Seven hundred and fifty-pound bombs, sold as surplus some years ago to a German commercial contractor, have been repurchased by the Government at more than 10 times their sales price for use in Vietnam. More than 33,000 officers, experienced noncoms and specialists are being transferred from Germany to Vietnam or to units being trained in this country. They will be replaced by 18,000 green privates. Aircraft sorties in South Vietnam have been materially reduced in recent weeks because of local shortages of bombs, matching fuses, tail fins, and other ordnance. There are undeniable scarcities—actual or impending—of many military items, including trained military manpower.

The reasons for these deficiencies vary, and it is certainly true that no war ever has been fought without some shortages. But Mr. McNamara does himself no credit by trying to deny the obvious.

This newspaper has long questioned the wisdom of large-scale bombing in terms of American objectives in Vietnam, but we believe unreservedly that whatever strategy the administration embarks upon must not fail for lack of arms or equipment. Far greater candor on the part of the administration, a candor lacking throughout the Vietnam war, would provide greater assurance to the Nation that the men who are doing the fighting and dying in Vietnam get all the support they need.

Cotton Must Compete

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, after studies and hearings before our House Committee on Agriculture in February, the House took up and approved on March 3 a bill to enable cottongrowers to establish, finance, and carry out a coordinated program of research and promotion to improve the competitive position of, and to expand markets for, cotton.

This bill, H.R. 12322, presently is pending before the Senate.

On April 14, the Jonesboro, Ark., Sun, made editorial comment on the need for such authority and such programs. The Sun serves a great area in the Arkansas Cotton Belt and reflects the views of growers that such programs are essential if we are to firm up the role of cotton in our economy. If any item is newsworthy, you will see it in the Jonesboro Sun. It is a pleasure to bring this editorial to the attention of Members of the House and the Senate and to express the hope that early action by the Senate will enable the Congress to forward this legislation to the President for his signature:

COTTON MUST COMPETE

The cotton surplus is expected to reach a record of more than 16 million bales by August 1, necessitating a severe acreage cutback to curtail production. Less acres in cotton, of course, mean less need for all the goods and services required to produce a crop, pinching the economy in all cotton areas.

More than 342,000 people in Arkansas derive all or a big part of their incomes from cotton. Receipts from farm marketing of cotton and cottonseed amount to about $240 million a year, not to mention the additional revenue they generate.

Cotton, however, is going into warehouses while manmade fibers are being used in products that once were all cotton. Their consumption has risen to more than 11 million bales, exceeding that of cotton by 2 million bales.

For the time being, cotton is reasonably competitive with rayon due to a Government subsidy. Fibers making the biggest gains, however, are the noncellulosics which sell for 80 cents per pound or more. In 5 years they have taken more than two-thirds of the 6-million-bale growth in the domestic market.

The 14 giant corporations producing synthetics are spending more than $200 million per year for research and promotion, compared with a little over $10 million spent on cotton.

How can 500,000 cotton farmers across 18 States combine their resources to compete with these centrally controlled rivals? Leading growers are sponsoring a bill which provides for uniform collection of funds for cotton research and promotion. It contains all the necessary safeguards for grower control in that it does not become effective unless approved by cotton farmers in a referendum; and grower could obtain a refund; and the program would be initiated, developed, and conducted by a beltwide producer organization whose members would be selected by State or area cotton farmer groups.

This program gives the cotton farmer an arrangement through which he can save himself with his own money if he wants to. It deserves the support of all who,are interested in a healthy cotton economy.

Tosans' New Magazine To Rally Young Conservatives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN R. DAVIS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, two intelligent and intellectual young constituents of mine, the Wheeler brothers, Richard and Timothy, have recently launched a new national magazine named "Rally." They thoughtfully forwarded to me a copy of their trial issue, which I found to be interesting and stimulating.

Recently Loyal Meek, chief editorial writer of the Milwaukee Sentinel, left his desk to go back on the reporter's beat. He called on his two Wauwatosa neighbors, the Wheeler brothers, with the results shown in the following Sentinel story:

TOSANS' NEW MAGAZINE TO RALLY YOUNG CONSERVATIVES

(By Loyal Meek)

Rally, a national magazine for young conservatives, is in the hatching stage in Wauwatosa.

Richard S. and Timothy J. Wheeler, brothers, are the founders. They have published one trial issue and hope to begin regular monthly publication by mid-May.

The brothers typify the young conservatives to whom Rally is to appeal. Timothy is 28 and has credentials to serve as a conservative publisher by virtue of 4 years of experience as an associate editor of National Review, a leading conservative publication.

Richard is 31 and is to be the editor of Rally. He recently returned to Wauwatosa from Washington, D.C., where he was on the staff of Reader's Digest.

"Rally will be largely aimed for conservative readers under 40 on down to the college level," said Timothy. "There may be some high school students who will be interested in it, although probably not very many."

One of the main reasons for the founding of Rally, according to Timothy, "is to provide a market for the many young conservative writers who have come along in the last few years."

While conservative in ideology, Rally intends to be liberal in paying its writers, and especially the younger ones, Timothy said.

Rally will be an advocate of private enterprise, the free market system, limited government, individualism and for voluntary welfare work by the independent sector, as distinguished from the public and private sectors.

While supporting capitalism, Rally itself will not be a business intent only on making a profit. For the Wheeler brothers, it is going to be mainly a labor of love.

The Wheelers now are devoting much of their time and energy to arranging for the necessary financial backing.

One of the reasons for establishing headquarters in Wauwatosa is that Milwaukee has the advantage of being a "good conservative advertising base." Timothy estimates that "approximately 40 firms here have shown themselves to be willing to support such a publication with their advertising."

In addition, he reports, they have been given support and encouragement from several businessmen, here and in Indianapolis.

To make the magazine self-sufficient, a circulation of 8,000 will be necessary. It is hoped that this base figure can be reached within a year—and, of course, that the number of subscribers will go higher, up to about 18,000. Introductory subscription rates are $5 for 1 year, $9 for 2 years and $12.50 for 3 years.

Establishing a magazine, especially one with a select market, is a hard and chancy undertaking. The Wheeler brothers are convinced, however, that there is a place for Rally. They point out that there are more than 100 liberal and leftist publications but relatively few conservative and rightist publications, and none in the area they have staked out—a serious, high quality and fully representative journal for conservatives in the 20 to 40 age group.

The Wheelers use the word "serious" in their promotional material, but they hasten to emphasize that Rally will not be stuffy. They promise to make it bright, lively and witty.

"Ever since conservatism has come of age," Timothy said, "its spokesmen have been spending most of their time yelling at each other and exchanging diatribes with liberals. We hope to establish a better dialog between the right and the left. We want to direct our time and energy toward solving problems—nongovernmental solutions."

Another reason for locating Rally here, in addition to the good advertising climate, according to Timothy, is to give it more of a midwest viewpoint. Almost all journals of opinion are published in the East, he adds, and hence reflect the viewpoint of the eastern establishment.

Although it will give more attention to domestic issues, Rally will not ignore international matters.

Arrangements have been made to have an anti-Communist column as a regular feature, written by an intelligence analyst whose name can't be revealed.

Rally, Timothy emphasizes, will not be a radical rightwing haranguer. "We will, for instance, discuss civil rights," Timothy said, calling it an issue young conservatives believe in.

He sees the problems of urban life—sprawl, decay, environmental pollution—as the big issues of the coming decade. "Conservatives—and Rally—will be in the forefront of channeling thought toward urban progress and development," Timothy said. "It is a part of conservation, and conservation is close to conservatives' hearts."

The third reason for locating Rally here is that Wauwatosa is the Wheelers' home town.

Timothy and his wife and son, Christopher, 3, live at 7401 Watson Avenue. Built in 1877, the house has been in the Wheeler family ever since. The brothers' grandmother, Mrs. L. C. Wheeler, lived in the house for 64 years, until her death in 1964.

The brothers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lawrence Wheeler, live at 7720 Rogers Avenue. Richard is making his home with them.

The brothers are graduates of Wauwatosa East High School, Richard in January 1953, and Timothy in June 1955.

Richard attended Northwestern University and the University of Wisconsin. Between times, he studied at the Pasadena Playhouse and tried writing plays. On the Madison campus, he wrote a controversial column for the Daily Cardinal and helped establish Insight and Outlook, a pioneering conservative student journal. Before joining Reader's Digest, he wrote editorials for the Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette and was chief editorial writer for the Oakland (Calif.) Tribune.

Timothy also attended the University of Wisconsin. After 2 years at Madison, he joined the Army and was engaged in intelligence work overseas. Discharged in March 1961, he returned to the University of Wisconsin and became interested in conservative writings and political journalism. He met the former Mary Fox of River Hills on the Madison campus, and they were married in 1962. Shortly thereafter, he joined the staff of National Review.

OFFSPRING OF DISSENT

What is the purpose of Rally? The following is excerpted from a "Statement of Purpose" by the editors in the magazine's introductory issue:

"We seek no patent to improve society except to the extent that we are able to improve ourselves, and to the extent our success in doing so persuades others to do likewise.

"We do not refer to ourselves as participants in a 'movement,' feeling that movements are artificial, nihilist, relentlessly activist and insufferably busybody. We have no marching orders. We build no utopias. We bathe, shave, and wear shoes. 'Revolt' is more descriptive of our shared assumptions, and what we mean by the term is the rising rejection among the younger generation of the contemporary liberal orthodoxy. * * *

"Within the last 10 years or so a great many young people have become dissatisfied with [the] intellectual climate, among whom we count ourselves and virtually everybody who has helped construct this journal. The sum of our dissent has justly been called the 'Revolt on the Campus,' for ours is indeed revolutionary dissent in the sense that it extends to all, or very nearly all, of the prevailing liberal orthodoxy. In a better sense, however, it is restorative, and involves a modern recommitment to traditional values. We rally in defense of the great tradition of the West, and dedicate ourselves to its restoration in our own persons. Those traveling the same road we invite to join us; there are good things to come."

Uncle Sam Offering a Windfall to Investors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of this House an article which appeared in the New York Post on April 25, 1966, opposing the President's proposed loan pooling scheme as a "windfall."

The theory of the Post is that the profits of participation purchases will go to institutional investors like banks and insurance companies. The Post feels that the whole thing is tantamount to giving out a "windfall" in exchange for a budget gimmick.

I am inclined to agree. The program certainly is not a "windfall" for taxpayers, who will pay through the nose for this expensive means of Government fundraising, but it may well be a windfall for a select group of large-scale investors. The fat profits to be made helping the President disguise his budget deficit will attract institutional funds that would otherwise go into mortgage lending and other forms of lending that "help the little guy." This program—this institutional "windfall"—will help the "big guy" and hurt the "little guy" who needs cheaper credit.

What amazes me in viewing this whole administration fiscal and monetary chess game is the silence of the self-anointed friends of the "little guy." Where is the voice of the distinguished chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, so frequently raised in opposition to anything that smacks of profits to the big city bankers? I think that the Post article is right in saying that the administration has made loyalty to deception a test of virtue.

The article follows:

UNCLE SAM OFFERING A WINDFALL TO INVESTORS

WASHINGTON, April 25.—There is a multimillion-dollar windfall for private investors in President Johnson's plan to sell shares in Government loans.

Even the "little fellow" with a few thousand dollars to invest will be able to earn an unusually high return on his money at no risk.

If Congress OK's the plan, private lenders could pocket over $100 million in extra earnings over the next 2 years—courtesy of the taxpayers.

Presumably most of this bonanza will go to large institutional investors—banks, insurance companies, and pension funds.

But the Treasury Department says you can probably get a piece of the action for as little as $5,000 at your neighborhood bank. There's even talk of lowering the minimum investment to $1,000.

Your money will earn premium interest—estimated at from a quarter to a half of 1 percent above regular Government funds.

At current interest rates, that means you'd be getting around 5½ percent return or more on your money, with all the work and worry taken care of by Uncle Sam.

Here's how the plan would work:

The Government holds outstanding loans totaling about $33 billion it has made to farmers, small businessmen, colleges, students, etc.

The President wants to get rid of some of these loans—partly to make his budget look better, partly to tap unused sources of credit in the private money market.

For a number of years, a few Government agencies—principally the Federal National Mortgage Association—have been selling off loans to private buyers.

Now the President was to expand this plan to cover any of the nearly 100 agencies which lend money to the public.

Instead of each agency selling off its own loans, big batches of them will be lumped together in "pools."

Shares in the pools (called certificates of participation) will be sold to private investors by FNMA, which has experience in this business.

The money will go into the Federal Treasury, cutting down the red ink on L.B.J.'s election-year budget.

GOVERNMENT DOES WORK

The actual loans will still belong to the Federal agencies, which will do all the work of collecting payments, foreclosing on defaulters, etc.

Twice a year, interest payments—allied dividends—will go out to holders of the certificates.

The President hopes to sell at least $4 billion worth of loans in the coming year, and another $4 billion the year after.

At a one-quarter of 1 percent premium, that would cost the taxpayers about $44 million over the next 2 years in higher interest payments to private investors.

If the premium runs one-half or three-quarters of 1 percent, the windfall would reach $88 or even $132 million, in the first 2 years of the program alone.

Understandably, many Members of Congress are unhappy about the proposal.

Congressional sources said administration lobbyists put on intense pressure for the loan sale plan.

Unless a real revolt develops in Congress, investors will be diving for profit this summer in this new Federal money "pool."

Reform of Parcel Post Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GALE SCHISLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Speaker, many newspapers have taken note of the legislation now being considered by the House Post Office and Civil Service Commission to reform existing parcel post laws.

The Atkinson-Annawan News, Atkinson, Ill., the Galesburg-Register Mail, Galesburg, Ill., and the Moline Dispatch, Moline, Ill., all recently published articles concerning H.R. 12367 which is designed to end illogical limitations placed on the Post Office Department's parcel post handling.

Because these articles are typical of others I have seen, I insert in the RECORD:

[From the Atkinson (Ill.) Atkinson-Annawan News, Mar. 18, 1966]

ALSO PARCEL POST

Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien and Deputy Postmaster General Frederick Belen recently testified before a subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee in behalf of a bill which would greatly improve parcel post service.

In brief, the bill would end illogical limitations placed on the Post Office Department's parcel post handling enacted in 1951 (Public Law 199) in an effort to bolster the Railway Express Agency. That law permitted parcel post to continue handling large packages in rural (unprofitable) areas, but it limited shipments between larger post offices to either 20 pounds and 72 inches or 40 pounds and 72 inches.

The law had forced a continuous series of parcel post rate hikes as the department is required by law to operate within 4 percent of the break-even point. Because volume was lost, so was the profitable part of former volume.

Meanwhile, other shipping firms have taken much business away from REA and REA has diversified, only 18 percent of its business today being parcel service. The law has confused and inconvenienced millions—many not understanding why they can ship one size package to one place and not another. The limitation often changes as post offices grow or decline in volume handled.

It is disappointing to see the railroads, which own REA, fighting this overdue reform, which is in the interest of the consumer, especially when postal authorities feel the railroads will actually benefit from the changes.

It is bad practice to enact special legislation to support inefficient businesses, and in any event conditions have completely changed since 1951. For 15 years citizens have been, in effect, handicapping the Post Office Department and inconveniencing themselves in behalf of the railroad's REA. Such a situation cannot be justified, and should have been remedied years ago.

[From the Galesburg (Ill.) Register-Mail, Mar. 18, 1966]

POST OFFICE URGES CHANGE FOR PARCELS

The U.S. Post Office Department hopes to enact legislation which would provide a uniform parcel post system.

Postal officials said that prior to 1951 the Department operated a uniform parcel post system. Packages less than 70 pounds and 100 inches could be mailed anywhere in the United States.

Because of a precarious financial position of the Railway Express, Congress acted to restrict shipments via parcel post. Since rural areas were primarily outside the REA service region, they were permitted to retain 70-pound and 100-inch limits, while shipments between first-class offices were placed in two zones. Those more than 150 miles apart were limited to 20 pounds and 72 inches and those less than 150 miles apart were limited to 40 pounds and 72 inches.

Postal authorities said that unless the present law is reformed, there will remain a high-cost service that will require a subsidy.

Major provisions of the proposed legislation are: establish uniform limits of 40 pounds and 100 inches for parcels mailed from one first-class post office to another, increase parcel post and catalog rates which would add about $63 million to annual revenue, simplify postage computations, place parcel post service on a self-sustaining basis, and leave with the postmaster his present authority over parcel post rates and require that he certify annually to the President and Congress that he has taken action to bring revenues in line with costs.

[From the Moline (Ill.) Dispatch, Mar. 17, 1966]

SEEK TO END POSTAL DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST PARCELS MAILED FROM MOLINE

Discrimination against residents of Moline, who are now prohibited from mailing some parcels to certain other cities, would be ended by pending legislation endorsed by the National Association of Postmasters, Moline Postmaster Al Waffle said today.

Waffle noted that, under existing law, a person in Moline can send a 73-inch parcel to Rose Hill, Ill., but can't send the same parcel to Rock Island. He can send a 21-pound parcel to Peoria, but can't send the same parcel to Decatur.

Waffle said James L. O'Toole, president of NAPUS, which represents more than 90 percent of all postmasters in the country, advised him that the association is making "an all-out fight" against size and weight restrictions which apply to parcels mailed here for any of the Nation's first class, or city post offices.

A bill (H.R. 12367) to reform the existing parcel post laws is now pending before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Waffle explained that local residents may not mail a parcel of more than 20 pounds or 72 inches in length and girth combined to any other first-class post office more than 150 miles away.

Nor may they mail a parcel of more than 40 pounds or more than 72 inches to a first-class post office that is less than 150 miles.

The association has backed legislation to raise the limit for all parcels mailed between first-class offices to 40 pounds and 100 inches, regardless of distance.

The proposed legislation would yield about $40 million as the result of liberalizing size and weight limits and the remainder would be realized through a rate increase of about 8 cents. Without the size and weight changes, a rate increase of 14 cents per parcel would be needed.

In addition to liberalizing size and weight limits the bill will simplify rate schedules for the mailer and the post office clerk. The 8-cent increase in rates would be rounded off to the nearest nickel or dime. The minimum rate for a parcel is now 29 cents. With the 8 cents added, the figure would be 37 cents. But it would be rounded off to the nearest nickel, making the rate 35 cents.

Freedom of Information

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in my recent questionnaire sent to citizens of the First Congressional District of Alabama I included the following question: "Do you believe that the Government gives the people enough reliable information on what is going on?"

Of those responding, 86.2 percent said "No." In my judgment this response is typical of what people all over the country are thinking. The people simply are not being allowed to get enough information about their Government. And the processes of representative government are suffering because of it.

In this connection an article in the Christian Science Monitor for April 23, 1966, highlights what has happened, or not happened, to presidential press conferences recently. I ask permission that the article be produced here because I believe it has great significance for our country.

PRESIDENT AND PRESS CONFERENCES

(By Richard L. Strout)

WASHINGTON.—Congressmen returning from Easter vacations reported the public "confused" over Vietnam. The man who could explain things to them is the President. Unlike Franklin Roosevelt, who held one or two press conferences a week, Mr. Johnson has had only one formal (preannounced) press conference this year.

Few world leaders have the power of the American President. He can make war, drop the bomb. In England the Cabinet is asked questions in Parliament. In the United States the press conference let the President know what the public was asking. The direct, face to face, question and answer was a good way to educate the people and keep them in touch.

Mr. Johnson has had a lot of informal "pop" conferences with the 25 or 30 regular correspondents at the White House. They make up a kind of family. Mr. Johnson calls them by first name; praises or reproves them for what they have written. On March 31, the Associated Press ticker rang and a bulletin came that President Johnson is "now holding" a press conference, which was expected to break up shortly. This was baffling for reporters not present. Later Mr. Johnson termed it "a regular, impromptu, unannounced, hurried-up press conference."

Few Presidents have given such personal access to individual reporters as Mr. Johnson. But at a formal (as distinguished from an informal) conference 300 or 400 reporters may be present, questions can be of a more specialized, impersonal, and challenging nature, and the answers are on the record.

In 1964, reporters had trouble getting Mr. Johnson to comment on the so-called Bobby Baker case, involving the former secretary of the Senate majority, Mr. Johnson's factotum.

"Could you tell us generally how you feel about the Bobby Baker case?" He was asked, January 23, 1964.

"I think that is a matter the Senate is working on," Mr. Johnson replied, in part. A reporter noted that there was some criticism of the gift of a stereo set. Mr. Johnson brushed it aside as Republican criticism.

At a former press conference February 29, he was asked about the case again. "I think that is a matter that the Senate is considering," he said. Mr. Johnson is effective in sparring with the press. So far as this reporter knows, nobody ever asked him to comment at a press conference about the purchase of $1,208 worth of advertising time on the Johnson-owned radio-TV station KTBC, at Austin, Tex., by Don B. Reynolds, the man who sold Senator Johnson a large life insurance policy. Mr. Reynolds, a rather dubious witness, charged that Walter W. Jenkins, Senator Johnson's administrative assistant, had recommended buying advertising time. To some it looked like a kickback.

Reporters ask embarrassing questions. In a sense that is what they are there for. Other Presidents have bowed to the custom. Mr. Johnson has largely avoided it recently by calling off formal press conferences. But he has evidently been of two minds about it.

On March 13, 1965, he said that he thought the President should have some leeway in determining when to have a press conference. "I plan to have at least one once a month," he said, "but the President will determine when they're held, where they're held and what subjects to discuss."

Of course, if the President decides "what subjects to discuss" it ceases to be a press conference in the ordinary meaning of the word.

On March 20, 1965, at Johnson City, Mr. Johnson was asked again about it.

"I plan to see the press at many different times and many different ways if you are willing. I will, however, try to follow the standing practice of holding at least one press conference a month of the nature which you describe as ample advance notice, coverage by all media, full dress, even white ties if you choose."

It's up to a President, of course, whether he sees the press. Many think the introduction of TV cameras has damaged the press conference by making it a spectacle rather than a colloquy. But this seems to be true, there are a lot of questions the public wants Mr. Johnson to answer now, particularly about Vietnam. Some call it a credibility gap, some confusion. It might be to Mr. Johnson's own interest to resume the practice of his predecessors.

Salute to Senator Saltonstall

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, we from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts regret Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL's recent decision to leave the Senate and return to private life. His distinguished years in the Senate have been filled with a dedication and service that few can equal. And though no man deserves the unpressured pace of retirement more than "SALTY," he will be greatly missed—not only in the Commonwealth but the rest of the country as well—for he is, indeed, as solid as Plymouth Rock.

Last week I was privileged to attend a dinner in honor of Senator SALTONSTALL which was held at the Commonwealth Armory in Boston. The benediction was given by Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow, of Temple B'nai Moshe in Boston. His comparison of Senator SALTONSTALL to the Roman leader Cincinnatus is more than apt and I would like to share his words with my colleagues:

Our Father who art in Heaven, we Thy children who are on earth are honored to express our gratitude unto Thee for the privilege of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which are the blessed benefits we enjoy in our richly endowed country.

We thank Thee for the opportunity that has been ours to live in the historic city of Boston and in the illustrious Commonwealth of Massachusetts. And we thank Thee, oh Lord, for the heroic men and women and for the gallant patriots who have made our community renowned not only throughout the United States, but throughout the world. And we give thanks unto Thee, O Lord, for the august guest of honor, Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL who has served our city, our Commonwealth and our country with distinction, dedication, and nobility of character. We salute him as belonging to the category of the men depicted by Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses, men who were to be called to the leadership by the Supreme Lawgiver, Mosheh Rabbenu, Moses our Master; the leaders and judges were to be anshei hayyil, men of valor, yirai Elohim, God-fearing, anshei Emeth, men of truth, sonai botzah, despising bribery.

We thank Thee, O Lord, for the exemplary lifetime of consecrated service to God and country, Commonwealth and city, to neighbor and friend and to men, women, and children of all the races, religions and ramifications of life that constitute the great amalgam and noble partnership known as the United States of America.

Our honored Senator, scion of one of the first families of the land, sat in our great Senate, often styled as an assembly of kings, with the dignity of the noblest of the Romans and always spoke with truth, candor, integrity, sincerity and with utter incorruptibility. He is loved by members of all parties because of his love for America. We thus thank Thee, oh Lord, for the years Thou hast bestowed upon him and for the intelligence, wisdom, sense of justice, and goodness of heart which ever characterized his words and his deeds. As he is now to become an elder statesman and will go into retirement like Cincinnatus of old, full of years and full of wisdom and full of a richness of experience in his unalloyed love for our country, for our citizens and for all humanity, we ask Thy blessings upon him and his family for many more years so that his lifetime of sterling service will be a living example for the new age and for the new leaders that are to come. We ask Thy blessings, oh Lord, upon the President of our country, upon the Governor of our Commonwealth, the mayor of our city and all their counselors and advisers for Thy greater glory, our Heavenly Father, and for a fuller measure of happiness for all Thy children. Amen.

Somerset, Ky., Commonwealth-Journal Managing Editor Named Most Valuable 1965 Member

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, at a luncheon held in Lexington, Ky., last January, the Kentucky Press Association named the managing editor of one of the daily newspapers in my district as its most valuable member of 1965.

This is a very high honor and I would like to have inserted in the RECORD an article that appeared in the Commonwealth-Journal, Somerset, Ky., on January 21, 1966, regarding this young man and the award presented to him by the Kentucky Press Association:

THE COMMONWEALTH-JOURNAL EDITOR NAMED KPA "VALUABLE MEMBER"

LEXINGTON.—The Kentucky Press Association today named George Joplin, managing editor of the Somerset Commonwealth-Journal, as its most valuable member of 1965.

Joplin is a past president of the association and currently is head of the School of Journalism, Inc.

Maurice K. Henry, Kentucky Press Association president, called Joplin a "dynamic and enthusiastic young man who has been a great help to Kentucky Press Association" as he presented the award at a luncheon meeting.

Joplin, a graduate of Centre College and Columbia University, has been managing editor of the Commonwealth since 1955. The newspaper became a daily this month.

Joplin is immediate past president of the Kentucky Press Association and is a member of the organization's executive board. He has been active in the association's affairs for several years.

He is a past president of the Somerset Rotary Club and is a director of the First and Farmers National Bank.

Vietnam Warriors Cheered by Children's Crayon Drawings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, recently the second grade pupils in the Oakridge School, Sacramento, Calif., prepared some grease-crayon pictures and sent them to the U.S.S. *Hancock* of the 7th Fleet. Lt. Comdr. David W. Plank of the Chaplain Corps, U.S. Navy, and chaplain of the U.S.S. *Hancock*, wrote an article describing the receipt of these drawings together with their inscriptions which is most interesting. One can well imagine the inspirational effect these drawings had on our naval personnel. Commander Plank's description follows:

VIETNAM WARRIORS CHEERED BY CHILDREN'S CRAYON DRAWINGS

(By Lt. Comdr. David W. Plank, Chaplain Corps, U.S. Navy)

This is the story of a bundle of children's drawings that were addressed and mailed to "The U.S. Navy, Vietnam." What follows could have been repeated aboard many other ships and military installations. Hence this is not a story about the 7th Fleet Alameda-based attack aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Hancock* (CVA–19); it is about 24 grease-crayon pictures painstakingly drawn by second-grade boys and girls in Oakridge School, Sacramento, Calif.

The story necessarily begins on April 6, 1966, the day a small ordinary-looking cylindrical package arrived in the chaplains' office aboard *Hancock*. At the time, she was busy operating in the tropical waters of the South China Sea, catapulting Vietnam-bound planes from her flight deck, one every 26 seconds. The package which ship's chaplain, David W. Plank, found was tattered and badly scarred from its long journey. For it had been 70 days en route—January 28 was the postmark it bore. In a child's screwled handwriting it was addressed to, "The U.S. Navy, Care of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Vietnam." It had come from "Miss Burns Second Grade, Oakridge School, Sacramento, Calif."

The chaplain opened the package. Out tumbled 24 grease-crayon drawings, and 19 oversized letters. The pictures bore scribbled titles such as, "Our Janitor in the Hospital," "My House," "This Is Me, This Is You," and "Evelyn the Clown." The letters read in part, "Thank you for fighting for our classroom and country. I hope all of you don't die," "We have sawdust in our hair," "My mother went to the hosiptal. Do you have a brother?" "I am praying for you. I am crying for you. Please come back."

From where had this forlorn package of pictures and letters come? Who sent it to *Hancock?* How did it happen to arrive on board? Where had it been for 70 days? No one seemed to know. Or care. The chaplain's first impulse was to simply discard them all, then write a perfunctory letter of thanks to Miss Burns.

But then came a thought. Why not give these children's expressions of concern, encouragement, and appreciation an opportunity to be heard themselves by those for whom they were intended, men of the U.S. Navy fighting in Vietnam? Mount and display them, of course. They may not be artistic masterpieces—certainly they had no commercial value. But the message they held to tell could be priceless.

Two days later, the "Miss Burns' Second Grade Class Grease-Crayon Drawing Exhibit" officially opened in *Hancock's* library when Capt. James C. Donaldson, Jr., the ship's commanding officer, cut with a Navy ceremonial sword the paper chain-ribbon which stretched from wall to wall in the library gallery. By posters and flyers, by notes on barbership mirrors and by word of mouth; from bow to fantail, from boiler room to bridge, the word of the unusual art exhibit spread.

The men came first by ones and twos, then by dozens. During the first week of the exhibit alone, one thousand men, nearly one third of *Hancock's* crew, crowded into the library and browsed among the pictures. To add to the enjoyment, they participated in a contest to choose which they thought were the best pictures and letters. Officers and enlisted men came at lunch hour, before plane launches, after recoveries, during the coffe break of an engine room watch; early in the morning, late at night. They toured the picture exhibit in green flightsuits and red crashcrew jerseys; in sweaty T-shirts and mechanic's overalls; hardly what you would expect at an art exhibit. But *Hancock* is a fighting ship. And the men that make her so, work hard, hot, round-the-clock hours. These are the ways of war. The men look the part they play.

Thus during the heat of battle, the men of "Fighting Hannah" have been chosen-by-chance as "The U.S. Navy, Vietnam." They have paused and pondered 24 crayoned drawings; they have thoughtfully read the penciled letters. Thougs these be the creations of children's tiny hands in faraway Sacramento, Calif., they might have been the heart's handiwork of children anywhere. Weary naval warriors rested and listened to the pure voices of 7-year-old boys and girls from home telling them of their love and and prayers, their concern and gratitude. To their duties the men of *Hancock* returned with quicker pace and lighter heart. The true spirit of America had somehow touched and lifted her distant fighting sons—through the fingers of little children.

Into the midst of war, 25 second-grade boys and girls have unwittingly stepped to remind us of our American purpose: to strive always to obtain and preserve for them, and all children, both those living and those of generations to come, justice and equality, peace and freedom, in Vietnam, or any oppressed place upon earth, in order to make certain that children everywhere can always draw what they please, and write whom they wish.

As was said centuries ago, "A little child shall lead them."

Railroad Mergers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BYRON G. ROGERS

OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering a proposed merger of the Union Pacific and the Rock Island Railroads. This proposal is of great concern to the people of the State of Colorado. Particularly to the people of the city and county of Denver because the economic interests of the State are vitally affected by the outcome of this proposal.

The history of the economic growth in the State of Colorado shows that there should be a transcontinental railroad through the State of Colorado. When transcontinental railroads were being constructed, none of them came through the State of Colorado or to the city and county of Denver. It became necessary for the public-spirited citizens of Denver to construct a spur line to a transcontinental railroad in order to have railroad service in Colorado.

When the economic development of the State became more secure, railroads were constructed from Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Kansas City, Mo., to the city and county of Denver. Thereafter the Rio Grande Western Railroad extended railroad service to the West.

When the good citizens of Colorado brought about the construction of the Moffat Tunnel there was established a central gateway which maintained a competitive central transcontinental route. This has contributed to the continued growth of the State of Colorado.

It is absolutely essential that we should maintain a competitive transcontinental route through the State of Colorado, and it is my hope that when the cross-examination of witnesses in connection with this merger is conducted, a complete explanation can be obtained as to the intention and purposes of the railroads' operation in the State of Colorado in the future. It should be made clear that nothing must weaken the position of Denver and Colorado as a transcontinental rail gateway. Further, it should be made clear that the competitive situation should continue and not be diminished, as I believe that fully competitive transcontinental systems contribute to the economy of all the people of the West and assist our national defense transportation system.

There are alternative methods whereby competitive situations may continue in the future. One would be to permit the continued operation of the Rock Island Railroad to the city and county of Denver. Should it be necessary to dispose of the Rock Island Railroad, a competitive situation could continue by permitting the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to acquire the same, as the Union Pacific has already agreed to dispose of that part of the Rock Island system south of Kansas City and Topeka, Kans. It is logical that there should not be a monopoly on rail transportation west of the Missouri River.

The continued economic growth of the city and county of Denver will depend upon the final decision in this case. Should the competitive situation be eliminated or weakened, then many employees in the industry will lose their jobs. The businessmen will be restricted and denied a competitive situation that could lead to their ultimate elimination from the economy of Denver.

It is my hope that the Commission will continue the competitive situation that now exists.

The Land of the Fee, or the Land of the Free?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, today the House's Public Works Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors opened hearings on bills to revoke the authority to charge admission fees at our Federal reservoirs. As one of the sponsors of this legislation I testified in support of H.R. 13759 and similar legislation. I believe adoption of this legislation is vital if we are to keep this the land of the free, instead of the land of the fee. Following are my remarks before the committee:

Mr. Chairman, I have before me petitions bearing the signatures of more than 23,000 persons who reside in the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri, expressing opposition to the present plan to charge admission fees to our Federal reservoirs, and supporting my bill, H.R. 13759, which would revoke the authority to impose these fees on flood control projects where recreation benefits constitute less than 50 percent of the benefit-cost allocation.

These petitions were circulated by private citizens and they were acquired within the last 3 weeks. I'm certain that, if enough time prevailed, at least five times that many could have been obtained.

In the case of every reservoir built, or now under construction, our people were never given the slightest indication that admission fees would be imposed for access to public-use areas. They regard the imposition of these entrance fees as a betrayal of past policy, and a contradiction of the agreements, which were entered into in good faith by the Federal Government, the States, and the individual citizens.

I have here a copy of the White River Leader, published in Branson, Mo., on August 20, 1954. It contains a speech made at a mass meeting in Branson by Col. Staunton L. Brown, detailing the plans and procedures to be followed in the construction program at Table Rock Reservoir, one of the reservoirs in which entrance fees are now due to be implemented. On the subject of recreation benefits, Colonel Brown said, in part: "It is a good project, one which has been studied for many years and shown to have a good cost-benefit ratio, one that will furnish more benefits than its cost. It will provide you a new recreation area which is not considered in our studies as a benefit to be reckoned in dollars and cents."

If the entrance fees to public-use areas are now imposed, and enforced, the previous assurance that these recreation benefits will not be reckoned in dollars and cents will prove to be hollow.

We all recall the debate during consideration of the Land and Water Conservation Act. An amendment was to have been offered to exclude Federal reservoirs because they are primarily flood control projects, rather than recreation projects. But when assurances were given that no charge would be made for the use of the water, the amendment was not pressed.

Under present plans, however, the only way the water can be used, without paying the entrance fee, is for the boatsman to either float his family down a tributary, or drop into the lake by parachute or plane. He may not have to pay to use the water, but he has to buy a permit to reach the water. I think the committee will agree with me that this evades the intent of the act, and was never intended by the Congress.

On March 31 of this year, during the debate on H.R. 2829, concerning the Manson Unit, Chief Joseph Dam project, I had a colloquy with the chairman of the House Interior Committee. I asked if the 50-cent-a-day, or annual $7 fees would be applicable for ingress into the area. The chairman replied: "I cannot speak about what is in the minds of the Secretaries involved, but if there is any development which would lead to the necessity for an entrance fee, an entrance fee could be charged in this particular project.

"On the other hand, a user fee will more than likely be charged. There is no question about the user fees. There is a question as to the entrance fees, because there has to be a road providing for ingress or egress, or proper public facilities, or such. In this particular instance * * * I would doubt if the entrance fees will be charged. I mean this is a small reservoir. There is a question about entrance fees, but I am sure users fees will be charged."

The chairman then reminded that the use of the water itself carries with it no fees.

I then remarked: "But that means the only way that you can gain ingress to the lake, which is free of charge is to float downstream on a contributing tributary."

The chairman replied: "I think my colleague is correct, providing the administrating authorities wish to go that far and incur the wrath of some of the users. I know a difficulty is going on at the present time."

That is an understatement, Mr. Chairman, and the administration has gone that far at our Federal reservoirs, and it surely is "incurring the wrath of some," indeed probably 99 percent of the users.

Mr. Chairman, as we all know, the Corps of Engineers was expected to develop its regulations for the implementation of these user fees last June, but they were unable to do so. I can only presume that, under pressure from the Secretary of the Interior, they were eventually required to promulgate regulations.

When I asked the Director of Civil Works to postpone the implementation of the entrance fees, he advised: "During 1965, the Chief of Engineers caused a series of studies to be made to determine at which of the numerous public access areas at reservoir projects not outleased to others it would be economically feasible to impose entrance fees during 1965. These studies indicated it was extremely difficult to make such determinations on an equitable basis. They also indicated that the cost of collection would be extremely high, if manned collection points were used at each access point.

"In an effort to cooperate with the program and to carry out the intent of the law, the Secretary of the Army approved 95 reservoirs * * * as designated areas. Visitors to corps-operated access points at designated projects will be expected to have one of the various required permits."

These regulations, Mr. Chairman, are a direct result of pressure from the Secretary of the Interior, according to a letter which I have from the Director of Civil Works of the Corps of Engineers, and which I will submit for the hearing record. He says:

"The regulations of the Secretary of the Interior for further implementation of Public Law 88-578 and published as part 18, title 43, CFR, specifically refer to the projects of the corps and set the range of fees for entrance, admission, and user charges."

Now, in advance of the effective date, they're threatening $100 fines for violators who are apprehended.

One organization, the Hermitage, Mo., Lions Club, already has felt compelled to cancel its free public boat races and fireworks display at Lake Pomme de Terre this summer, because of this fee. The club president asked permission from the Corps of Engineers to lift or waive the fee in the area planned for the display and race, and was turned down. I fear that many other public outings of this type will be deterred so long as visitors must pay the required entrance fee, and I'm confident this was never the intent of Congress.

Thousands of older people who live on small retirement incomes shouldn't have to pay an admission fee to gain access to these recreation areas, which their taxes have already paid for.

I am perfectly willing, Mr. Chairman, for my bill to be amended and strike out the word "user" fee, so that specific Government-provided facilities, such as shower rooms and other improvements, can be maintained and improved through "user" charges. But that is a much less restricted charge, than the broad admission, or entrance, fees that have been imposed.

I would like to provide, for the record, communications from a number of organizations in our district supporting my bill. They include:

The Regional Development Association of OZARKA;

The Hermitage Lions Club;

The Stockton Lions Club;

The Stockton Investment Development Corp.;

The Chambers of Commerce of Joplin, Carthage, Noel, and Warsaw; and

The Pomme de Terre League of Hermitage, Mo., Ozark Playgrounds Association.

I think these letters of support, in addition to the 23,000-plus signatures which are on the petitions I have here, are ample evidence that the people strongly oppose admission fees at our Federal reservoirs, and I hope this committee will take affirmative action on the bills many of us have introduced to carry out their will.

Thank you for holding these hearings and for the opportunity to appear before you.

South Dakota Poll

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BEN REIFEL

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Speaker, for many years three leading daily newspapers of my State have been sampling the opinion of South Dakota residents on current issues.

The findings of the South Dakota poll conducted jointly by the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, the Watertown Public Opinion, and the Aberdeen American-News have come to be highly regarded as true indicators of public sentiment.

The latest South Dakota poll, released last week, was conducted among South Dakota farmers on this question: "What kind of a job do you think the present administration in Washington—President Johnson and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman—are doing for agriculture?"

It should be of interest to this body and to the administration that more than two-thirds of the farmers in one of the most agricultural States of the Nation feel the Johnson administration is doing a poor job for agriculture.

I have just returned from a visit to my district during which, time and again, farmers and city residents alike expressed bafflement and amazement at recent administration actions and statements designed apparently to make the farmer the villain in inflation.

South Dakotans are distressed, and rightly so, at the President's recent statement placing the blame for inflation at the door of the farmer by saying that 80 percent of the current inflaton is caused by increased food prices.

Secretary Freeman meanwhile was expressing public elation over a drop in prices of farm products.

The administration has recommended cutbacks in such vital programs as the school milk and school lunch programs, soil conservation, agricultural research, the extension service, meat and poultry inspection programs and land grant college funds.

At the same time, it has endorsed export controls on cattle hides and increased import quotas on dairy products to try to beat down the modest gains in income enjoyed only recently by dairy and livestock producers.

So is it any wonder, Mr. Speaker, that two-thirds of South Dakota's farmers feel the Johnson administration, which promised them 100 percent of parity, is doing a poor job on behalf of farmers?

And, it would be my hope, Mr. Speaker, that this Congress will blow the whistle on administration practices clearly designed to impose indirect price controls on agriculture and designed to thwart the intent of Congress to lift the farmer's income.

The House of Representatives is taking a significant step today in restoring the budget cuts imposed upon agriculture by the administration. It is my fervent hope and belief that the other body will concur.

The farmer is not the villain of inflation. He is being made a victim of it by administrative actions of the President, the Agriculture Department, the Tariff Commission, the Commerce Department and other agencies of the Government.

The South Dakota farmer and fair-minded people all across this land resent the repeated implication that the farmer is pushing up food prices. Farm income continues to lag far behind that of the general population.

Farm prices average only 82 percent of parity. The typical farmer makes only 60 percent of the income enjoyed by his city cousins. Consumers today are spending a smaller percentage of their incomes for groceries than ever before.

These are some of the reasons why there is resentment in South Dakota and elsewhere in the great heartland of this country toward the administration's farm policies.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the portion of the South Dakota poll dealing with this question in the Appendix of the RECORD:

[From the Watertown (S. Dak.) Public Opinion, Apr. 20, 1966]

In its second question—the one dealing with agriculture—the poll uncovered an overwhelming amount of unhappiness with the performance of the Johnson administration.

Somewhat more than two-thirds of the State's farmers believe that the Johnson administration is doing a poor job for agriculture, compared to only about 1 in 50 persons who believes a god job is being done.

When asked, "What kind of a job do you think the present administration in Washington—President Johnson and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman—are doing for agriculture?" 67 percent of the farmers who replied to the questionnaire indicated "poor job," 29 percent said "fair job," 2 percent said "good job," and another 2 percent indicated they had no opinion on the matter.

Only among residents of large towns and cities—those presumably knowing less than anyone else in the State about agricultural conditions—was there less than a 50 percent vote for poor job. But if one eliminates from the computations those city dwellers expressing no opinion in the matter (19 percent, then some 58 percent of those giving a definite answer thought that Johnson and Freeman were doing a poor job for agriculture.

The complete results of the poll on the Johnson administration's performance in the area of agriculture is given below:

[In percent]

	Good job	Fair job	Poor job	No opinion
Farm	2	29	67	2
Small town	11	21	59	9
Large town, city	17	17	59	9
East	8	23	56	13
West	15	21	63	1
State	10	22	58	10

Among the comments on the agriculture question by persons polled were the following:

"I think the Secretary of Agriculture should represent the producer more and be less concerned about the consumer."

"The present administration lacks much to be desired for agriculture, but is a big improvement over the Eisenhower-Benson administration, especially for the small farmer."

"I wish to criticize the administration severely for suppressing the prices received by farmers at a time when the farmer is receiving less than a fair share of our national income."

"It has been a long time since a farmer as gotten a decent price for his products, and now when we finally get a half-way decent price, our President tells the American housewife not to buy high-priced cuts of meat and dairy products and our Secretary of Agriculture says he is happy to see farm prices come down. How can any farmer be satisfied with a President and Secretary of Agriculture who say things like that?"

"I don't think anyone should get any agriculture payments unless he lives on the farm."

"If one-tenth of the effort we expend on not growing things were applied to the problems of redistribution of agricultural products around the world, this terrible situation of one country paying its farmers not to produce while most of the rest of the world starves might be solved."

"I don't think that Freeman is the man we thought he was and I think there could be a change."

"Perhaps the administration is doing as good a job as possible, considering the many and varied phases of the problem."

"Farmers must give of themselves for the Nation. At a time when inflation is such an important consideration for our Nation, farmers must not be as concerned with more profit for themselves."

"In regard to the administration's handling of the farm situation, it is impossible for it to be much worse."

The 160th Anniversary of the Valspar Corp.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, during 1966 the Valspar Corp., which has its national headquarters in the 16th Congressional District of Illinois, is celebrating its 160th anniversary as one of our Nation's oldest and largest paint firms. Of even greater historical significance, however, is the fact that Valspar's early founding makes it America's first varnish manufacturer.

The story of Valspar's founding and its subsequent growth is symbolic of the achievement possible only in our great free enterprise economy.

R. J. Baudhuin, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Valspar recently stated while announcing commemorative plans for the anniversary from corporate headquarters in Rockford, Ill.:

> Valspar has been a partner in American history for 160 years. This company has demonstrated that a commercial enterprise can be an integral part of the Nation's progress, both in peace and war. It is a role of which we are very proud.

Baudhuin pointed out that his observation was rooted in fact. He cited interesting data showing that the Valspar Corp.'s history from the turn of the 19th century has paralleled and participated in that of the country.

Founded in 1806, before the British recognized the independence of the American colonies, the company had a modest but symbolic start in the American adventure. Its birthplace was a shop in Cambridge, Mass., on the exact site where later stood "The Village Smithy," the old blacksmith shop which was the inspiration for Longfellow's famous poem. There the major item to be marketed was beeswax which was used on the ropes of sailing ships—forerunner of the varnishes developed later.

The first varnish ever to be commercially maunfactured in the United States was to come from the back of that little shop, not more than 14 years later after its doors were opened for business. This first batch of varnish was cooked in an 8-gallon crock in 1820 by two industrial pioneers, Franklin Houghton and David McClure, according to a formula they had purchased. Soon their varnish was in demand for the spars of sailing ships—ships that plied the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, carrying the trade of the struggling young Republic to an expanding horizon.

In 1857 Lawson Valentine, who was to hire the first chemist in the varnish business and to perfect the first free-flowing and smooth-drying varnish for widespread use, took over the company. It became known throughout the world, and is still recognized in many countries as Valentine & Co. The spars of the famous Yankee Clipper ships gleamed and braved the stormy seas and winds with coatings of Valentine varnish. In the Civil War, steam locomotives, too, as well as Clipper ships were protected with the company's finishes.

The corporation's present name, Valspar, represents this early history, combining the first syllable of the pioneering "Valentine" and the word "spar" the initial use of its product.

Up to the present space age, Valspar's finishes have continued to accompany men, materials, and machines that make American history. The company's protective coatings followed Admiral Peary in his Polar expeditions of the 1900's, insulating his party's skis, sleds, and snowshoes against the extreme elements. America's World War I aerial workhorse, the "Jenny," was covered with Valspar finishes, as were later airplanes, including Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*.

In 1932, they helped C. William Beebe set his diving record. They followed America through World War II. When men looked to space for new conquests and probed the unknown, Valspar assisted with new, revolutionary coatings.

Valspar's nonwhitening varnish was developed early in the 1900's and the current trademark, showing a man pouring boiling water on a table top to demonstrate the varnish's waterproof qualities, became famous at that time.

Today, the Valspar Corp. has 9 divisions, 8 factories, 10 sales offices and warehouses, and 4 foreign offices and affiliates. The Valspar name appears on varnishes, clears, paints, and allied products that are marketed nationally. In addition, through its divisions, the company sells products regionally under various trade names, mainly Keystone in the East, Rockcote in the Middle West, and McMurtry in the Rocky Mountain area.

Flying Saucer Mystery Solved

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, all of us are familiar with the most recent round of "flying saucer" reports that seem to crop up from time to time. There has even been some congressional discussion of unidentified flying objects of late.

One of my constituents, Mr. George H. Melbye, of Ulen, Minn., recently wrote me in regard to the UFO reports. This gentleman has recalled earlier days in northwestern Minnesota, around the year 1905, and rather startles us with the report that flying saucers were reported in those days, too. However, people had not heard of the space age in those days, so their thinking was not sparked by thoughts of little green men and life from other worlds. When they witnessed strange phenomena they investigated and explained it with calm logic.

Mr. Melbye has kept scrapbooks on the events of his life. With permission, I would like to include an article he has written based on passages from a scrapbook he kept in 1905:

THOSE "FLYING SAUCERS"

It is indeed surprising how much ado is being made these days about "flying saucers" by people in all walks of life. It is time to relate my experiences and observations about these flying objects.

During spring and early summer of 1905 I was employed in the very northernmost part of Clearwater County, Minn. I stayed at the home of one Mr. C, one of the first homesteaders in that area, on the south banks of the Clearwater River. Almost every quarter of land was held by homesteaders, many whom were bachelors. The area was covered with virgin growth of tall pines with a scattering of softwoods, also scattered about the area were swamps, some small, of some 5 to 10 acres of land, and to the east some 2 miles was the Klutchie Swamp, the largest in the entire area for many miles around.

In his early scouting and hunting in the neighborhood, Mr. C had discovered that this largest of swamps thereabouts was the favorite feeding ground of the moose. Here they would stand belly deep in water and feed for hours on a favorable afternoon and here Mr. C dropped many a moose to help provide feed or food for the family and also neighbors. The area supported all kinds of wild animals such as deer, moose, black bear, fox, timber wolves, and along the river mink, beaver, muskrat, fine fishing. There was no season for hunting in those days, hence most of the homesteaders were in fact hunters and trappers, which not only provided a variety of meats, but the furs were sold and provided other necessaries to make living here in the wilderness comfortable.

Mr. C and I had come that afternoon in mid-May to see if we could bring down a moose. We took post back of some brush, and carefully checked our rifles when all of a sudden there appeared a brilliant object about the size of a barrel floating in a zigzag manner bobbing up and down along the edge of the swamp and the tall pines some hundred feet away. Mr. C pointed to it and said: "Look, there goes a lanternman." As it was floating away from us it gradually lifted itself higher and higher and soon sailed away above the tall pines and so out of our sight. Pointing down the north edge of the swamp Mr. C spoke again saying: "See all those brilliant lanternmen?" These they were, more than a dozen in different sizes and shapes, some round, three standing upright about 3 or 4 feet in height like giant sausages, three flat ones, only a foot high, some 4 to 5 feet across, all weaving about in the slight breeze.

"Let us go have a closeup look at them," I said, and so we started toward the one nearest by. After a couple of steps I sank into the decaying mass to my shoe tops and that was as close as either of us got, abandoning that effort. At that, Mr. C suggested that it was not a day for the moose and so, walking over to a fallen pine well covered with moss, lichens, and other parasitic fungi, he gave it a tremendous kick and the bark, some 10 inches wide and a few feet long, flew to the ground. "Look here," Mr. C said: "See these phosphorant waves on the wood?" It reminded me of how sheet lightning was often seen among the clouds of an oncoming rain, they blinked and seemed to move up and down the space. Mr. C again spoke and said: "These phosphorant light waves are exactly the same as is going on in the decaying and water soaked leaves. From the heat of the sun these light waves of phosphorus gas are generated and collected, and when more heat is added by the sun, they rise to the surface and form these various shapes. As the sun's heat continues, the form is filled with more gas and soon it breaks away and rises and floats away as we saw one do a few minutes ago. When they reach a certain height they apparently disintegrate due to their cooling off and from atmospheric pressure on them. Under such circumstances they may even drop to the ground again before collapsing. We see them often after dusk and early evening due to their brightness, carried hither and yon by the wind currents."

Arriving home, I sat down and wrote in some detail about that afternoon's experiences, which I filed away in my scrapbook which I still have.

In conclusion let me say to everyone that sees one of these objects they believe to be flying saucers, if you will trace the locality from where it seemed to originate, I am confident that you will find yourself at the edge of a swamp of a kind where you should do some careful observation and thus stop the snap judgment and other ridiculous ideas about flying saucers and especially things flying around in our atmosphere from outer space.

Back in 1905, you know, there was no such term known as "flying saucers." Even automobiles had not as yet appeared in that neck of the woods. I am still confident that these late daytime and evening brilliant skyriders are nothing more than the well-known "lanternmen" that we often saw back in 1905.

Salute to Tanzania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ADAM C. POWELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, the people of Tanzania today mark their second anniversary as an independent and united Republic. On this occasion, therefore, I am happy to extend warm felicitations to His Excellency Dr. Julius Nyerere, the President of Tanzania; and His Excellency Michael Lukumbuzya, Tanzania's Ambassador to the United States.

This union of the former independent states of Tanganyika—gained independence in December 1961—and Zanzibar—independent in December 1963—somewhat shocked some political observers. Indeed, many skeptics doomed the union to failure. However, they have proved wrong, and the Republic has continued. The concept of African unity has long been a goal of the majority of Africa's leaders, and a successful Tanzania may substantially assist in the realization of that goal.

As a result of the September 1965 elections Dr. Nyerere was reelected as President of Tanzania, and the Government has steadily continued its attack on the problems of poverty and illiteracy and sickness which afflict many of its citizens.

Agriculture, livestock, and fishing comprise the basis of the economy in both parts of the Republic. On the mainland the most important cash crops are sisal, coffee, and cotton. Zanzibar is a leading producer of cloves and coconuts. Mineral production on the mainland is growing at a rapid rate with gold, lead, mica, tin, iron, and tungsten found available.

Transportation problems and shortages of capital have thus far prevented their exploitation. In addition to those industries involving crop processing and the treatment of minerals, Tanzania has a substantial and still growing range of consumer goods industries such as aluminum, soft drinks, cigarettes, bricks and tiles, concrete, chemicals, and textiles.

Realizing the need for an educated citizenry, Tanzania has given urgent attention to expanding educational facilities, particularly at postprimary levels. Great Britain has assisted through supplying some teachers for Tanzanian schools, and American Peace Corps volunteers have played a significant role in educating Tanzania's younger citizens of tomorrow.

Tanzania has played a leading role in the international community, and is a very active member of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the United Nations, and with Kenya and Uganda, of the East African Common Services Organization.

I am well aware of the awesome tasks which President Nyerere and his people have undertaken as they attempt to mold a modern and unified state, but I am also certain that they have the courage and determination to see their problems through. As they take a few brief moments to observe their second independence anniversary of a united republic, I extend my warmest greeting and best wishes for the future and congratulate them on a job well done.

Questionnaire Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CATHERINE MAY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, in early March of this year I polled my constituency for their views on 12 current issues, and I am pleased to say the response to my questionnaire, which is a project I have undertaken in each congressional term, was exceedingly heavy, as has always been the case in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Washington.

I advised my constituency at the time their views were requested that I would place the tabulated results of the questionnaire in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of my colleagues and all branches of the Federal Government. I have also brought the questionnaire results to the attention of the President.

Several thousands of the questionnaires were completed and returned with accompanying letters in which my constituents expanded their views, and these letters are indeed helpful to me as their representative in Congress.

Under unanimous consent I am pleased to report the tabulation of opinion for the 12-county Fourth Congressional District of the State of Washington as follows:

4th Congressional District (all 12 counties)

	Percent		
	Yes	No	No answer
Do you favor:			
1. The President's course of action in opposing Communist aggression in Vietnam?	67	26	7
2. Postponing expansion of social welfare spending programs until Vietnam costs can be reduced?	78	18	4
3. Revision of and reduced spending in our foreign aid programs?	88	8	4
4. The President's proposal for U.S. financing of worldwide welfare programs in health and education?	15	80	5
5. A congressional investigation of waste and corruption in the new poverty programs?	88	8	4
6. Repeal of sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits States to adopt right-to-work laws?	20	73	7
7. Restoration of the recently reduced excise taxes on automobiles and telephones?	32	62	6
8. A tax credit to help individuals meet the increasing costs of higher education?	63	30	7
9. Further restrictions on law-abiding adults in the purchase or ownership of rifles, shotguns, and pistols?	23	72	5
10. Extending a minimum wage to farm labor?	50	43	7
11. The right of any State to apportion 1 house of its legislature on factors other than population?	59	30	11
12. Sale of wheat and other commodities to Russia and/or other Communist bloc nations?	29	65	6

Counties in the Fourth Congressional District are Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima.

Brooklyn Sunday School Union Sesquicentennial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the Advertiser-Digest of April 7, 1966:

BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION 150 YEARS OLD

The Brooklyn Sunday School Union is celebrating its sesquicentennial this year, 1966.

The union is the oldest laymen's interdenominational organization in the country. It is world famous for its boroughwide (now includes Queens) Anniversary Day Parade every June when about 150,000 members of Sunday schools march in 26 divisions.

Newly elected 39th District Assemblyman Samuel Wright, of Concord Baptist Church, will be the main speaker at the union's 150th annual meeting. Mayor John Lindsay is expected to issue a proclamation and bring greetings at the April 1 meeting in Baptist Temple, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, at 8 p.m. The 100th annual meeting was held in the Baptist Temple.

Emil H. Tron, president of New York City Teachers Association, who is president of BSSU, will preside and report for the past year. A brief history of the organization is to be presented by Dr. James Lee Anderson, vice president of the Union and the sesquicentennial committee chairman.

The soprano soloist that evening will be Miss Barbara Brooke Hubbard, of Wayne, N.J., a member of Greenwood Baptist Church in Brooklyn. Miss Hubbard will sing a medley of old-time favorite Sunday School hymns. She has been a soloist with Berkeley Institute and Alderson-Broaddus College glee clubs and choirs.

The Reverend Dr. Robert J. Carlberg, pastor, Baptist Temple, will give the invocation and welcome those who will attend. Assemblyman Wright will be introduced by Cyprian Belle, chairman, 150th Annual Meeting Arrangements Committee.

Several ladies will serve refreshments in costumes of the 1816 period at the reception to follow the meeting.

The year's theme for the 137th Anniversary Day parade on Thursday, June 9, "Christ, Our Foundation" from I Corinthians 3: 11 will be introduced. "The Church's One Foundation," 1966's theme hymn, will be sung under direction of Edgar Clark Fuller, chairman of the group's music committee.

Father Dan, the Credit Union Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the April 22 issue of Time magazine has honored a great humanitarian, Father Daniel McClellan, who since 1950 has worked to provide a better life for the people of Peru. Father Dan, who refers to himself as the "capitalist priest," has organized more than 530 credit unions and nonprofit building and loan associations throughout Peru and has had remarkable success in fighting poverty in that country.

Although he was told that the Peruvian peasants could not be induced to save money, Father Dan has proved that the opposite is true, and his credit union organization now boasts assets of more than $23 million.

Father Dan has proved that credit unions are a great weapon in the Peruvian war against poverty. Sargent Shriver, the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, has also looked to credit unions to provide much needed help in low income areas.

Mr. Speaker, it is my firm belief that programs of self help, such as credit unions, are the ultimate answer to solving poverty throughout the world. I sincerely hope that Sargent Shriver will expand the role of credit unions in the poverty fight and that these important institutions will be considered in our foreign assistance program. I am including in the RECORD Time's article on Father Dan and the wonderful works he is performing in Peru.

PERU: FATHER DAN THE MONEY MAN

In a plush, carpeted office in downtown Lima, one of Peru's top money men sits surrounded by symbols. Piled high on his desk are flocks of loan requests and the latest figures on competing banks. On one side of the office are shelves crammed with books on banking and credit. On the other side, a hatstand holds a clerical collar. Working comfortably in an open-necked white shirt, Lender-Missionary Father Daniel McClellan, 50, explains to visitors: "The French have their worker priests. Well, I am a capitalist priest."

PRIEST'S DUTY

Indeed he is. A Maryknoll missionary sent to Peru in 1950, Denver-born Father Dan is the founder and treasurer (he turned the presidency over to a Peruvian last year) of the 545-branch Credit Union League, which, with assets of $23 million, is the largest such organization in Latin America. He is president of El Pueblo (assets $8,650,000), Peru's second biggest savings and loan association, and executive vice president of the International Union of Building Societies and Savings and Loan Associations. To thousands of Peruvian peasants, he is simply "Father Dan the Money Man."

Father Dan came by his fiscal acumen purely through "priestly duty." On his first assignment in Peru in 1950, in the poor (per capita income: $65) Andean town of Puno, he decided that what his peasant charges needed was financing as well as faith. In 1955, he organized the Puno Credit Union—Peru's first—with 23 members and $25 capital. While private banks were paying 4-percent interest on savings and lending at 20 percent, Father Dan's union paid 6 percent, loaned at 12 percent. Before long, the villagers were depositing what cash they had in the union. In its first 2 years it loaned $150,000, which brought the town, among other items, its first X-ray machine and modern dental equipment. Convinced that there was no "better way for the people to help themselves," Father Dan crisscrossed Peru by Jeep, plane, and riverboat, set up more nonprofit unions. To date his unions have loaned a total of $59 million for purchases of everything from outboard motors to fertilizer.

WORLDLY CONCERNS

Having scotched the Peruvian bankers' old complaint that the peasant could not be induced to save, Father Dan in 1961 set up a nonprofit savings and loan association to finance desperately needed low-cost housing. U.S. savings and loan men provided technical assistance. So far, Father Dan's El Pueblo association has loaned $11.9 million to build 3,613 houses in the Lima area.

Among Father Dan's other current concerns are construction of a 20-story skyscraper in Lima, a plan to secure $9,430,000 in new capital with two other savings and loan operators to set up a new housing-construction bank, and a $1 million loan request to the Inter-American Development Bank to set up a cooperative bank among his credit unions. Such cares tend to affect a man's point of view. To a friend who recently saw him checking into Lima's Gran Hotel Bolivar, the capitalist priest explained that he "had to get away from the brothers. Those guys were keeping me awake all night arguing theology."

Veterans' Administration Cooperation in Participation Sales Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Congress is presently considering H.R. 14544, the Participation Sales Act of 1966. Since the Veterans' Administration has been cooperating in a program of this type, authorized by Public Law 88-560, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs was requested to provide information regarding the Veterans' Administration experiences in the program.

Since this legislation will be under consideration in the House soon, I am inserting in the RECORD a letter dated April 22, 1966, addressed to me by Mr. William J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, describing the Veterans' Administration's participation in the program:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., April 22, 1966.

Hon. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I welcome this opportunity to comment on H.R. 14544, the Participation Sales Act of 1966, in reply to your letter of April 22, 1966.

The proposed legislation embodies a principle of financing that has been successful and proved sound by the experience of the Veterans' Administration. It is legislation this agency can support with full conviction that it will strengthen the Government's financing of Government loan programs.

The selling of participation certificates has enabled the Veterans' Administration to operate more effectively and efficiently in the financing operations of our home loan program. This, of course, has meant a better home loan program for thousands of veterans, and has allowed us to provide uninterrupted financing and fiscal liquidity to better meet our obligations.

The Housing Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-560), approved September 2, 1964, authorized the Veterans' Administration to set aside mortgage loans and installment contracts as the basis for the sale of participation certificates.

The same act authorized us to enter into trust agreements with the Federal National Mortgage Association under which FNMA, as fiduciary, may sell certificates of participation based on the principal and interest collections due on mortgage loans and installment contracts set aside for these mortgage pools.

Since the enactment of the Housing Act of 1964, the VA has entered four mortgage pools with FNMA as trustee for the Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust. Cumulatively, we have set aside approximately $1,250 million of such loans as the basis for sales of $925 million of participation certificates. Loans set aside have totaled $960 million of direct loans and $270 million of vendee accounts held by the loan guarantee revolving fund. The proceeds of the sales of participation certificates to private enterprise have been deposited proportionately in the direct loan revolving fund and the loan guarantee revolving loan fund.

We have plans in fiscal year 1967 for the sales of additional participation certificates amounting to $250 million, based on the method outlined above.

Under the terms of our agreement with FNMA, the VA services and collects all loans set aside in the mortgage pools. In the servicing, management, and collection of loans, there is absolutely no distinction made between loans set aside in the mortgage pools and those which are not set aside. Our participation in mortgage pools has not, in the slightest degree, affected the normal servicing of loans nor has it created any additional problems where defaults have occurred.

Let me emphasize that the VA remains the administering agency, and that the veteran continues to deal directly with the VA. The Participation Sales Act of 1966, which extends to other Government agencies the authority to pool loans for sale to private enterprise, will require no changes in our basic policies in servicing loans, and we anticipate no operational difficulties under the provisions of the legislation.

The provisions of the Participation Sales Act will not permit the intermingling of the loan funds of various agencies, and each has to sustain his own deficits in the event of interest disparity. Therefore, the pooling of our loans for participation sales under the act would, I believe, only strengthen VA's financial posture. It is safe to assume that strengthening Government financing in general will be beneficial to the Veterans' Administration fiscal functions now and in the future.

The experience of the Veterans' Administration is a firm testimonial in support of the objectives of the Participation Sales Act of 1966.

Sincerely,
W. J. DRIVER, *Administrator.*

Parcel Post Change Eyed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELMER J. HOLLAND

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, Postmaster Frank Todd of McKeesport—a section of my congressional district—has endorsed the proposed legislation easing the restrictions on parcel post.

This post office is the largest in the 20th Congressional District outside of Pittsburgh proper and Postmaster Todd is quite aware of the inconvenience caused by the present restrictions. He feels the public should be able to handle all their mailing at one stop and not be forced to go to several places before getting mail on its way.

I should like to include a news item which appeared in the McKeesport Daily News last month in which Postmaster Todd's views have been expressed. I am certain many other Members have received endorsements of the legislative proposal from postmasters in their districts and appreciate receiving this information expressing opinions at the local level.

[From the McKeesport (Pa.) Daily News, Mar. 23, 1966]

PARCEL POST CHANGE EYED—WOULD EASE LIMITS, TODD EXPLAINS

Postmaster Frank A. Todd today noted that legislation has been proposed to ease size and weight restrictions on parcel post packages between first-class post offices.

Under present regulations, he said, it is possible to send a 73-inch (combined measurements) parcel to Eldorado, Tex., but such a mailing is not permitted to a point as close as Pittsburgh. In another example, the postmaster said a 21-pound parcel may be sent to Cleveland, Ohio, but not to Cincinnati.

The proposed law change would boost the limit for parcels mailed between all first-class post offices to 40 pounds and 100 inches.

The measure has the support of the National Association of Postmasters, which is reported making an "all-out fight" against such present size and weight restrictions.

Said Mr. Todd, "It is vital to the economy of the parcel post system—which is now losing more than $100 million a year—that this bill be enacted."

He added that it would take a 14-cent-per-parcel rate increase to offset present losses, but that under the proposed legislation the requirement would be cut to 8 cents.

National Prize-Winning Essay—"What Handicapped Workers Are Contributing to My Community"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased and proud that a young man from the second district, Mr. Robert Lynn Downey of Preston, Iowa, has won fourth place in the 1966 National "ability counts" contest sponsored by the President's Committee and cooperating State Governors' Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Robert competed with juniors and seniors from public, parochial, and private high schools in 49 States and territories in this annual contest. His achievement is a credit and an honor not only to himself and his family, but to his high school, his community, and the State.

The contest is part of the President's Committee's educational program aimed at making people aware of the problems faced by the handicapped in obtaining employment, efforts being made to help the handicapped become contributors to the life of their communities, and the admirable accomplishments of many severely disabled persons.

Robert will be presented his award at the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Thursday, April 28.

I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of the House this excellent, thoughtful essay, and insert it at this point in the RECORD:

WHAT HANDICAPPED WORKERS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO MY COMMUNITY

(By Robert Lynn Downey, Preston, Iowa, Preston Community High School, Preston, Iowa)

"Handicap: Any disadvantage that makes progress or success more difficult." This is how Webster's Dictionary defines the word "handicap." To fully understand this statement would be a credit to any humanitarian. The people of my community who are handicapped no doubt understand its meaning more than I would ever hope to. They know that everytihng which they do that is connected with their handicap is more difficult. They do not let this stand in their way because, if they did, the backbone of our community would be losing an important vertebra.

My community consists of a farming area around a town of under 1,000 population. I feel that in such a limited area, each individual in our society carries a fuller load. The handicapped members of our community capably carry this extra load even though the progress for them has been more difficult.

One individual, whom I have in mind, is a boy whom I have known for 6 years. He is about 20 years old and is a high school graduate. Like thousands of other people, he has had epilepsy since birth. Due to the work of doctors and the concern of his parents, he has been able to cut down on the number and intensity of the convulsions. He has participated in many 4–H activities during the 10 years that he has been a member of that organization. A few of the honors he has received are: Champion dairy showman, champion county dairy animal, local club president, vice president, and secretary, delegate to State 4–H convention, and Jackson-Jones Camp. In addition to his 4–H work, he bowls regularly, and has the credit of having participated in high school basketball all 4 years. At present, he is helping on his father's farm.

Also in our community is a young girl with a deformed arm. Although this arm is shorter than her other arm and has only two fingers, she has worked to become a registered nurse. Her willingness to work and her ingenuity have far surpassed her handicap. Through her profession, she has aided the ill and injured of her community; hence, she is contributing a great deal.

One of my high school teachers also has a deformed arm. The arm has been affected by polio. When this man was in college, he worked part time for a construction company as a steam-shovel operator. He did this only to prove that the job could be performed by a person with this man's handicap. In his present job of teaching, he is equal to any two-armed teacher I have ever known.

Accidents, as well as disease, can cause physical handicaps. Our paper is delivered every Sunday by a man with one arm. The other arm was lost during his time in the service. He holds a regular job in addition to delivering this rural paper route.

A number of farmers in my community have lost a hand or a foot in a farming accident. Most of them carry on their operations as they did before through the use of artificial limbs; thus, they enable themselves to do their work with seemingly remarkable ease; although, I imagine it is more difficult than it looks.

We once had a hired helper on our farm who got his foot caught in a grain grinder. The grinder chewed up his toes and the first three toes had to be removed from his foot. This, of course, has affected his balance. Nevertheless, he is still able to perform many of the same duties such as: feeding livestock, baling hay, and repairing machinery.

Another handicapped worker in my community is a carpenter who constructed half of the buildings on our farm without one of his thumbs. In his 35 years as a carpenter, he has helped farmers of the area erect many buildings, feed bunks, and cement yards.

These people of my community—a nurse, a teacher, a carpenter, a farmer—are all strong links in the chain of our society. They have conquered their handicap to the extent that it is almost no longer a handicap. And certainly, people in years to come will be handicapped—this we know. But if they are encouraged and given equal opportunities, I feel sure that they, too, will be an asset to their community.

Farm Squeeze

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN R. DAVIS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, not only are the farmers of Wisconsin suffering another round of squeezes in their pocketbooks, they apparently are beginning to receive the biennial "I love you" squeeze of the less responsible politicians. I think my colleagues will be interested in the following editorial from the Milwaukee Sentinel:

Farm Squeeze

Midwest Democrats, meeting in Columbus, Ohio, to beat the drums for the upcoming congressional elections, were told that the farmers are happy.

Meanwhile, back in the grassroots, one of the 19 freshman House Dmocrats the regional conference was promoting, Representative John Race, was declaring that the farmers in his Sixth Wisconsin District are unhappy. He thinks Agriculture Secretary Freeman should resign because he is unable to cope with dairy farm problems.

NOTES DROP IN FOOD PRICES

Who is right, Race or his Democratic colleagues? Both presumably are intently interested in Race's reelection. So, from the standpoint of practical politics, they both are right, the Democratic leaders in putting out the propaganda that all's well among the rural voters and Race in posing as the friend of the unhappy farmer by blasting Freeman. This is the old gambit of having the best of it both ways. It was to be noted in a related matter at the Midwest Democratic conference when Mrs. Esther Peterson, special Presidential assistant, said inflated food prices were beginning to drop but that there was no indication this would hurt the farmer.

That's really having it good both ways, the consumers to pay less for their food while the farmers get more money for their crops. Don't worry about the seeming impossibility of this. The trick is to have everybody else make up the difference in taxes.

Freeman is only partly to blame for the bind that is beginning to hurt the happy (?) farmers. Most of the blame belongs to the Johnson administration as a whole specifically to its policy of irresponsible and imprudent Government spending which is driving prices up and deflating the value of the dollar.

Farmers are complaining that they are paying a higher price for Government-generated inflation than any other group. They cite figures showing that farm production costs have increased by $4.1 billion since 1960, while realized net income went up only $2.4 billion.

Charles B. Schuman, American Farm Bureau president, points out that "the picture is much worse than the figures indicate, since nearly $2½ billion of the 1965 net income came from Government subsidies, and not from the marketplace."

This suggests that there is another group, not just farmers, paying the high price for Government-generated inflation. That would be you, the taxpayers, who, if you get any break in deflated consumer prices, will probably have to make up the difference and then some in inflated Federal taxes. Somebody has to pay the bill.

City's Poor Given a Legal Lift

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, an article by Jerome Aumente appearing in the Detroit News on March 3 reflects the growing awareness that legal services to the poor is a weapon of crucial importance to any effective, comprehensive attack on poverty.

Last September the University of Detroit School of Law received an antipoverty grant of $242,579 to conduct a pilot project in the legal services field, and has one neighborhood legal center in operation. The legal aid bureau has expanded its outstanding efforts in this field, which date back to 1909, and in 1965 reached an estimated total of 50,000 clients.

Mr. Aumente describes the legal aid bureau's program and the work of its director, Mr. Anthony P. Marchese. Now a proposal of Detroit's antipoverty agency, total action against poverty, is awaiting final approval by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The TAP project will provide neighborhood law offices in some of Detroit's most impoverished areas.

Mr. Speaker, I think this combined, expanding effort is a highly significant development and augurs well for Detroit's overall war on poverty. I would like to have Mr. Aumente's article inserted at this point in the Record:

Poverty War Stirs Calls for Counsel— City's Poor Given a Legal Lift

(By Jerome Aumente)

Washington's war on poverty is affecting the legal battles of the poor in Detroit.

Every chair in the waiting room of the legal aid bureau at 51 West Warren was occupied and in his office Anthony P. Marchese, general counsel and head of the bureau, said: "There is a consciousness all over the country that the poor have not had a fair legal shake and there is a concentrated effort to do something about it."

The Federal assault on poverty, Marchese explained, is stimulating a new awareness among the poor that they can, and should fight their legal battles rather than lose by default.

AID IS NEARBY

"I think it's generated already in the last 3 or 4 months," Marchese said of the increased activity he and his staff of seven attorneys have experienced.

"They've been alerted that if they have a legal problem they can get assistance," he said.

The legal aid bureau, a United Community Services operation providing free legal assistance to the indigent in civil cases, has moved a long way from the 93 cases it handled in its first year, 1909.

The exact figures are still being compiled but Marchese estimates that last year his office handled 15,315 cases, with additional contacts with clients totaling 50,000.

"It's not a fancy clientele we've got," Marchese said. "Our human interest stories are usually steeped in misery."

ASK U.S. FUNDS

His staff is uncovering even more of this misery. One afternoon a week, an attorney is assigned to work out of the three neighborhood Total Action Against Poverty (TAP) offices maintained in the city.

TAP officials have asked Washington for $750,000 in antipoverty funds to open neighborhood law offices to provide legal aid in civil cases and criminal cases outside the present scope of free legal aid in felony matters.

Marchese believes these new neighborhood offices would further generate the number of poor who seek legal help at the bureau.

Those who come to the bureau are at the bottom of the economic barrel.

They cannot afford a lawyer. Often their small claims—$50 or so—are too minute to interest the practicing attorney.

GIVEN A FAMILY

Each month the bureau handles approximately 74 cases where children born outside of wedlock are given a legitimate family heritage.

Sometimes the parents are married in a secret ceremony in probate court, or the father and mother simply sign an affidavit that he is the father.

The bureau acts as liaison—taking the secret birth records from Lansing and arranging for legitimate title.

The child's entrance into school is eased. In many cases, the social security that might otherwise be denied minor children when the father dies is saved from default.

There is an international flavor to the bureau's files. As an affiliated member of the national organization, Detroit has contact with the 247 offices in the United States and Canada.

It works with comparable organizations in the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Austria, Germany, Greece, Israel, Great Britain, and Japan.

One of the standout cases of this type, Marchese recalls, was one in which a father sought to take his child to Russia, was stopped in Southampton, and the youngster returned to her Detroit mother.

The bureau provides legal help in citizenship and immigration cases where the person is without funds.

The economic rumbles measured in Detroit are felt at the bureau. It carried a heavy caseload during the depression, and in the late 1950's the average caseload was in the 18,000 category, compared with the 15,000-level of the 1960's.

A fast-buck operation in the city often affects the poor. When one operation lured people with the promise of free gifts after they identified "The Star-Spangled Banner" over the phone, they found themselves buying oil portraits costing hundreds of dollars.

The bureau handled 125 salary garnishments as an outgrowth of the "portrait" episode.

Nearly 75 percent of the bureau's clients are women, and half its cases fall into the "family problem" category. Last year, a good part of the $286,525 it helped collect in judgments involved alimony.

The attorneys find themselves affecting hundreds of conciliations between married couples. They help untangle the economic difficulties and small claims the poor are more likely to encounter, and are active in eviction cases, often working out a compromise with the landlord in hardship cases.

Marchese believes that "poor people must be represented properly." Although he supports a public defender concept in criminal cases, he stood "mute" when asked if his agency should get into the criminal field.

He did say his staff is geared toward civil and not criminal matters.

What with the present catalystic influence of the Federal antipoverty program, and the regular referrals from attorneys, public and private agencies, or just "the cop on the beat," the bureau has enough work.

And then there is word of mouth or press. Marchese said uncomplainingly: "If you run a story Sunday, they'll be lined up here on Monday as if they were getting tickets to the hockey game finals."

Democracy, What It Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE F. SENNER, JR.

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. SENNER. Mr. Speaker, 2 months ago I read a short article in the Winslow Mail concerning the daughter and granddaughter of some of my distinguished Winslow, Ariz., constituents. The article stated that Miss Diana Miller, a Winslow High School student, would contribute to a newspaper column called Teen Talk.

What particularly caught my eye, aside from the fact that I have had a long and close relationship with Diana's fine parents and grandparents, was the information that Diana studies two musical instruments, is a member of several clubs, does volunteer hospital work, bowls, is active in her church, and happens to be an outstanding student.

Such achievements merit recognition and I wrote to Diana expressing admiration. Her response was noteworthy. It included a copy of her speech, "Democracy—What It Means To Me" with which she won thrid prize in school competition.

Sometimes the so-called adult generation tends to look upon its teenagers with a jaundiced eye. We are quick to condemn the whole on those occasions when one small part may be out of alinement. Diana has an apt comment in this regard:

> You, the adult generation, must provide the guiding light for us, the future generation, to follow. To a great exent, we will be walking in your footprints.

As I have said before this distinguished body on other occasions, I do not fear for this younger generation. I believe they are, by and large, knowledgeable and responsible young people. I believe Diana Miller is characteristic of the large majority of teenagers.

Mr. Speaker, in order that my colleagues may share what is a fine view of democracy as seen by a representative of the next generation, under unanimous consent I include Miss Diana Miller's letter to me and her prize-winning speech here in full:

WINSLOW, ARIZ., April 14, 1966.

Mr. GEORGE (DUKE) SENNER,
Third Congressional District, Arizona,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SENNER: Before I start this letter, I want to apologise for not writing sooner. There just aren't enough hours in each day, but when extra time is put into my hands, I generally (being a normal teenager) am lazy and just loaf and forget what needs to be done. I think everyone is that way—not just us teenagers.

Thanks so very much for taking precious time out of your sedulous life to write me. I must say, that I'm proud to know there are some people in this confused world that are truly interested in the well-being of today's teenagers.

You were right when you made the statement about my parents and grandparents feeling a tremendous sense of pride in my accomplishments. Mr. SENNER, if it weren't for them and the fine upbringing they have given me, I never would have made any of these accomplishments, or even have had the opportunity for them. The credit is theirs too.

During my teen years, many temptations have been thrown my way. Believe me, it's hard resisting them, because many times they're unbelievably the "fad." I'm sure during your youth you experienced many of the same problems that I and countless other teenagers have. In receiving your letter, my resistance to them has been built up more. I am proud you classify me as "characteristic of today's younger generation."

I would very much enjoy to keep corresponding with you. In fact, I'm interested to know what your views are on the American teenager. I realize you are busy, but I would really appreciate it if you would write back to me .

The speech enclosed is one which I placed third in, in a school contest. My grandmother said you would probably enjoy reading it and seeing what a teenager's views are on democracy.

Again, thank you so very much for your letter. I'm anxious to hear from you soon.

A young inquisitive Democrat,
DIANA MILLER.

DEMOCRACY—WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

(By Diana Miller)

Democracy was once defined by Abraham Lincoln as "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The word "democracy" usually refers to a form of government, but democracy is more than that. It is also a way of life. A true democracy recognizes equal rights of all men, and, therefore that all persons are equal before the law. It also refuses to allow the government to grant special favors to any person because of his birth, wealth, race, or religion. And, not to be forgotten, democracy permits all citizens to oppose peacefully, actions by their government.

Being an American high school student I have challenging and demanding responsibilities to my country and its democracy. I must work constantly to preserve freedom. History warns us through examples that basic freedoms are lost when citizens fail to discipline themselves and fail to take part in public affairs. I strongly believe that if we, as citizens, are going to take part intelligently in our Government, two conditions must exist.

First, we must be informed. Second, we must act on this information.

Too often lack of action is excused by a plea of lack of information. This is no excuse. We can obtain this information through innumerable sources. One source is the newspaper. America has freedom of press. I wonder if it's sometimes too free. Articles are written that are one sided and are unfortunately, meant to sway our minds in the wrong directions. We must try to read critically—to read between the lines and to imagine ourselves in the other fellows' shoes, so that we will be able to weigh both sides of the question and choose wisely the correct solution. This should not only be done for the good of ourselves, but for the good of our democracy as a whole.

Radio and television are two other sources of information. There are programs dealing with political, social, and economic questions facing our country. Both sides of the questions are usually presented on these programs and if we would take time out to tune in on these more often, these problems could be more easily solved.

To the adult generation which is providing the leadership of our democracy, I, as a high school student would says this: American high school students have a great advantage over you, the leaders of our democracy. We can see your mistakes and therefore we will be better prepared to effectively solve serious problems in our time. A precious opportunity is provided for us at all times. We can attend school and discuss our democracy and what the reasons are for the problems in it. This opportunity gives us an important advantage: We ponder these problems (as many of you don't) and as we mature we realize that we, as the future democracy, are going to have to face these problems and solve them.

You, the leaders of democracy, are confronted with these problems, but you, the leaders of democracy, too often overlook them. Remember it's your democracy as well as mine; we are the ones that make it what it is. Yes, if we are informed we will know the important issues within our community, State, or country.

Understand that merely being informed will not preserve our democracy. We must act on this information. In later years I will be prepared to run for an office in my local government if I am needed.

You, the adult generation, must provide the guiding light for us, the future generation, to follow. To a great extent, we will be walking in your footprints. Yes, being a high school student is giving me a great opportunity to learn about our democracy and most of all, it is giving me a tremendous desire to take my part in it. In saying this I am not only revealing my own thoughts and desires, but also the thoughts and desires of the greater percentage of today's teenagers.

If a good example isn't set, an exaggarated desire for easy living could be a serious threat to democracy. Democracy could die so easily if the majority of citizens forget to perform their duties and instead concentrate on themselves and their luxuries.

Do you, as an American citizen contribute to our democracy, or do you let the other fellow do it? You may not realize it, but our democracy may be slowly destroyed, by you.

Knowing what lies ahead of us, we, the future generation, can to our upmost ability develop and perfect our democracy. This will be a difficult task, but we must remember and heed the words of the great American, Benjamin Franklin: "There are no gains, without pain."

The Parcel Post Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. SLACK, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, one of the pending legislative proposals which has aroused a great deal of public interest is the bill which is presently pending before the Post Office and Civil Service Committee which would authorize additional authority for the Post Office Department in the handling of parcel post packages. A very clear-cut statement of the advantages contained in this proposal was published by the Charleston, W. Va., Gazette on April 4, 1966, and I call your attention to that editorial:

PARCEL POST BILL EQUITABLE ACTION

Now pending in Congress—and apparently in trouble—is a bill to revise the size and weight limits on parcel post packages.

Presently, if you are mailing a parcel either to or from a second- third-, or fourth-class post office, it can weigh up to 70 pounds and measure up to 100 inches. This takes good care of rural and smalltown patrons.

But, if you are mailing from a first-class post office to another first-class post office within 150 miles, the package can weigh no more than 40 pounds and have dimensions of only 72 inches. If the distance between such post offices is more than 150 miles, the packages are limited to 20 pounds and 72 inches.

The proposed bill would permit the mailing of packages up to 40 pounds and 100 inches in total dimensions between any first-class post offices.

Reasonable? Certainly. But the bill is in trouble because Railway Express Agency—which wants to hold its monopoly on the big population centers and let the Post Office Department struggle along with the rural areas—is fighting it, and has in its corner the railroads and the railroad brotherhoods.

REA, rather than create demand by service, wants to hold the cream and give the Post Office Department the dribble by restrictive legislation.

But there's more to the story. The Department figures if it can get a share of the volume between major cities it can make a profit and ease the pressure for higher rates. There's going to be an increase one way or another—a minimum of 8 cents per parcel, but 14 cents if the pending bill is not passed. Failure of the bill will therefore penalizes rural and smalltown users as well as those in the cities.

Certainly this bill is in the public interest—not only from the standpoint of giving people in larger cities reasonable use of the parcel post system, but also in holding the rate increase to a minimum for all users.

More McNamara Mismanagement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to what appears to be the worst judgment yet of our Secretary of Defense: trying to fill the manpower needs of the Vietnam war without using the men trained in the skills needed most.

As you know, Secretary McNamara has pushed through a plan to scrap the Army Reserve units and give the trained men in them the choice of joining the National Guard or discontinuing their training altogether. He predicted last year that a sizable portion of the Army reservists who had their units shot out from under them would join the National Guard.

Thanks to Aviation Week & Space Technology magazine which knows how to cut through political smokescreens and political security, the first results of this great management plan are now on the public record: of the 55,000 Army reservists whose training units were eliminated by McNamara, a great big 783 volunteered to join the National Guard. Another wrong prediction by the Defense Secretary.

Also, the Johnson administration's decision not to call to active duty, the Army Reserve units because of his prior statements; has turned the Army Reserve program into a draft dodgers' paradise—through no fault of the men joining the Reserve. The Army, thanks to McNamara's mismanagement, has no place to train the men who do enlist. So they go back to their homes and jobs and let the draftees fill the Vietnam manpower needs. This is the most expensive of all methods in time and money.

The backlog of untrained men in the Reserve enlistment program is increasing. Why were the Ready Reserve units trained in the first place at great expense if they were not to be used? This is neither good nor fair management of military manpower.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include the Aviation Week article in the RECORD at this point.

MANPOWER SQUEEZE CHALLENGES MCNAMARA

(By George C. Wilson)

WASHINGTON.—Manpower for the Vietnam war "is looming up as a very grave item" in the eyes of Chairman JOHN STENNIS, Democrat, of Mississippi, of the Senate Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee and promises to be the most serious challenge yet to the way the Johnson administration is running the war.

The basic problem is that President Johnson's refusal to follow the recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to activate key reservists is causing a manpower squeeze which is deeply worrying military leaders as well as influential Members of Congress who have been briefed on the problem.

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, still bruised from Republican charges of bomb shortages (Aviation Week & Space Technology, Apr. 18, p. 25), will be in the main line of fire again as he tries to defend his manpower policies against the politically explosive findings in a Senate hearing which the Pentagon managed to keep secret until now.

Senator STENNIS, who is one of the most circumspect Members of the Senate, has been waiting for the Defense Department to clear the transcript of his subcommittee's hearing last month on Army manpower problems—especially those resulting from McNamara's scrapping of over 600 Army Reserve units last September 30 as the first implementation of his plan to merge them with the National Guard.

Here are findings in the transcript which will plunge McNamara into a new controversy:

The Army—because of the refusal to activate training divisions—has no place to train thousands of men who have enlisted in the Reserve. The enlistees, after being sworn into the Army, resume their civilian occupations and wait to be called. Other men are drafted in the meantime. At the end of 1965, the Army had training spaces for only half of the 57,600 men who had joined the Reserve enlistment program in 1965. These men are known as REP's.

The backlog of untrained REP's is growing at the very time Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. Forces in Vietnam, is requesting enough men to stay on the offensive. The backlog of REP's who have not been called to basic training because there is nobody nor anyplace to train them is expected to grow from 127,000 at the end of fiscal 1966 to about 140,000 at the end of fiscal 1967.

Army reservists who have had their units abolished by McNamara have not joined the National Guard in the proportion the Secretary predicted. This challenges one of the basic assumptions in his plan to merge Army Reserve units into the National Guard. Lt. Gen. John L. Throckmorton, chief of the Army's Office of Reserve Components, revealed during the Stennis subcommittee hearing that only 783 of the 55,000 Army reservists whose units were deactivated by McNamara's order of September 30, elected to join the National Guard. Of the 55,000 total reservists, 24,400 found other Army Reserve units to join and all the rest, except the 783 who went to the Guard, discontinued their training. This puts them into a category known as the ready reserve mobilization reinforcement pool.

McNamara last year, in testifying on his merger proposal before the Stennis subcommittee, said while "none of us are prepared to give an exact estimate" of how many Army reservists will voluntarily join the National Guard, "It would be a high percentage; this we know."

General Throckmorton was chided about the low transfer rate by Stennis subcommittee members during the March hearings. He deprecated the significance of the poor transfer rate, declaring the Guard was not short of men and thus did not campaign for the displaced reservists.

The results of the first implementation of McNamara's merger plan, resulting in 28,000 men discontinuing their training, have caused Senator STENNIS to view the merger plan with fresh alarm. It cannot help but increase his fears, as well, about McNamara's management of Vietnam war needs. The Senate Armed Services Committee last year asked McNamara to delay his merger plan, but the Defense Secretary pushed ahead with it anyway. Senator STENNIS told General Throckmorton in the closed hearing: "The Department of Defense figures it is better in carrying out its plan to turn loose this 28,000 and fill them up with men that you cannot use because you have no training facilities than it was to just wait and see what Congress is going to do, if anything, about this proposal on the Reserve merger."

General Throckmorton might have been giving away the real reason, as some Senators see it, when he responded: "By inactivating the units, we were able to transfer the equipment to the other high priority units and to the selected Reserve Force, with the resultant increase in equipment readiness of those units." It is the Stennis subcommittee which has detailed Army equipment shortages (Aviation Week & Space Technology, Mar. 4, p. 25).

Senator STENNIS expressed his general fears this way: "We see this matter of personnel looming up as a very grave item. * * * You can turn out more bullets and more machineguns fairly rapidly by machinery, but you cannot turn out soldiers in an automatic way and train them."

PENTAGON CHARGES

The Stennis subcommittee is only one of many places where fears about the manpower squeeze are being expressed. Military leaders in the Pentagon go so far as to charge that the failure to achieve key reservists for Vietnam denies General Westmoreland the edge he needs over the enemy to score decisive victories, and thus shorten the war. One member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said in a backgrounder for a few newsmen that the war could be won faster and with one-third less than the predicted casualties if the number of troops in Vietnam were doubled to 400,000—a grave charge in an election year.

Air Force leaders responsible for supplying pilots for Vietnam are worried, too. They are short and just cannot train men overnight. Compounding the problems for the Army and Air Force is the fact that between 100,000 and 150,000 men in Vietnam are slated to be rotated home from Vietnam between this July and October.

Military men who back McNamara—and there are some—contend he is doing everything he can to overcome the problems brought about by President Johnson's decision not to activate Reserve units. There is a new office in the Pentagon called the Office of Force Planning and Analysis which is a fast response operation. Army men there sift General Westmoreland's requests for manpower and equipment, and assess how and when they can be met. The chain of command is from that office through the Army Secretary and Army Chief of Staff to the Defense Secretary's Office. One byproduct of this arrangement is a further downgrading of the Joint Chiefs of Staff apparatus. Their staff is often cut out of the pattern, symbolizing anew how civilians are playing the predominant role in managing the Vietnam war.

There are some Army leaders who are alarmed about the consequences of circumventing the well-charted road of activating Reserves. So far, though, these doubts have been kept inside the Army in the form of verbally expressed doubts or private memorandums. And recommendations regarding reservists activation are being kept highly classified.

McNamara's basic case is that the Army ultimately will be stronger by submitting to a temporary weakening of U.S. combat divisions as they train their own men and keeping the Reserves on tap for an emergency outside Vietnam. He contends the Reserves are a "perishable asset" because they—under current law—could not be put on active duty for more than 1 year.

It is clear, however, that a growing number of congressional leaders disagree with this approach of filling the manpower needs of Vietnam. The Republicans who made an issue of bomb shortages will also make capital of the manpower shortages.

Chairman RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Democrat, of Georgia, during recent Senate Armed Services Committee hearings on the Defense Department fiscal 1967 budget expressed this dissent from the Johnson administration's decision not to call the reservists, in an exchange with McNamara:

"I think you could call them up, not by units, but as individuals. They already have had the 6-month training, and money has been invested in them. I am not saying that we shouldn't expand the draft. We should. But we should also call up some of these reservists. It is not right for these men who have had the 6-month training and another 135,000 who are awaiting training, to find a complete haven and protection from active duty in a time of war, as now.

"We are now scraping the bottom of the barrel to get draftees by applying much lower standards. And they would be much less effective in combat than these reservists. I can assure you, as one Senator, I would give very serious consideration to not restricting the callup period to 12 months."

GROWING APPREHENSION

Senator STUART SYMINGTON, Democrat, of Missouri, who has backed McNamara in the past, said during the same hearings that "it is my conviction there is growing apprehension about the way the manpower problem is being handled." He warned that the Johnson administration will have to pay for its position on the Reserves someday before the American people and the Congress, too, unless the situation is corrected along the lines Senator RUSSELL recommended.

The Joint Chiefs have recommended activating some reservists, especially those key units like construction battalions which support combat troops in Vietnam (Aviation Week & Space Technology, Mar. 28, p. 21). Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said during the Senate Defense Department budget hearings that "the Joint Chiefs of Staff planning in the past always contemplated that in the event of a sizable contingency, such as we are now engaged in in South Vietnam, in order to maintain our forward deployments worldwide, it would be necessary to utilize the reserve components, and probably to extend terms of service as well."

Paying the Freight

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the Shelby Daily Star, Shelby, N.C., carried a very fine editorial on March 26, 1966, entitled "Paying the Freight."

The editorial points up the need for the enactment of legislation to permit a reasonable increase in the weight and size of parcel post packages.

I believe my colleagues will find the editorial to be most interesting, and I insert it in the Appendix of the RECORD.

PAYING THE FREIGHT

You have a parcel post package weighing 21 pounds and measuring 73 inches long. You want to mail it to Chapel Hill.

If you live in Shelby, you can't just walk into the post office and mail it. You have to go to some rural station, such as Polkville. Or you can go to a millside rural station in the city limits and mail it. But you can't mail it from the Shelby Post Office.

Although you mail the package in Polkville or at a millside station, it will be handled by the Shelby Post Office, which couldn't accept it from you personally in the first place.

If the package's destination is Charlotte, you can mail it in Shelby.

This bureaucratic postal obstacle course comes from a law which says that parcels weighing over 20 pounds and measuring over 72 inches in length cannot be mailed from one major post office to another, unless the destination is in the second zone. The Nation is divided into postal zones. Charlotte happens to be in the second zone from Shelby. Chapel Hill is in the third zone. Therefore, you have the perplexing postal situation described above.

Confusing? Right—and it's also costing the U.S. Post Office Department money.

That's why a bill now before Congress is aimed at clearing up this situation, which has existed since 1951.

Back in 1951, trucking interests successfully worked for passage of a bill which would limit the scope of parcel post in the U.S. mail. Many truckers felt parcel post services competed with their business between cities.

Rural stations were omitted from the bill because they generally aren't on truckers' major lines.

The bill currently under consideration—H.R. 12367—would establish uniform limits of 40 pounds and 100 inches for parcels mailed from one first-class office to another.

Unless the bill is passed by July 1, postal officials say that parcel post prices will go up 14 cents per parcel. Even if the bill is passed, there will be an 8-cent increase. The 6-cent difference between one price increase and the other is how much the current cumbersome system is costing the Post Office Department.

The Post Office Department is under a mandate that its parcel post service pay its own way.

That Damned Arkansas Sheriff

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, recently the Blytheville, Ark., Courier News published a feature article written by Mr. Jack Baker regarding my good friend, Mississippi County Sheriff William Berryman.

Because the article presents Bill Berryman as the fine person that he is and because this is a time when the role of our peace officers should be placed in the proper perspective, it is a pleasure to bring this fine news story to the attention of the Members.

Of collateral interest will be the portion of the article having to do with Sheriff Berryman's turnback policy. He could teach some of our Federal agency officials much in the way of frugality and economies.

The article follows:

HOW THUGS FEEL ABOUT SHERIFF BERRYMAN: THAT DAMNED ARKANSAS SHERIFF

(By Jack Baker)

Batman, hell. The greatest American lawman is Berryman.

Sheriff William Berryman is his full name, and Mississippi County is his territory.

Berryman is the "Vae Victis" to hoods in these parts—the "Big Whammy."

His abilities have been celebrated more than once by the likes of J. Edgar Hoover and Orval Faubus, but perhaps his finest compliment came from a Chicago thug who once walked into a Berryman trap.

"We made one mistake," the hood lamented later to an FBI agent. "We underestimated that damned Arkansas sheriff."

The subject of this cursing is one of those round little men who weighs more than 200 pounds. He owns a classic double chin that fails to obscure the regular features in a face that was doubtless considered handsome in his youth.

The piece de resistance of this face is a pair of big brown eyes that look surprisingly gentle—but not at all soft, as hoods who have had to confront them across an interrogation table are aware.

He looks altogether like a man who might flap hamburgers across a counter and exchange small talk about the St. Louis Cardinals with customers. The kind of man you'd call "Butch."

This in, in fact, exactly what Berryman used to do. After moving from Jonesboro to Blytheville in 1931 with his wife and daughter (the present Mrs. Crandall Kinningham), he set up a hamburger stand on Main where the S. H. Kress store now stands.

"We did all right," Berryman recalls. He got on well with the townfolk and was known for years by the affectionate nickname, "Butch."

"Butch" is hardly a proper name for a culture hero, but Berryman got tagged with it during one of his early public services, viz, helping a town drunk so-named across a busy intersection.

A local wise guy witnessed this act of mercy, and, the next time he happened by Berryman's hamburger stand, hailed him with a joyous "Hiya, Butch." Bystanders overheard it and the name stuck.

The next man who changed Berryman's name was the late Mayor E. R. Jackson, who made him Police Chief Berryman in 1939. Berryman had given up the hamburger stand when his building was razed and had joined the police force—at the age of 44—as a rookie patrolman.

"It was just temporary," Berryman says. "I was waiting around to go back in business." He did so well in his interim profession that Jackson passed over several eligible candidates on his hunch that Berryman could handle the job.

After that, Berryman forgot about going back into business, and Jackson's hunch was handsomely vindicated by the new chief's thorough job of law enforcement and his impeccable administrative qualities.

The chief's exploits inspired the citizenry, too. People still talk about the famous day in 1945 when Berryman spotted a driver going through town and decided there was something bogus about the man's looks. "He looked kind of funny out of his eyes," Berryman remembers.

The man was stopped and Berryman's search of his automobile turned up $15,000 in small bills, the loot from a holdup in Darien, Mo.

"Took me all night to count it," Berryman says.

This and similar deeds gained Berryman a sizable local following, which prompted him to challenge Jack Robinson in 1946 for the job of sheriff.

The race was close, but Berryman won out by a margin of about 400 votes. He's been reelected nine times since, and no challenger has ever again come that near.

One reason is Berryman's impressive turnback record.

As sheriff, he also holds the office of county tax collector, and, as such, collects fees and commissions totaling about $3.5 million annually.

This money provides operating budgets for all county departments, including Berryman's own, and there was no law or even a precedent to prevent it from all being spent.

If no precedent existed, Berryman decided there should be one. In 1947, after his first year in office, he turned back $14,812.06. He has improved this over the years, and last year's turnback was $99,937.27, making a 19-year total of $981,986.50.

With this year's turnback—his 20th—Berryman hopes to break the million-dollar mark. Of all these accomplishments in office, he's proudest of this record of economy.

He stresses economy to the point that the expense of running his office last year actually decreased despite inflation of the dollar and a consequent increase in everybody else's operating costs.

Berryman abolished the system by which sheriff's deputies were paid in fees determined by arrests. He substituted a salary scale based solely on a deputy's ability.

This provides for better law enforcement, Berryman feels. "The trouble with the fee system is that an officer is tempted to go out and scout minor violators to put bread on his table.

"Drunks begin to look a little drunker when a man is paid by fees for arrests. Besides, all the time he'd spend tracking these guys down is at the expense of investigating felonies."

Antimissile Program Deserves Priority Attention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense has attached "priority importance to an antimissile program for our country. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are unanimously behind such a program which would save 50 million American lives in case of a nuclear war. The Secretary of Defense is supporting the program. But for the moment the antimissile system and civilian defense shelter program have been placed on the back burner. The objective is to win any war that many occur and to diminish the chances of one occurring.

The public is aroused about this delay in planning for the salvation of future American generations. Our involvement in the southeast Asia crisis and in the continuing crisis in Latin America makes an all-out antimissile program essential to our national security.

The Secretary of Defense has stated that such a program would cost $30 billion to prepare the Nation in case of enemy attack. The Great Society programs in the next 5 years are estimated to cost $70 billion, a burden which the taxpayers did not have on their shoulders a year ago.

I believe the President and the Congress should place the antimissile program on the front burner and give it "priority" attention which all of our military and civilian defense experts say it demands. Let us postpone, or put on a preliminary development basis Great Society programs until we adequately protect ourselves and our chidren. It is no cliche that a strong defense is the strongest weapon of peace; it is a fact.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD recent news reports concerning the antimissile program:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Apr. 21, 1966]

RUSSIA GIVES GO-AHEAD TO ANTIMISSILE SYSTEM

(By Stephen S. Rosenfeld)

U.S. officials expect the Soviet Union to begin deploying an anti-missile-missile system in 1 or 2 years despite U.S. attempts to discourage the plan.

This assessment has been reached on the basis of new intelligence received in the 2 months since Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara reaffirmed the U.S. decision not to push all-out for a counterpart American system.

The United States made indirect approaches to the Russians, according to informed sources, in an unsuccessful effort to dissuade them from going through with their antimissile plans.

These sources believe that Moscow's prospective shield would not effectively block or deter an attack by the American missiles that will be available upon the shield's possible completion in the 1970s.

The American position is that deployment of Soviet and American systems would result in no gain to the security of either country and in very great expense to both.

The cost of developing and emplacing the American Nike X system, on which more than $2 billion in research funds has already been spent, is estimated at $20 billion.

A prestigious nongovernmental committee, in appealing for a Soviet-American antimissile moratorium last December, warned that new systems would retrigger an arms race in both offensive and defensive weapons, increase pressure to build costly fallout shelters, disturb the existing nuclear balance and contribute to world tension. President Kennedy's science adviser, Jerome B. Wiesner, and former Under Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric led the committee.

Their report urged Washington and Moscow to "agree—explicitly or tacitly—to a moratorium of at least 3 years on new deployment, but not on the unverifiable research and development of systems for ballistic missile defense."

According to available information, the reported Soviet defense decision was taken chiefly on the basis that the country had reached a point economically and technologically where it could make and mount an antimissile system.

Considerations of how the decision would affect the American antimissile stance and the arms race were said to have been outweighed by the feeling that the Soviet Union was obligated to take every possible step to defend itself against the United States.

Soviet officials were given a number of opportunities to respond to the Weisner-Gilpatric antimissile warning but did not take up those opportunities. Soviet press comments on the Weisner-Gilpatric report did not touch on its antimissile section. Nor has Moscow otherwise tried to signal or influence Washington on this issue. Officials here say they would be skeptical anyway about Soviet statements on their own military plans.

A "third generation" missile system is the one officials think the Russians have in mind. The second generation missile, SAM-2, an antiaircraft weapon, is currently deployed around Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities, and is the missile given to the North Vietnamese for use against American air attacks.

Last August, evidence was reported of Soviet deployment of a ballistic missile defense, but there was no subsequent confirmation. A Soviet television film of a missile intercepting another missile also was shown last year.

The Soviet Defense Minister, Rodion Malinovsky, earlier this month announced "completion of the installation of a blue belt of defense." Officials are still puzzling over what he meant. Some believe he was referring to air defense, but they note that Malinovsky said current Soviet weapons can destroy "any aircraft and many rockets of the enemy"—not any rocket.

The American Nike X system has been under development for 7 years. Its Sprint missiles would detonate a nuclear warhead over an American city in order to knock down an attacking Soviet missile.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff unanimously recommended last year that this system be produced and deployed. But McNamara, in Senate testimony released in February vetoed the Chiefs in view of "all the uncertainties involved, including the nature and consequences of the Soviet reaction, the technical problems yet to be solved and the great cost of such a development."

McNamara promised, however, to keep the issue "under continuous reassessment" and to pursue development on all elements of the Nike X system "with the greatest urgency."

"An initial operational capability would be possible within a relatively few years after a production and deployment program is initiated," he said.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Apr. 21, 1966]

FALLOUT SHELTERS GAIN—MILLION NEW SPACES A MONTH ADDED DESPITE APATHY

(By Sterling F. Green)

Despite a common impression that Civil Defense is defunct as the dodo, this country is locating and marking 1 million new shelter spaces each month against the fallout threat of nuclear war.

And the Office of Civil Defense, chugging along through oceans of public apathy, is stocking shelters with emergency food and medical supplies at a rate of 8 million spaces a year and a cost of $2.50 each.

Civil Defense has not escalated to match the fiercer hostilities in Vietnam. Americans aren't scared enough yet, say administration aids who admit that public interest has sagged steadily since the 1962 Cuban missile base showdown.

"People don't get stirred up until there's a direct confrontation of nuclear powers, as in the Berlin and Cuba crises," one official said.

"If Red China should begin to rattle a nuclear capability over Vietnam, we'd have another Civil Defense upsurge, with home shelter salesmen and all the trimmings."

Seeking a boost to $134 million from this year's $107 million OCD budget, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara testified last month that an efficient defensive posture against the Soviet nuclear capability of the 1970's would require "a mix of measures including a full Civil Defense fallout shelter program, ballistic missile defenses, antisubmarine defenses, and an improved bomber defense."

A full fallout defense, by McNamara's estimate, would cost $3.4 billion alone. A defense scaled to Red China's nuclear threat in the 1970's would cost considerably less, but still many times more than the modest annual sums now being spent on shelters.

Relying almost wholly on the use of space in existing buildings, the shelter program has had a fairly impressive growth since the Kennedy-Khrushchev confrontion over Cuba in 1962.

Then, only a handful of shelters were marked and virtually none provisioned. Most city warning systems were unreliable and inadequate; the crisis was marked across the land by confusion and waste motion.

Many mayors and Governors ordered civil defense shakeups which, in OCD's opinion, have brought lasting improvements.

However, even as the Nation's civil defense posture has gradually grown stronger, public interest has dwindled. Last month Mayor John V. Lindsay ordered the virtual abolition of New York City's Civil Defense Department.

He acted after his interim civil defense director, Timothy J. Cooney, reported that much of the public considers civil defense "an unnecessary boondoggle" that could be shut down entirely "with little reaction from the average New Yorker."

In Lindsay's move, some money, manpower, and functions were shifted to other departments. A 15-man disaster and emergency staff was created to handle emergencies.

The latter move, influenced by the Northeast electric power blackout and the New York City transit strike, was in line with a growing tendency of States and cities to use their civil defense systems as the centers of emergency and relief operations in natural disasters.

This trend, accounting in part for OCD's survival between international crises, has been reinforced by the growing involvement of the Federal Government, financially and otherwise, in flood, hurricane, tornado, fire, and earthquake disasters.

Civil Defense teams have been relied on increasingly for rescue and relief duties and emergency communications through the OCD warning system.

Even more vital to OCD's survival, some officials believe, is McNamara's insistence that Civil Defense is an integral part of the Nation's nuclear war strategy forces.

The late President Kennedy placed OCD under the Pentagon's wing at the height of the Berlin crisis in 1961. Since then McNamara has fought its battles in Congress with fair success, although OCD lost about one-fourth of its personnel in an economy slash last year.

Shelter space has been located for 145 million people. The total in April of last year was 130 million.

Of those spaces, 82.5 million have been marked in existing buildings and other structures whose owners have agreed to permit the stocking of emergency supplies and equipment. The total 1 year ago was 71 million.

Actually stocked with 8-day food supplies and other necessities are 39.5 million spaces, a gain of 8.5 million from 1 year ago.

Congress has refused to provide funds for the construction of shelters as such, but McNamara has asked for $10 million in the pending OCD budget for an experimental program. This money would be used to pay the costs of incorporating shelters in new structures being built by private owners or State and local governments. The Federal payment could not exceed 1 percent of the total cost.

A modest attempt to revive interest in home shelters was begun in February in Rhode Island. Questionnaires were sent to all householders whose homes have basements; when the questionnaires are returned, an OCD computer provides an analysis of the home's protective efficiency. The homeowner also is told what he can do to bring his house up to the minimum safety standards.

OCD officials have been astonished at the number of questionnaires returned—47 percent, so far—and plans to extend the program to other States.

[From the Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union, Apr. 6, 1966]

CIVIL DEFENSE IS PART OF NATIONAL SURVIVAL

The heavy price in death, injury and property damage inflicted by the series of tornadoes which swept through Central Florida on Monday gave tragic emphasis to the vitally important point made by Representative CHARLES BENNETT in urging a stronger antimissile and civil defense program as essential to national survival.

The havoc wreaked by the twister in a five-county area brought instant action from Governor Burns in declaring it a disaster area, and from police and national guardsmen in defending the destroyed areas from looters while the search for the dead and injured continued.

Readiness to respond to the needs of those victimized by a natural disaster through organized efforts of public and private agencies such as the American Red Cross is characteristic of the American people, and would be certain to assert itself even in the larger disaster of intercontinental nuclear war. Far more effective, however, would be adequate advance planning and preparation to minimize the consequences of disaster. The point was underscored by Representative BENNETT in noting the fallacy that an adequate civil defense effort was simply a "be kind to people" program. On the contrary, it is an integral part of a plan for national survival and effective retaliation to enemy attack.

Space Mastery May Hold Key to Future Security of United States

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the relationship of our space exploration program and the security of our Nation is most significant and most important—but too little discussed and emphasized.

The Honorable James E. Webb, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, outlined this concept in depth in a perceptive article recently in the Washington Star.

Mr. Webb emphasizes that "the U.S. space program gives us a master of the space environment" and the assurance that when decisions are made governing control of space, "we are going to be at the decision table."

I ask unanimous consent that this article be reprinted in the Appendix of the Record because of its interest to my colleagues and to the American people.

The article follows:

[From the Washington, D.C., Sunday Star, Apr. 24, 1966]

POWER AND PRESTIGE IN SPACE: A WEBB APPRAISAL

(By James E. Webb)

"Why go into space? Why challenge the unknown? Why spend so much on this venture into the void, when so much remains to be done on earth?"

Most Americans believe in our interest in space exploration and our development of space power, yet these questions persist. Let me try to explain how history and a nation's vigor demand our involvement in this frontier of human effort.

First, there is the element of national power that is generated when a nation moves up to accept an important challenge, to face it, and to meet it, and to gather up all the benefits.

In space, we face a radically new and different situation than the world has ever confronted. When the human race decided it wanted to go out on the surface of the sea, it developed a ship. The ship represented ocean technology and developed the kind of power that Portugal held for a while, that Spain finally took away, and that England ultimately mastered.

OPENED NEW AREAS

It was English sea power that in a sense stabilized the world for a little more than 400 years. But it was basically a mastery of the technology of the oceans that became the base of the power position for those who held it. And the same mastery required that those who did not have the same capability adjust to the power position of those that did.

It gave the nations with sea power the capability to open up new areas, like the United States, and new territories, and enabled them to bring back resources and incorporate them in the home civilization.

Air power was somewhat different. The dominance of airpower that came from the mastery of air technology lasted perhaps 60 years, or even a little less. It didn't permit you to incorporate within your system of use and control the resources of a new area, a new continent, nor to bring resources back to your own borders. A ship could remain in port, or off the coast as a floating base of operations, its power inherent in its presence. But an airplane has to land, eventually, and its staying power is limited. Yet, for some time, it gave nations power, and it contributed to the development of many areas of technology as well.

Now both ships and planes were limited. The ship couldn't leave the water—and the airplane was a slave to the air, and the use of the air was limited by the boundaries of other nations. Both were limited by the fuel they could carry, and by the elements in which they operated.

EXTENDED POWER LIMITS

Yet both contributed to technologies that extended beyond their limitations. To the nations that mastered those technologies, it lent a power to extend themselves beyond the oceans, beyond the air, beyond the earth.

Man began to use his knowledge of the air to develop a new kind of engine, a rocket engine that could deliver its power in a vacuum as well as in the air. No longer did he have to rely on a machine that would drag him through a medium like air, or over a medium like the sea.

Now he has giant rockets, like the Saturn 5, with its five first stage engines consuming 15 tons of fuel per second, 900 tons a minute. It expends its energy for a very short period of time under very accurately controlled conditions, and then you are in orbit.

Then you are no longer limited by the boundaries of other nations, for those boundaries don't extend into space. You are now not limited by the running of an engine, or a fuel supply for it once you are in space.

For the first time you are dealing with something very different when you master this environment, than when you mastered the others.

CONTROL OF SPACE

Yet this fundamental difference has to be related to the previous history of the ship and the plane, of the oceans and the air.

The question that arises is this: In terms of national power, is there going to be a real contest for the control of this new environment? Is there going to be a shared mastery or an effort at domination?

The danger is clear in having such a very great power available to only one nation, and especially to the Communist nations who have a strong, determined drive to dominate the world, to enforce their views on others.

That question becomes even deeper in significance when you consider just what the space program is, beyond the sending up of a rocket, besides merely being there.

The U.S. space program gives us a mastery of the space environment. It gives us the knowledge which permits us to judge what is in our own interest. It gives us the assurance that we are going to be at the decision table when the big decisions of the future are made. It also gives us the image of a "can do" nation, the image of a nation that is not going to focus on pure commercialism or fail to respond to a great challenge. It gives us also the power to exploit space.

With one communications satellite, it gives us the power to broadcast to one-third of the earth's surface. And that power in itself raises new challenges. It demands that we develop our intellects to the point where we know how to use this power.

It is a chain reaction of greater and greater challenge. For this machine in space, this communications satellite, is only a relay point from one station on earth to others. Yet it demands that you know how to use it, that you develop the ability within your intellectual framework to use it well.

ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES

We all know how we got into this chain reaction. We started by not getting into it at all. Think about how you felt when you suddenly realized that Russia was going to be able to deliver ballistic missiles anywhere in the world. Go even further back to sputnik and see our image in the world. I remember very well one diplomat saying to me that he was in Iran and an official of the government pointed his finger and said: "You've let us down. We expected you to stay out in front for the free world, and now Russia's ahead, and we don't know what's going to happen."

There was a feeling at the time of sputnik that somehow the future of this Nation was in jeopardy if Russia was going to exploit space and move ahead with it. And while we were developing Vanguard and things in space, by and large we hadn't put the emphasis on it, and our machines were failing in public, and we had a sense of chagrin, and for the first time, in a way, the world began to ask questions like: Which system is going to have the greatest survivability? Who is going to be the winner? You had a basic questioning of the capability and the role of the United States that you never had before.

Now you have in rather clear terms the matter of prestige, which is always difficult and sometimes painful to define. We have the Russians saying, "We are going into space" and proving they could do it. And by doing so they were dragging their whole economy up behind this penetrating wedge of advanced technology. To get work done in space, you must learn to use every element that pertains to economic, social, and political growth.

We must master the most efficient use of energy, of new materials, of modern electronics, and of highly trained men and women. We must work within the structure of our universities and other scientific organizations, provide a means for large industrial participation in research and development as well as production. Then Congress must make the decisions as to the missions to be carried out, and the money to be spent.

We must use energy in very large amounts, and in very small amounts, and under very close control. You will soon see a Saturn rocket fired with the equivalent power of 6,000 Boeing 707's. You will see then, and the world will see, how successful we are in the use of massive amounts of energy for thrust and tiny amounts of energy to control that thrust. So you can use and control energy, and energy is the basis of economic growth—on earth, in space, wherever you want to put it—even in the home. I mean, when men can get energy and machines to do their work, you get great power—and civilization advances.

DANGER INVOLVED

Of course, no one says the space program doesn't entail danger—grave human danger. We have always recognized—in developing any new environment—the potential loss of life. And indeed, loss of life has always taken place. From balloons to airplanes, men have died learning about the air.

The men in the space program recognize the risk. We try to take every precaution we can. We plan with the greatest of care. There have been failures—and we are using massive machines and energy, the biggest things the human race has ever learned to use in terms of machinery.

So you are in a risky business. But the benefits of doing the job are so great that I believe it would be, must be supported and accepted.

In fact, I would think that—if we should lose an astronaut—the people would be more determined to see it through. They have already seen a situation like we had on the Gemini 8 flight (which was suddenly shortened), and see what these men have to go through, and the skill they have to show to survive—and the dedication they have in spite of those risks.

How people abroad feel about it, I think is no different. By and large, I think the world is pretty wise and it will judge between overall success and one failure, and correlate the two.

INTEREST AROUSED

Interest here and abroad is very, very high. When Astronaut Gordon Cooper visited New York, I asked Mayor Robert Wagner why 4½ million people turned out to line the way from the airport to the city. He said: "This is one of the most important events of the year in New York in motivating our young people to make more of their lives, and to show them what one man can do when he puts himself in a position of having the knowledge and dedication to do something unique."

I think that is true abroad, as well as it is here. I think the feeling abroad is that the United States is moving up from behind the Russians, that we have made tremendous progress. And in some ways the openness of our program makes people believe that we have achieved more than we have in relation to the Russians. They actually think we have moved closer to closing the gap than we actually have in respect to manned space flights.

People around the world are fired up over the possibilities of understanding the universe, of moving outward from the earth, of understanding how the environment that the earth moves through affects the earth. Our astronauts have had very great receptions abroad—John Glenn, Wally Schirra, Frank Borman—from Burma to Europe, the most intense interest and following, and the strong desire on the part of people to see and know these men.

I do not believe that people think of the exploration of space as the ultimate deflation of the human ego. I believe there is a growing realization that man is not just the center of his own little universe.

EXCITING OUTLOOK

The ego is very strong to learn, and understand, and know, and participate, even vicariously, in activity that expands human understanding.

We are already able to compare the Earth with Mars and Venus on the basis of two Mariner shots. And we know a lot more about the earth because we can now compare some of the characteristics of the three planets. Shortly, when we get samples of the material of Mars, and if we find any kind of life there, we will in this way in a very short time double the grist for the intellectual mill. This concept is very exciting to many human beings. Somehow man's intellect is going to come to grips with a reality he never could touch, or reach, or work with before.

You know, you can see it in young people. You bring an astronaut to a high school auditorium and you can simply feel the place vibrate with their understanding of the exciting new opportunities which are opening up and their strong feeling of desire to participate.

Basically, the human mind wants to understand the reality, rather than to be married to old ideas that came out of less than full knowledge.

Perhaps when it does we will have a full measure of the power of knowledge, and the glory of answering its challenge.

Major Speech by Stanley Learned Points to Coming Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, one of the leading industrialists of the Nation, Stanley Learned of the Phillips Petroleum Co., recently addressed the Executives' Club of Chicago on a subject of far-reaching importance—the coming crisis in supply of natural gas.

The address by Mr. Learned emphasizes, in authoritative terms, the need for early consideration by the Congress of this very important matter.

The complete text of the address, as delivered on March 11, 1966, in Chicago, follows:

THE BIGGEST GOOSE OF THE HUNT

(By Stanley Learned, president Phillips Petroleum Co. to the Executives' Club of Chicago, March 11, 1966)

It is a privilege to address this gathering of Chicago leaders. Your invitation gives me the opportunity to talk to you about natural gas, a subject of great importance to you. Most of you are natural gas consumers; all of you in some way are dependent on natural gas; consequently, you are, or should be, interested in whether in the future there will be ample supplies of this very essential commodity.

As long as the gas producer knew that his contract for sale of gas was valid and could be enforced, there never was any question of ample natural gas supply. It was only after it was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954 that the sale by a producer of this competitively produced commodity should be regulated by the Federal Power Commission that this question of adequate future gas supply developed.

Gas consumers face not plenty but scarcity, and soon. How soon depends on the answer to this question: "Will the terms of the competitively bargained long-term contract under which the gas producer commits his gas reserve again be permitted to have integrity?"

It is imperative that the answer to this question be yes, because this contract represents the producer's only assurance that he may be compensated for the huge financial risks of searching for and bringing gas to market and will provide the only incentive for his continuing search for new gas.

In as brief a way as possible I should like to show you why you in Chicago and other natural gas consumers throughout the nation face an impending shortage of supply. Then I shall show you that your interests are best served by a fair competitive price under a firm contract which assures adequate supplies of natural gas rather than by continued regulation of the type represented by recent Federal Power Commission orders, which can only result in inadequate supplies. These Federal Power Commission orders not only fail to give the gas producer any incentive, or encouragement, to explore for additional supplies, but in many instances confront him with the impossibility of realizing his costs.

As a gas consumer, you face the same sort of situation as though your neighborhood had only one grocery store, and you had no transportation, and were therefore forced to depend on this single grocery store. This grocery store as far as you are concerned, would have a monopoly on your business and can be likened to the gas distribution company, which also, in effect, has a monopoly. The wholesale grocer serves as the intermediary between the food producer or farmer and the grocery store. The wholesale grocer can therefore be likened to the interstate gas pipeline and the food producer or farmer can be likened to the gas producer.

What happens to the grocer and to you as a consumer when a national food shortage develops? Your grocer cannot maintain his inventory. Instead his inventory is decreasing. Caught in this predicament, the grocer must ration his groceries, which satisfies no one, or some customers must go without any groceries at all. In any event, with the shortage of supplies, the grocer's wholesale prices go up, and his unit cost of operating is higher. To survive he must charge more for his wares. So his greater costs must be passed along to you and other customers in increased prices. As a final result, you get fewer groceries and at higher prices.

This analogy is important to the Nation's gas consumers for they face this same supply and price crisis because of producer regulation, and in most major cities they face this crisis not in some far-off time but soon. Furthermore, even though a city gas company is presently connected to an adequate contracted gas supply, shouldn't gas consumers in that area still be asking whether they actually has an adequate supply? Shouldn't they be asking whether under conditions of a nationwide gas shortage, their supply, and that of all other consumers, will be rationed? Now, as the supply of natural gas declines, as it must unless the present trends are reversed, it will soon reach a level at which usage must be substantially reduced. This will force the household consumer to pay a much greater portion of the fixed cost of transportation and distribution. This is one reason why the Nation's household gas consumers should be seriously concerned about how soon their own supplies will both diminish and become more costly.

This predicament of the gas consumer was foretold by Supreme Court Justice Clark, who in a minority opinion of a Supreme Court decision regarding gas producer regulation said this: "I predict that in the end the consumer will find himself the biggest goose of the hunt." Justice Clark made this statement in advocating individual cost-of-service regulation over area pricing as a method of regulating producers. But, as I shall show you, either type of regulation will result in the consumer being "the biggest goose of the hunt." Permitting competition to set producers' prices is the only way to save the consumer from this fate.

In order for you to see clearly that the consumer is indeed going to be the "biggest goose of the hunt" I want to take a few minutes to give you some background on the natural gas industry and then trace briefly the events leading to the present situation.

Taken as a whole, the natural gas industry is the fifth largest industry in the Nation. Twenty-five years ago natural gas supplied only 11 percent of the energy requirements of the United States. Now natural gas supplies over one-third of our country's energy. This great increase in gas consumption occurred because natural gas is a highly desirable, convenient, clean burning, and economical fuel for both homes and industry.

The natural gas industry consists of three separate segments—the producer, the long-distance pipeliner, and the distributor. The distributor is your local gas company. It buys its gas at the city gate from the long-distance pipeline company and distributes and sells it to you, the consumer. The distributor is in effect granted an exclusive franchise to serve a particular market like a city. Because of this monopoly, the prices the distributor charges have been regulated by State or local utility commissions since early in the 19th century. As a regulated utility, this local gas company is granted a rate structure designed to yield a reasonable rate of return.

The long-distance pipeline company buys its gas from competing producers, transports it across State lines and sells it to the distributor. Because of the virtual monopoly of pipelines and because they were taking advantage of the monopoly to the detriment of both the consumer at one end and the producer at the other end, the interstate gas pipelines were brought under regulation by the Natural Gas Act of 1938.

The exploration and production segment of the industry is not like these other two branches. It has none of the characteristics of a monopoly or of a public utility. Exploring for and producing natural gas is a highly competitive, fiancially risky business. There are some 8,000 natural gas producers in the United States. The producer spends millions of dollars on geologic and seismograph exploration and on leases looking for underground structures from 1,000 to 25,000 feet deep which might contain gas. The only way he can possibly find whether any gas is there is to drill a hole. Exploration experience has shown that on the average only 1 out of 9 exploratory wells produces anything at all, and only 1 out of about 40 exploratory holes is a commercial producer. Dry or not, many of these wells will cost a million dollars or more. If the gas producer does find a commercial well, he competes with other producers in selling the gas to the pipeline or other customers, just as he competes with others in exploring for it.

Because the producer has no assurance he will get any return at all on his investment, he must have an incentive before he will take these costly risks—and that incentive must be in the price he can expect to get for what he does find and the assurance he will continue to receive this price after it has been competitively bargained into his long-term contract. Now, you may wonder why the producer enters into a long-term contract at all, when by doing so he commits his product to a market without recall and has no protection against inflationary trends. He has to. The pipeline company requires a long-term contract for the protection of its investment. The pipeline has to have long-term assurance of supply and price in order to obtain financing.

Under the highly competitive conditions which determine the producer's contract price, it is difficult to explain why or how an explorer and producer can be treated as a public utility for price regulation purposes. When four automobile companies, five lead mining companies, 11 copper mining companies, 12 makers of cigarettes, 62 cement making companies, and 148 raw steel making companies provide competition in their respective industries and do not require price regulation, how can anyone argue that approximately 8,000 separate gas producers do not give competition and therefore require price regulations?

Furthermore, there are strong competitive forces working all the way from the burner tip to the wellhead to put a market lid on the field price of gas as a commodity. To begin with, the consumer will pay only so much for gas before turning to an alternate fuel. This forces the distributor to seek a competitive price for his commodity. Maintaining a competitive price also increases the distributor's ability to gain new business. These pressures in turn apply to the pipeline company because it must hold down its prices in order to share in the distributor's growth. The focal point of all these competitive pressures is the price the pipeline negotiates into its contract with the producer.

Congress recognized that consumers' interests would best be served if producers' prices for natural gas were set by competition. The 1938 Natural Gas Act which imposed Federal regulation of the interstate pipelines stated that provisions of the act "shall not apply * * * to the production or gathering of natural gas." The Federal Power Commission itself, interpreting the Natural Gas Act, on at least 11 separate occasions before 1954 ruled that it had no jurisdiction over interstate sales of natural gas by independent producers and gatherers.

Then in 1954 came the incredible decision of the U.S. Supreme Court. Despite legislative history and other decisive evidence that Congress expressly intended to exempt producers from the 1938 Natural Gas Act, the Supreme Court in a 5-to-3 decision in a case involving Phillips sales to interstate pipelines ruled that the Natural Gas Act did give the Federal Power Commission authority over producers when they sell to interstate pipelines. The Supreme Court thus cancelled the will of Congress. Congress twice has reasserted this original will by passing legislation to clarify its intent to remove choking regulatory controls from production, gathering and sale of natural gas by producers. However, both of these bills, the Kerr bill in 1950 prior to the Supreme Court decision, and the Harris-Fulbright bill in 1956 after the Supreme Court decision, met the fate of political pressures which obscured their merits and each bill was vetoed. It is of more than passing interest to note that in the latter bill Congress said the market price as evidenced by the contract should be the fair price for gas in the field, subject to initial review of the contract provisions by the Federal Power Commission.

In any event, the die was cast by the 1954 Phillips case decision. In that year the Federal Power Commission began attempting to regulate the sales price of the Nation's 8,000 competing natural gas producers. Initially, the Commission started to regulate producers, on an individual company cost-of-service basis, as if they were public utilities. The Commission ran into unsolvable difficulties trying to apply utility type regulation to 8,000 competing producers with hundreds of variations in size, manner of operation, and locale. In 1960 the Commission gave up this attempt because it couldn't fit the round pegs of a competitively produced commodity into the square holes of rate base regulation. When the Commission did give up the individual cost-of-service approach it said that, "Producers of natural gas cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be properly classified as traditional public utilities."

After abandoning this cost-of-service approach, the Federal Power Commission then hit upon a new approach for setting a price for this competitively produced commodity.

The new approach—called area pricing—divided the gas-producing United States into 23 areas, and had the aim of setting a price for each area. The first round of investigations—the Permian Basin proceedings—covered 3 of the 23 areas. These three Permian Basin areas embrace portions of southeastern New Mexico and west Texas, a region about equal in size to the combined areas of Illinois and Indiana. There are 3,000 competing producers in the Permian Basin. Even if you eliminate the smaller producers selling less than 10 billion cubic feet annually, there are 40 producers with large gas holdings in this area competing for sales to the pipelines. Two hundred and fifty-one days of hearings were required over a span of 5 years, before the Commission's Permian Basin decision was handed down last August 5.

Now what was the result of these marathon hearings? In essence the Commission first compiled what it considered the industry-wide cost of producing all gas of all qualities in the area. By some number juggling, it computed a factor for return on investment, and came out with what it considered to be a calculated average cost including return which it then fixed as the ceiling price. Then, the Commission ruled that this ceiling price applied only to gas from a gas well and it fixed a lower ceiling price for gas of the same quality from wells that also produce oil. Just this portion of the decision foretells its unfairness. After computing a theoretical industry average cost of finding and producing gas of all qualities and using that average cost as a ceiling, it required reduction in the price of gas not meeting prescribed quality specifications. Now, it should be plain that when average cost becomes the ceiling price, a producer with higher than average costs takes a loss. It is about the same as averaging the cost of producing all automobiles, and setting this as the ceiling price for Cadillacs, Imperials, and Continentals. Then to top it off, the Commission added the unbelievable provision that the ceiling price of top quality gas from a gas well applied only to contracts signed after January 1, 1961, and that such gas sold under a contract dated before January 1, 1961, would have a lower ceiling price.

Bear in mind that these gas sale contracts normally run for 20 years and were negotiated in good faith and with supposedly firm price schedules. Regardless of the lower price set by the Commission, the courts have ruled that the producer must nevertheless continue deliveries. Only an extremely lucky explorer who hits only a few dry holes and whose costs therefore are low can hope to recover his costs under the decision. If his costs are above the average computed by the Commission, he will not be allowed to recover his costs. Bear in mind that contract prices higher than the ceiling price are reduced to the ceiling price but lower contract prices are not raised to the ceiling price. In addition there are certain reductions in the ceiling price based on quality of the gas. The decision makes it plain that the Commission did not intend for all producers to recover their costs.

You can begin to get an idea of what this capricious decision does to the gas producer. He finds himself holding a scrap of paper which once was a competitively negotiated, firm long-term contract with certain provisions for delivery and price. But, because of a decision of the Federal Power Commission, the law forces the producer to continue deliveries under the contract whose price provisions have become meaningless.

You have probably already guessed, and if so you are correct, that an appeal has been filed to seek court reversal of the Permian decision. A Federal court has restrained the Commission from applying its order pending a court decision.

This is where Federal regulation of gas producers stands today. I have highlighted the Permian Basin decision, but bear in mind that Federal regulation of producers has been a fact for nearly 12 years.

Up to 1954, operating in a climate where competition set the market price, gas producers had the incentive to find the underground gas reservoirs which were the basis for the phenomenal growth of the industry and enabled it to fulfill skyrocketing consumer demands. Since 1954, arbitrary, unrealistic price regulation has put a damper on that incentive. And this brings me to the heart of the natural gas issue—the harmful effect this dampening of producers' incentive has had upon our Nation's gas supply. This is the really dark part of the picture for you and other gas consumers.

In 1954, the year of the Supreme Court decision, our gas reserves—our inventory—were equal to about 22 times our annual production or demand rate. This ratio of inventory to annual production has constantly declined and now stands at approximately 18. But don't be misled. Reserves equal to about 18 times current annual production doesn't mean we have an 18-year supply. Due to decline in pressure and consequently of production of wells as they grow older, our present reserves could not continue to be produced at the current rate for much more than 10 years at the most. As you will see from chart I [not printed in Record]. With demand and production going up and additions to reserves maintained at the average of the last few years, we reach the danger point in about 2 years where we will be consuming more gas than we're finding.[1] I should point out that any predictions about the requirements for gas in the future may be way on the low side. A big reason for this is that in order to help prevent smog shrouding our great cities it may be necessary for many industries in the cities to turn to clean-burning natural gas as a fuel. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare recently issued a statement urging that this step be taken.

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[1] It is of interest to note that Secretary of the Interior Udall recognizes the decline in new discoveries and has ordered a "high level group" within the Interior Department to undertake a survey of the prospects for con-

What are the prospects of increasing our gas reserves so as to reverse the bleak trend of exhausting our gas supply inventory? The prospects are poor due to the alarming decline in exploratory drilling. Chart II [not printed in RECORD] will show you that since 1955, when the effects of the Supreme Court decision on producers' incentives set in, through 1964, geophysical search for new structures on which to drill exploratory holes, measured in terms of crew-months worked, has decreased almost 50 percent and total exploratory wells drilled have declined 28 percent. As a result of this downward plunge in exploratory activity, the industry discovered only two-thirds as many new gas reservoirs in 1964 as in 1955. Tentative figures for 1965 show that new gas reservoirs discovered in 1965 declined 10 percent from 1964 and were only 60 percent of what they were in 1955. Obviously, with demand increasing, if the decline in finding new gas supplies continues it will be like riding a toboggan down a hill that's getting steeper and slicker.

Now when demand exceeds production capacity for manufactured produces, a manufacturer can in a comparatively short time satisfy the greater demand by building new capacity. For natural gas supplies; however, this can't be done in a short time. The timelag between initial exploration activities and ability to start large-scale production of natural gas is some 5 to 10 years, as a minimum. For example, in a new deep gas field in Texas, we began exploratory work in 1946, didn't discover the field until 1963, and are only now completing arrangements to produce and market the gas. Action must be taken right now to prevent the approaching shortage of natural gas.

There is no economic substitute for natural gas, as an immense amount of study and work by experts has shown. As the supply of natural gas decreases, the consumer's price will increase. When the day arrives that pipelines and the city gas systems do not have sufficient gas to deliver full capacity, it is inevitable that the cost per unit of delivering gas will go up. Under cost-of-service price regulation of pipelines and distributors, higher costs mean higher prices. These higher prices will be paid by the consumer. The consumer will be caught in the predicament of paying more money and getting less gas. He will indeed find himself "the biggest goose of the hunt."

What is the incentive that will stimulate the gas producer to find the necessary new gas reserves? That incentive is simply a fair price plus the confidence that he will continue to receive this price as called for by his contract. A fair price is one that is high enough, but no higher than required, to induce him to go forward with adequate exploration.

In all competitive businesses, including sale of gas in the field, the law of supply and demand working in a climate of free competition will insure this fair price. The most the Commission allows a producer for top quality gas in the Permian Basin after deduction for production tax is 15½ cents per thousand cubic feet. In my opinion, the going price for gas would have to be at least 20 cents a thousand cubic feet in that area to provide sufficient incentive. Considering that the average Chicago residential gas consumer burns about 15,000 cubic feet per month, the difference between an adequate supply of gas and a shortage for such consumers would be less than the price of three packages of cigarettes per month.

It should be no surprise that within a week after the Permian Basin decision Phillips withdrew a geophysical exploration crew from the Delaware Basin, which is part of the area included in the Permian Basin decision.

I hope this discussion has brought to your attention three facts.

First, that Federal Power Commission regulation of gas producers' prices has caused such a decline in exploration efforts that gas consumers are facing an impending shortage in gas supplies;

Second, that natural gas producers are in a highly competitive business and that competition would serve consumers best; and

Third, that what is needed to increase gas exploration effort is simply an adequate incentive, which is a fair market price, assured by a firm contract.

I want to stress that the time for action to provide this incentive is now. I urge you and all gas consumers to study this problem, and encourage your Congressmen to become familiar with all sides of the issue and search out the best solution.

I hope you agree that competitin among gas producers would serve consumers best. In my opinion it would. But because Federal regulation of producers has become so deeply rooted in 12 years, it is doubtful it can be removed entirely. It is possible though that the Federal Power Commission can establish principles for honoring contracts and setting prices which will furnish some incentive. To discharge its responsibilities it should do this.

There is hope that a partially changed Commission under its new chairman, Mr. Lee White, will face up to the realities in future regulatory actions. My hope is enhanced by statements of Commissioner Carl E. Bagge, from your own city of Chicago, who was appointed to the Commission last year and did not paticipate in the Permian decision, and Commissioner Lawrence J. O'Connor, Jr., who, although he concurred in the overall Permian decision, dissented strongly on several key issues. In a statement recently filed with Congress, Mr. Bagge said: "I begin, as I must, with a deep and abiding faith in the efficacy of our market economy and in the value of competition as an operative force within that economy. * * * To anyone committed, as I am, to this basic proposition, a convincing case must be made for the necessity of a public policy which substitutes price regulation for competition in the establishment of the pricing of any commodity or service." In his statement Mr. Bagge does not refer to produced rate regulation. But judging from his statement, if he is convinced that competition among producers does exist, he would recognize the forces of competition in regulation of producers' natural gas prices.

Commissioner O'Connor recognized in his Permian Basin decision opinion that such competitive forces do exist. He said: "It is clear that there is such a measure of effective competition that in future proceedings producers can be accorded a relative degree of independence to the end that contract prices determine the ceiling price we set for natural gas." A little further on he added: "Respondents have made every possible showing of competition and further, they have shown that this competition is sufficient, under a majority of the contracts, to provide a meaningful methodology for determination of just and reasonable rates."

It is encouraging to read statements from our Federal Power Commissioners such as those I just quoted. I would be less than frank, however, if I did not say that in my opinion the only real solution to the consumers' gas supply problem is Federal remedial legislation. In view of the history of the capricious and arbitrary Federal regulation of gas producers' prices since 1954, I do not believe producers will spend money to find the necessary new gas supplies unless there is legislation which assures them there will not be continual, arbitrary changes in regulatory policies and procedures. I won't attempt here to recommend what specific form such legislation should take. But as I see it such legislation could solve the problem by doing these things: First, permitting producers an adequate price by providing for competitive negotiations of that price in a free market. Second, making certain the arrangements agreed upon in the negotiations are fair and reasonable for consumers by providing for Federal Power Commission initial review of contracts. Third, assuring producers that the price agreed upon and approved will not be altered by regulation.

Such provisions enacted into law could furnish producers the incentive to find the new supplies our Nation and its gas consumers must have to meet future needs.

Independence of Israel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday of this week, ceremonies were held around the world commemorating the 18th anniversary of the independence of the State of Israel. This brave little country has served as an inspiration to freedom-loving people everywhere. The forward-looking spirit of its people has earned for Israel the highest current growth rate of any country.

I recently had the pleasure of visiting there, and could see on the faces of citizens, both young and old, whatever light must have shown on those of our own pioneers more than a hundred years ago. They are a truly proud and happy people, and the profound contribution they are making daily to the world's reservoir of scientific, technical, and literary experience reflects their dedication to the tra-

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tinued adequate supplies of domestic petroleum energy.

Secretary Udall prefaced his remarks before the National Petroleum Council with an estimate of oil and gas needs in 1980. He said the United States will use 17,500,000 barrels per day of oil (6.3875 billion barrels per year) and 65 billion cubic feet per day of gas (23.725 trillion cubic feet per year) in 1980.

Then as to gas, Secretary, Udall added: "* * * under the same basic assumption and choosing to maintain a reserve-to-production ratio of 18:1, we shall need to add 450 trillion cubic feet to our proved reserves. This is an average of 30 trillion cubic feet a year. At no time in its history has the petroleum industry ever added as much as 25 trillion cubic feet to its reserves of gas in any one year." He continued: "My point is simply that there is enough evidence at hand now to suggest strongly the need for us to consider, more carefully than we have so far done, the question of how our enormous future demands for petroleum energy will be supplied, and what corrective actions, if any, are indicated." (From speech by Secretary Udall to the National Petroleum Council in Washington, Mar. 1, 1966.)

dition of learning—that tradition which has characterized the Jewish people for centuries.

Seeing this young country bursting with life, it is almost difficult to recall the stormy history which culminated in its independence 18 years ago; but this memory is the driving force to overcome the past and to build a firm foundation for the future.

While in Jerusalem, I visited the Israel Museum. Though intending to stay only a half hour, I became captivated by the exhibits, the Dead Sea Scrolls, and items dating back to 6000 B.C., and inadvertently spent the entire afternoon sampling the culture of past generations, and becoming more aware of the distinct and individual culture now taking shape in Israel, today.

I insert for the attention and information of my colleagues some general data on this wonderful little country:

GENERAL BACKGROUND ON ISRAEL

HISTORY

Out of the lower and middle reaches of Chaldea, probably from the region around Ur, scattered tribes of Semites moved northward toward Haran and some ultimately toward the littoral between modern-day Egypt and Lebanon. Among those who settled in this latter area was the family of Abraham and later those of his son and grandson, Isaac and Jacob. The family of Jacob, during a time of famine about 1700 B.C., moved on into Egypt. It was the descendants of this latter group, who, united under Moses and later Aaron, left Egypt and returned about 1250 B.C., after 40 years' wandering in the wilderness, to Canaan, the land of their ancestors. Under Joshua the Jews began consolidating their hold on this land, a process continued under a series of judges and which culminated in a strong and well-organized state, of which, about 1000 B.C., Saul became the first king. The golden period of Jewish history flourished under his immediate successors, David and Solomon—the kingdom was enriched and extended, alliances were established, Jerusalem was beautified, and the first temple was built as a permanent home for the Ark of the Covenant.

About 930 B.C., however, not long after Solomon's death, the kingdom split into two parts—Israel in the north and Judah in the south. Israel shortly came under strong Phoenician influence and the worship of Baal was introduced at the instigation of Jezebel, the wife of Ahab (874–853 B.C.). To combat this digression from the accepted religion, Elijah preached revolt, a policy continued by Elisha, and carried into execut by Jehu (843). In 721 B.C. the Assyrians, under Sargon, overwhelmed Israel; some thousands of its people were deported, and by 715 B.C. the northern kingdom and most of its tribes had disappeared. As for Judah, the Babylonians succeeded the Assyrians as the dominant power to the east, and in the sixth century B.C. began the conquest of the southern kingdom. Jerusalem fell to Nebuchadnezzar in 597 B.C. and in 586 B.C., after an attempted rebellion, he razed the city and sent the majority of Judeans into captivity at Babylon. During this episode, when no longer a political force, the Jews turned to reflection upon the significance of their selection as Jehovah's chosen people. The resultant deepening of spiritual consciousness brought about a refinement and formalization of the Jewish religion.

Released from bondage by Cyprus the Great, some 50,000 Jews returned to Jerusalem in 537 B.C. and by 515 B.C. they completed the building of the second temple. Nehemiah rebuilt the city walls and introduced legal and social reforms. These, with the religious reforms of Ezra, resulted in what is sometimes called "normative Judaism"—the codification of behavior, organization, and belief that henceforth was to govern traditional Jewish life.

Although Alexander the Great conquered Palestine (332 B.C.), the Jews did not become hellenized as did other people in the area. This was partly the result of Alexander's early death and in part the result of the tides of war between Syria and Egypt sweeping over the land. An interlude in this struggle was the revolt of the Maccabees against Syria, beginning in 168 B.C., and the establishment of the Maccabean or Hasmonean dynastry which ruled, temporarily or spiritually, over Judea from 161 to 37 B.C., the so-called second commonwealth.

Rome established its mastery in 64 B.C. Initially it governed through native princelings and rivalry among them was acute under Herod, proclaimed King of Judea in 37 B.C. by the Roman Senate, brought momentary order. After Herod's death (4 B.C.) violent disturbances again broke out and the native rulers were made subservient to Roman procurators, one of whom was Pontius Pilate (A.D. 26–36).

It was during this period that the prophetic aspects of Judaism set the scene for the emergence of the teachings of Jesus and their spread throughout the eastern Mediterranean by the Disciples and Paul. Although Roman rule continued until A.D. 395 its presence provoked frequent rebellions and religious disturbances. In crushing one of these, Titus invested Jerusalem in A.D. 70 and destroyed the second temple.

During Roman rule it is estimated that some 4.5 million Jews lived outside of Palestine, many of them forcibly displaced. These were found in Asia Minor, northern Africa and in Rome itself. This dispersion was accelerated under Christianity, and after the fourth century the center of Judaism moved from Palestine to other lands. As a consequence, the history of Palestine for the next 1,000 years had little to do with the history of the Jews. It might be noted that Byzantium followed Rome as suzerain of the area, only to succumb to the Muslim Arabs in A.D. 636. Other foreign incursions were the Crusades (11th to 13th centuries), the Mamelukes from Egypt, and finally the Ottoman Turks who controlled the country from 1517 through World War I.

In the first half of the 20th century only 2 or 3 percent of the Jewish population lived in Palestine, but forces were mounting to change that circumstance. In 1838 Sir Moses Montefiore proposed a plan for Jewish colonization in the Holy Land. The First Jewish Congress, organized by Theodore Herzl, met at Basle in 1897 and adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of "a politically and legally assured home" for the Jewish people in Palestine. Zionism emerged at this time as a movement to accomplish the latter goal. Founded by Western and Central European Jews, it received its widest and most fervid acceptance among the persecuted Jews of Eastern Europe, and it was immigrants from this area to Palestine who laid the practical groundwork which led finally to the establishment of the modern State of Israel. Encouragement was also given to their efforts by the Balfour Declaration in 1917 and by the inclusion of the essence of its terms in the League of Nations mandate granted to Great Britain in 1922. The increasing flow of Jewish immigration into Palestine led to Arab-Jewish difficulties and to restrictive British immigration procedures.

In 1947 the United Nations, upon being informed by Great Britain that it wished to relinquish its position as mandatory power in Palestine, established a Special Committee To Submit Proposals for the Solution of the Palestine Problem. This Committee's recommendations—the division of the country into two States, one Jewish and one Arabic, to be joined in an economic union, with Jerusalem to be a separate entity under international administration—was adopted by the General Assembly. Welcomed by the Jews, the plan was opposed by the Arabs, and in the months before it was put into effect Palestine was in turmoil. In the meantime, the British began a process of gradual withdrawal and the State of Israel was proclaimed on May 14, 1948.

Open warfare broke out immediately between Israel and the Arab States. This was halted in 1949 by the conclusion of a series of armistice agreements which established armistice demarcation lines more or less conterminous with the existing battlelines. No treaties of peace followed these agreements, however, and the period between 1949 and 1956 was one of uneasiness and increasing tension in the area, ending in the Sinai campaign of the latter year. The inconclusive outcome of this adventure politically resulted in the persistence of the previous uncertainty and periods of stress and strain have continued to mark Jewish-Arab affairs.

GEOGRAPHY

The State of Israel has a total area of about 8,000 square miles, which makes it slightly larger than New Jersey. Lying in Asia at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, which forms its western boundary, Israel is bounded on the north by Lebanon, on the northeast by Syria, on the east by Jordan, on the south by the Gulf of Aqaba, an arm of the Red Sea, and on the southwest by the Sinai Peninsula of Egypt and the Gaza strip. An irregular narrow strip, the country is approximately 265 miles long; from its greatest width (70 miles) south of Beersheba, the country tapers to 6 miles at the Gulf of Aqaba. Just north of Tel Aviv, its width diminishes to 12 miles.

A variegated topography divides the country into five substantially dissimilar geographic regions—the hilly and mountainous area of Galilee, the valley region between Galilee and the central area, the western coastal plain, the hill area in the middle and east, the Negev Desert in the south. Approximately 50 percent of the land area falls within this latter region.

Israel's two major seaports, Haifa and Tel Aviv-Jaffa, both on the Mediterranean, are linked by rail and road to Jerusalem. The development of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba is progressing rapidly but, except for oil tankers, it is still a small-vessel port. Construction of a fourth major port at Ashdod, between Tel Aviv and Ashkelon on the Mediterranean, is now in process.

Sodom on the Dead Sea, at 1,292 feet below sea level, is the lowest spot on the earth's surface.

CLIMATE

The climate is typically Mediterranean with sunny and warm summers and mild winters, but varies with the topography. The coastal area is humid in summer, while the air in the higher regions is dry and refreshing. Rainfall varies considerably and is almost entirely concentrated in the months November–March. Yearly averages vary from 37.5 inches in upper Galilee to about 1.2 inches in Eilat. A large amount of dew compensates to some extent for the low rainfall.

POPULATION

Israel had a population of 2,500,000 at the beginning of 1965: 2,226,300 Jews, and about 189,000 Moslems, 56,300 Christians, 26,900 Druzes, and 1,500 others. Most of the Moslems and Christians are Arabs, concentrated primarily in the Galilee area.

In early 1948, prior to the formation of the state, the total population was estimated at 1,400,000, of whom 800,000 were Arabs and 600,000 Jews. The hostilities accompanying the establishment of the state caused the emigration of an undetermined number of Arabs to neighboring states. These Arabs formed the nucleus of the group known today as the Palestine refugees.

Unrestricted immigration after May 1948 provided the bulk of the present Jewish population. Only 38.5 percent are native born (Sabras); the rest come from a great many different countries—33.5 percent from Europe, America, and Oceania; 14.7 percent from Asia; and 13.3 percent from Africa. Israel has found the amalgamation of persons of such diverse backgrounds and cultures one of its most challenging and difficult problems.

The population is essentially a youthful one, over 70 percent being under 30 years of age. At the end of 1949 about 74 percent of the population lived in cities and towns; at the present time this sector accounts for around 85 percent.

LANGUAGE

Hebrew and Arabic are the official languages of Israel, with the former being used in most documents and publications. Substantial quantities of books and technical literature are imported, however, mostly from the United States, Great Britain, and France. While Hebrew is the language of instruction in schools and of KOL Israel, the Israel radio, English and German are widely spoken by that part of the population that originally came from Europe. The new immigrants who have come from Asian and African countries speak French and Arabic.

EDUCATION

Free compulsory education is provided in kindergartens and primary schools for children aged 5 to 13 inclusive, while free schooling in working youth schools is provided for all children from 14 to 17 years who have not completed their primary education. There are a large number of vocational schools in which both primary and secondary education are provided. Higher institutes of learning include the Hebrew University, Tel Aviv University, and the Technion or Israel Institute of Technology. Although the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovoth engages basically in applied research in the exact sciences, it does have some provision for graduate instruction in the natural sciences. A large number of traditional Jewish religious schools (Yeshivot) are devoted entirely to Talmudic or biblical studies; 20–30 percent of the school hours in state-run schools is devoted to Bible study. The literacy rate is about 90 percent.

"Mr. United" Retires

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, as many of our colleagues know, Mr. W. A. Patterson is retiring this week as the chairman of the board and chief executive of United Air Lines.

This giant among the champions of the free enterprise system has guided his company from its infancy until now when it has become the largest domestic airline and one of the truly great transportation companies in the world.

Mr. Patterson, affectionately known as "Pat" to his close associates, through his dynamic leadership, has won the respect of all persons interested in the continued sound growth and progress in our air transportation system.

Over 38,000 United Air Lines employees will sorely miss the guidance, wisdom, and foresight of "Pat" as well as his qualities of humanity and compassion.

Interreligious Peace Meeting Misguided in Its Recommendations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, last month a group of 400 clergymen and laymen from nearly every religious group in the United States assembled for a conference on peace.

Unfortunately, while these 400 spoke and could speak only for themselves, the impression has been gained by some that the recommendations adopted by the group represent the views of the various denominations.

An excellent report on the conference appeared in the March 24, 1966, edition of the American Examiner which I commend to the attention of our colleagues:

Interreligious Peace Meet in Washington Was Swayed by Good but Misguided Intentions, Says American Examiner Columnist

(By James H. Sheldon)

On the morning of St. Patrick's Day, the Most Reverend John J. Wright, Roman Catholic bishop of Pittsburgh, turned up wearing a bright green yarmulka, Methodist Bishop John Wesley Lord addressed Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath as "Bishop," and Eisendrath rechristened Lord with the title of "Rabbi."

All this happened at the first Interreligious Conference on Peace, in Washington, and although the St. Patrick's Day breakfast was not on the formal agenda, the conference itself was a highly significant occasion, in that outstanding leaders of all of the major religious faiths got together, with all barriers down, for a discussion of the world's problems, from the common viewpoint of believers in God.

This kind of unity can go far toward remaking our troubled world.

One might have wished, however, that the policy recommendations of the conference had been as soundly based as was its religious ecumenicism.

PACIFISTS PREDOMINATE

The 400 delegates came from nearly every religious background, but most of them represented only themselves. The genesis of the meeting was in the hands of a pacifist-inclined committee, and there it remained. Throughout the sessions, generous emotion was more in evidence than factual discussion—and this kind of approach to the complicated problems of world order can sometimes do much more harm than good.

The key workshop (one of three into which the conference was divided) dealt with "Forms of Intervention: Moral Responsibilities and Limits." The pacifist majority which dominated the conference from beginning to end objected to American military aid in resisting the invasion of South Vietnam, and even opposed economic aid which would "intervene" very strongly in the affairs of any country.

After a subcommittee of reasonably expert persons had drafted a carefully considered set of recommendations on Vietnam, its report was completely upset by a vote on the conference floor, which called upon the President to institute an "immediate halt to the bombing in Vietnam," both as to air support for soldiers fighting the Vietcong, and as to drops on military depots north of the border. This was passed without any discussion whatsoever, by the dominant faction. The effect was, of course, to say that America should at once—and unilaterally—withdraw from the military phase of the Vietnam war, because without air cover our troops would be sent to virtual suicide at the hands of North Vietnamese bombs. What would then happen to many thousands of anti-Vietcong men, women, and children, no one bothered to think about.

SOME GOOD PEOPLE FAIL TO SEE TRUTH

It seems to me that many good religious people fail to realize that South Vietnam is being attacked by an outside enemy, just as clearly as in any case of aggression in history. In Saigon, I was most impressed by one simple fact: one out of every 14 people in South Vietnam is a refugee from the north. When nearly a million men and women become refugees, leaving home and property behind and risking life itself, it is fairly clear that their motives in seeking freedom are not open to much question.

When, on top of this, I saw the obvious evidence that the murders of hundreds of village heads had been carried out on orders from Hanoi, and when I observed the tactics used by the Vietcong to coerce the completely nonpolitical rice farmers into alinement, it was all too obvious that the freedom of men and women was at stake.

To say that America should not aid in such a situation is to foreclose us from acting directly against the evil apartheid of South Africa, and to repudiate all the arguments on which we belatedly supported freedom when Hitler became its arch-enemy. But when I made these points as a delegate at the Washington conference, there were a few to listen, and some who had once clamored against Hitlerism forgot that liberty is indivisible, whether in Europe or in Asia, and that once liberty is finally invaded the world is committed to a war in which all of us are irrevocably involved.

MERE TALK WON'T BRING PEACE

I therefore, along with some others, had regretfully to state my public refusal to support the conclusions of the Interreligious Conference on Peace in spite of the high aims which its sponsors had announced.

In a greeting from the White House, President Johnson told the conference: "We will gain little by merely talking of the 'search for peace.' For peace must be built, must be the work of many men." This requires, the President said. "more wisdom in their hearts."

In sharp contrast, the chairman of one session (it happened to be Rabbi Eisendrath, but it just as well have been Bishop Lord) read with much applauded approval, a letter from a young student, calling for "just a simple, uncomplicated peace."

Unfortunately, in today's complex world, securing peace is not uncomplicated. It requires much wisdom and knowledge, besides goodwill (although one without the other is also useless).

I have talked mainly about Vietnam—but the same kind of issue appeared in many other parts of the conference's work. There was a tendency to say, "let the United Nations attend to the problem," and then to add, "and of course, we must greatly strengthen the U.N. so that it can attend to the problem." No one really faced the question: What shall we do to keep peace in the meantime?

SELF-STYLED SEEKERS OF PEACE

And there was a tendency, on the part of the self-styled keepers of the keys to peace, to refuse to listen to divergent views. Indeed, when Vice President Hubert Humphrey appeared as a speaker, otherwise kind and generous men displayed an unbelievable cynicism, in insisting that Mr. Humphrey must be merely mouthing views that someone had "forced" him to express. This was unfair, ungenerous, and contrary to the truth. When people set themselves up to be idealists, they should not close their minds to the possibility of difference of opinion, and to the possibility that the other fellow might be right.

In short, this particular conference operated in a strange atmosphere of ideological totalitarianism, quite contrary to the professed purposes of its sponsors (and quite certainly unrealized by them).

I am afraid that when the President reads their recommendations, he will note that the "wisdom" which he enjoined as a necessary component in peacemaking has been sadly lacking.

In future meetings of this kind, the beginning of wisdom should be in the choice of delegates. A mass meeting of 400, even including many wise men, cannot produce a valid expression of the opinion of our many religious groups.

Restudy the Draft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Daily News, in an editorial on Saturday, April 23, provided a true public service in raising some pertinent and proper questions regarding the present draft laws.

It is my belief that before we in the Congress renew the draft, we should have a thorough, frank analysis. I do not say this in the spirit of criticism, feeling that a very thoughtful review of our entire military manpower processing is in order. Therefore, I place the Daily News article in the Record as part of my remarks:

TIME TO RESTUDY DRAFT

Responsible criticism of the Selective Service System is growing. Among the latest to speak up are Gerald Ford, House minority leader, and Charles Percy, candidate for Senator in Illinois. Both are Republicans, but criticism has been coming from Democrats as well, including L. Mendel Rivers, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Often the critics do not agree with each other, but the basic question they are asking is the same: Is the draft operating efficiently and fairly?

The efficiency of the system is open to serious question when, as it was reported last month, almost 400,000 of the 545,000 men thought to be immediately available either had not been examined or could not be considered for induction because of stalled paperwork.

The Army, which runs the induction and examination centers, and Selective Service, which supervises the classifying and selection, have been blaming each other for slowdowns for years—but no basic changes have been made.

The public has a right to ask if the draft is fair when football heroes are deferred for reasons of health and playboy movie actors for reasons of family finance. Married men in Massachusetts are being drafted while married men in another State are not. Criticism of student deferment rests on the grounds that by and large the better-off kids go to college and the poor ones go to Vietnam.

Selective Service says it may take some students, but has advised draft boards to continue to defer those who score well through a combination of grades and a special test. A group of 142 Midwest professors point out that this new policy could touch off a panic competition for grades.

A full-scale restudy of the draft is needed. It is especially needed before the present Selective Service authorization expires next year. (In 1963 the Senate approved a 4-year extension after only 10 minutes of debate.)

The Defense Department has conducted a study of the draft, but so far refuses to make its conclusions known. It is appropriate in any case that Congress take a fresh look for itself, as Percy suggests.

Even with the Vietnam war in progress, now would not be too early to delve into alternatives to the entire system. Two challenging ideas that deserve study have been suggested by Prof. Milton G. Friedman, of the University of Chicago, former adviser to Barry Goldwater, and William Josephson, Peace Corps counsel.

Friedman would do away with the draft altogether except in times of major conflict, and substitute an all-volunteer Army through greatly increased incentives. He makes a strong argument that this would be more economical than a constant 2-year turnover in personnel.

Josephson suggests a concept of national service not limited to carrying a gun. All young men within a given age bracket—and young women also, for that matter—could be given the opportunity to choose work in hospitals, the Peace Corps, conservation, urban development, and other areas of need. This is the kind of dynamic thought that is needed to produce a service concept suited to today's needs.

Congratulations to Israel on Its Independence Day

SPEECH

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate a significant and stirring event of the postwar era—the day upon which the Jewish people proclaimed the independent sovereign republic of Israel. Yet May 14, 1948, is much more than an independence day for a nation. It is a tribute and a monument to the patience, courage, and perseverance of a valiant people, who had borne persecution, separation from their homeland, and bitterness for almost 2,000 years.

The United States was the first country to recognize the new State of Israel. Americans generally have a strong affinity with the nation of Israel. We have a tradition of sympathy for peoples striving to attain sovereign nationhood. We have a deep interest in the commitment of Israel to democracy. We feel great admiration for the pioneering spirit that has transformed Israel in 18 short years from a relatively poor country into the progressive and economically strong nation that it is today.

The record of economic development of Israel is an impressive and inspiring one. An example of American-Israel cooperation in the sphere of economic development is afforded by the water-harvesting research alliance recently concluded between the two countries. The aim of this alliance is to capture for man's use some of the scanty rain that falls on desert regions and that is at present nearly all lost to evaporation. American and Israeli scientists are hard at work on effecting a cheap soil treatment for making water run off the earth and concentrate in reservoirs. If successful, this project will pay outstanding dividends not only to Israel but to arid lands throughout the world.

Thus we see today that Israel-American relations rest on a firm and friendly base. The bonds of sympathy and friendship which characterized the beginning of these relations have been transformed in the course of years into a tradition of economic cooperation and intensive cultural exchange. On this, the occasion of their independence day, we pay tribute to the citizens of the Israel nation and offer our warmest congratulations and and best wishes for continued progress and good fortune.

Hughes Aircraft Co. and Its Employees Promote Active Citizenship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, in order to encourage more active participation by its employees in the process of government, Hughes Aircraft Co. has instituted an in-plant active citizenship campaign.

The Hughes active citizenship campaign is designed to stimulate employee interest in political candidates and issues, to promote and facilitate employee contributions to candidates or parties, and to encourage all employees to register and vote in local, State, and national elections.

As a result of the active citizenship campaign, 97 percent of all Hughes employees eligible to vote did register to vote, as opposed to a national average of 78 percent, and 98 percent of those registered did vote on election day, 1964, as opposed to a national average of 78 percent.

In the 1964 election campaign, Hughes employees contributed more than $86,000 to political parties and candidates, and thousands attended in-plant political rallies to acquaint themselves with issues and candidates.

The Hughes active citizenship campaign jealously guards each employee's right to freely choose sides and engage in political activity on behalf of a candidate or party.

The Hughes active citizenship campaign has received the support of the chairmen of both the Democratic and Republican National Committees.

A new Hughes active citizenship campaign is underway which will continue through the June primary and culminate in the general election in November.

I feel that all of us should recognize the important contribution which the Hughes active citizenship campaign has made to the cause of political freedom and representative government, and through this medium I ask all the Members of Congress to join me in commending Hughes Aircraft Co.

The firms which do not have such a program should be encouraged to initiate them in order to stimulate their employees to take a more active part through campaign work and financial contributions in the electoral process.

A Special Forest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I call to the attention of my colleagues a very interesting portrayal of the danger with which our great Nation is confronted.

The author of this article is Mr. Weldon Walker, news director of radio station WAVA in Arlington, Va.

Mr. Walker did not ask me to insert this article, nor does he intend to use it as broadcast material. It was offered only as a personal observation as a citizen and not as a radio commentator. I insert in on my own initiative and not at his request:

This is the story of a forest. It was a very special forest. It was one that enjoyed a special place among all the other forests. It was set aside under special protection, for it was to provide seed for all the other forests in the country. It was not to be used for the production of lumber, hunting, camping, or the other normal purposes usually associated with a forest. There were, of course, special rules for the trees in this forest. There had to be. Their existence had to be a model for trees in all the normal forests.

The trees in all the other forests were able to do many different things in many different ways. They could change their way of growing, of spreading, depending on the amount of room they wanted. These other forests had trees which could move from one place to another so that they could develop in their many individual ways. Some trees in these other forests grew stronger than others. This made the ones who felt weaker, unhappy. They felt that it was the fault of the stronger trees that they did not have what they wanted. They grumbled that they wanted to be strong, but not by slowly growing themselves. They just wanted to be strong—right now. Some of the smaller trees began to feel that if they went to the special forest, they, too, would be special and become strong. But somehow this did not work out. What these smaller trees did not know was that the special forest was not so because of the trees, but because of ideas. The special forest was a place where ideas were born, developed, and then sent to all the other forests. To try to become a part of this special forest would bring its ultimate destruction.

The smaller trees had not learned that the stronger trees they had envied were strong because they were able to take the ideas from the special forest and use them in a unique way which caused them to grow. But, by this time it was too late. The special forest then became one of normal, small trees, subject to the problems that bother a normal forest. Production of lumber began—hunting began and a drought began. Camping became a commonplace. Soon, because of the drought, what had once been a special forest became a tinderbox, ready for a spark that could destroy, not only the trees which had moved there, but the forest of ideas as well. There were little fires at first. These were put out. There followed larger fires more difficult to stop. It finally reached the point that one spark could destroy the whole special forest, the trees which came to grow strong, as well as the source of lifegiving seed for all of the other forests in the land. What happened? Did the spark fall? Did the smaller trees realize what they had caused? Perhaps some of them did—but it was too late.

There is one final note—the name of the special forest. It was Washington, D.C.

Idaho Girl Wins Second Place in "Ability Counts" Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE, JR.

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I include in the RECORD the essay which won second place in the 1966 national "ability counts" contest sponsored by the President's Committee and cooperating State Governors' Committees on Employment of the Handicapped. The author is 17-year-old Ingrid Marie Peterson of Boise, Idaho. She will receive her award this week in Washington. The essay follows:

WHAT HANDICAPPED WORKERS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO MY COMMUNITY

(By Ingrid Marie Peterson)

A typical weekday in my community begins.

The busy executive of the large corporation jots in his notebook a point he particularly wishes to discuss at the local school board meeting that evening and then attacks the mountain of work before him.

In the studio downtown, the stocky announcer takes a deep breath, smiles into the black eye of the television camera, and confidently begins his daily newscast.

The employee in the office of the State penitentiary answers the phone with a cheerful "Good morning," efficiently handles the caller's inquiry, and resumes his typing.

In other locations across the town the Lieutenant Governor is presiding at a dedication ceremony; the owner and manager of the rapidly expanding chain of service stations is directing the operation of his flourishing business; the graying middle-aged woman is guiding the sorting of donated articles; a young girl is working at household chores under the supervision of her employer; the talented artist is adding the final shadings to her oil painting that will be displayed in the local art show; and the Linotype operator is setting the type for the tickets ordered by a local amateur acting group.

Yes, this is a typical working day in my community. But in some ways, these workers are atypical. The school board president and the Lieutenant Governor walk with braces on their legs; the television announcer is a polio victim; a seeing-eye dog lies patiently at the feet of the employee in the penitentiary office; the service station manager exists in an iron lung; the sorting director and the artist are both victims of cerebral palsy; the houshold helper returns each evening to the State hospital for the mentally retarded; and the Linotype operator never hears his noisy machine.

These people represent a variety of social, intellectual, cultural, financial, and political interests. Each is an active, and, in most cases, a self-supporting individual who has accepted his limitations and risen above them. Each has shown his ability, enthusiasm, determination, and willingness to work. As each overcame his handicap, he removed himself from the group of handicapped workers who need the protection of the altruistic organizations of our town. This in itself is a real achievement requiring Spartan self-reliance and repeated solid attempts. In his new hard-earned freedom from disability, he is today a citizen contributing to the work-a-day world, leading in the business, political, and cultural life of our town, sharing responsibility for the good life of the community.

In some ways, the handicapped worker is superior to the able-bodied worker. The noise of a busy shop doesn't distract the deaf, and the sensitive fingers of the blind handle delicate precision parts with extra care. The handicapped worker often has a special spirit that, once has overcome the physical and psychological problems, remains with him. This spirit serves as an incentive to others who feel that they have been afflicted with more than their share of disadvantages. In reality, each of us is handicapped in some way. Perhaps we are forced to wear glasses to improve our eyesight, or a hearing aid to sharpen our hearing. Some of us have a harder time learning or remembering. For all of us, the spirit shown by the handicapped worker of accepting his disabilities and capitalizing on his assets is a valuable one.

So please do not underestimate the performance, loyalty, spirit, and service of the so-called handicapped. Give them the honor and recognition they so richly deserve. By the way, Mr. Able-Bodied Worker, what is your contribution to your community?

The War on Poverty Has Not Been Joined

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have from time to time questioned the effectiveness of the war on poverty both from the standpoint of the tremendous cost of this program, its obvious failures, and the frustrations that beset the general public. It is obvious that under its present operation, the war on poverty will impoverish the taxpayers long before it is of true help to the poor people of the country.

One of the most penetrating editorial commentaries I have seen on the subject was in the South Suburban News, an independent publication in Cook County, Ill., in which that publication's distinguished publisher and editor, Charles Armstrong, discussed the war on poverty:

THE WAR ON POVERTY HAS NOT BEEN JOINED

(NOTE.—A declaration of war may come before any shots are fired. It may come after. However, in international relations we learn that the war becomes "joined" when the two opposing sides exchange gunfire. Whether or not the declaration ever comes, once gunfire is exchanged, the war is on—or has been "joined.")

The Cook County Board declared its war on poverty officially in January of last year.

During the whole of 1965 not one shot was fired in this war. So, truly, we can rightfully dub it as another one of those perpetual cold wars that keep floating around in our midst.

Many had hoped that our troops under the command of Gen. Frederick McClendon, with his secretary of war, J. Robert Cohler would have reported that a few unreported skirmishes had taken place in the hinterlands of South Suburbia. But, regrettably all of us had to listen to the war bulletin the other day admitting that we have not commenced firing, and that although we have seen the enemy's eyeballs, our rifles are jammed with lack of leadership, our ammunition has not yet been purchased, we have no supply lines, that our infantry has not yet been called up, and consequently no training programs to indoctrinate the troops are on the drawing boards.

Thus, it is easy to understand why no shots have been fired and the enemy is constantly being discovered making repeated attacks upon our flanks. It is also easy to understand why the citizens of South Suburbia lost no words in seeking to pin back the ears of our general at a meeting last week at the local OEO office.

Who is to blame? One general and a divided war department? Or, should we all (citizens of South Suburbia) one by one, take our responsibility for the acts of omission and commission in failing to actively support a program which purports to do something about a deplorable situation.

What are the issues involved in our approach to the war on poverty?

We cannot assess them in their totality, for each of us has his own individual ideas about this war. But some of the complex issues in the antipoverty war have a striking similarity to our (undeclared) war in Vietnam:

1. Most of the population have mixed emotions about the war on poverty.

2. In many instances if waged effectively would commit us to positions which we do not condone; i.e., Vietnam—if we fought to win the war with all of our weaponry, it would be over in 1 day. But, who wants an atomic war?

War on poverty—many people would perpetuate the status of minorities: poor education, low wages, and the economic rewards from exploitation of these people. This would wipe out cheap maids, janitor boys (regardless of how old they are), rat-infested and dilapidated dwellings, dope peddling and prostitution—and who wants to see all the dives disappear?

This would speed up decent houses for minorities and speed integrated neighborhoods and schools and Willis and others have been keeping this under control for years.

3. The program is socialistically oriented and who wants a welfare state?

4. There is no great clamor among the rank-and-file people for an escalation of the war.

5. The people for whom the war is being waged are apathetic.

6. The plans for waging the war are not coming from the people, but rather from the generals and heads of state who say the people deserve the war.

7. And when the people voice what their role in the war should be, the experts expertise away their dreams, hopes, and aspirations as being too idealistic or unreal.

8. That is they are so able to articulate their solutions to the war, why are they not able to raise themselves by their own bootstraps out of this despicable situation alone?

9. That the war is being waged so as to dramatize the power of the administration and to forestall a recession.

Where do we go from here?

We are in a war where limited firepower is recommended and in another in which, because of our fears of what our society would be like if the war on poverty is successful, psychologically, and emotionally, make us—and oftentimes unconsciously—limit both the money and resources to actively join the poverty war.

This fact is evident on the side of the liberal and conservative whites as well as liberal and conservative Negroes.

What we really need is a reappraisal of the great American Dream in prosecuting the war on poverty.

If democracy is to do what is says it should do, as spelled out in the Constitution of the United States, then each one of us should be concerned about every American, poor or rich, cultured or uncultured, black or white, coarse or sophisticated. If we were concerned with democracy in this sense, then we should all be willing poor and rich alike, educated and uneducated alike, take up the task of improving the lot of the poor today in our own war on poverty.

This will be done only when we, in all of South Suburbia cease and desist from the use of slave labor; labor that we use for $1 to $2 per hour. It takes no general or war department to change this.

This will be done when Mrs. Anne (that rich little lady who has many spare hours) is willing to bring her resources and learning to a summit meeting on slum hill 5 days a week.

This will be done when Mayor Turngren takes the leadership in raising the standard of living for policemen prior to their having to picket about it. This will be done when the private sector of our society sincerely seeks to implement the war on poverty with non-Federal funds. This will be done when the Church of Christ actively seeks to have integration among its worshipers as well as among its staff and its neighborhood complexion.

The war on poverty will be joined when banks and lending institutions begin giving simple interest bearing loans to all people for investment purposes and building programs without regard to race, creed, or color.

It would be refreshing to the sphere of government if Mr. McClendon could be retained as the executive director of the OEO program. It would be refreshing if all of the little groups stopped meeting separately and came together as a committee of the whole, sincerely dedicated to setting up the war on poverty as an integral part of our community being funded and waged by all of us.

State Effort To Restrict Political Activity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, there is before the New York State Legislature what can be called a "little Hatch Act."

This is a bad bill, just as the Hatch Act is a bad law. For many years I have advocated the repeal of the Hatch Act as an unwarranted restriction of the rights of American citizens—who happen to be Government employees—to engage in political activity.

I still urge the repeal of the Hatch Act and have introduced in this Congress H.R. 564 to accomplish this purpose.

Support for my position on this matter is contained in the following column from the April 1, 1966, edition of Public Employee Press—a publication of District Council No. 37, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL–CIO, New York.

I commend that column to the attention of our colleagues:

POLITICAL ACTION

(By Sumner Rosen, District Council 37 director of education)

Before the Civil Service System was developed, jobs in public service were handed out as the fruits of political victory. The "spoils system" made a man's job security depend on his political loyalty. When one party outed another, there was a wholesale upheaval and change in the ranks of city, State and Federal workers. This was one of the major reasons for the adoption of the civil service system. It is supposed to take and keep jobs out of politics. To a large extent it does this very well in New York. Some other cities and States are not as well off in this regard.

But some people are never satisfied. Not content with what civil service has done to protect jobs from political manipulation, they want to bar civil servants from political activity altogether. The Federal Hatch Act is a monument to this spirit. It effectively prohibits Federal employees from participating in active political life. In many respects it robs them of their American birthright.

From time to time there have been attempts to establish "little Hatch Acts" at the State level. Such a bill is now before the New York Legislature. It is sponsored by Republican Senator Whitney North Seymour of the 28th senatorial district in New York City. Senator Seymour is known as a "liberal Republican" and on many issues he deserves the title.

But his bill is a bad bill. It says that its purpose is to "prevent erosion of the merit system." Its real purpose is to prohibit any employee in the classified civil service from serving as "an officer, captain, canvasser, or other worker in any political party," even if the employee wants to.

Public employees should oppose such legislation. Most people are somewhat affected by laws passed in the legislature, or the Congress, or the city council. Public employees are completely dependent on these laws for our basic rights as trade unionists. How can a union organize and represent its members if the laws under which it must operate are repressive or discriminatory, as some laws—such as Condon-Wadlin—are?

How can union members secure the protection of decent labor-management laws without having and using political influence? And how can we have that influence if we are prohibited from participating in political life on a basis of full equality with the pressure groups and forces which want to limit and suppress the rights of public employee unions?

The answer is obvious—we cannot. That is why we must oppose senate bill SI 2758 SP 2851, which is now before the civil service committee of the senate.

Sacred Heart Dedicates Two Buildings May 1, Ending Second Phase of Expansion Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, on May 1, 1966, Sacred Heart College, Belmont, N.C., will dedicate a new library and residence hall.

Sacred Heart College is an outstanding school for young ladies. The new library and residence hall is part of a program designed to enable the junior college to attain 4-year senior college status within the near future.

Hon. Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General of the United States, will make the dedication address on May 1. I believe my colleagues would like to learn more about this fine school, of which we are all very proud in North Carolina.

I insert the article which appeared in the April 24, 1966, edition of the Gastonia Gazette, Gastonia, N.C., outlining the history of Sacred Heart College, in the Appendix of the RECORD:

AIM OF CATHOLIC COLLEGE: FULL 4-YEAR STATUS—SACRED HEART DEDICATES TWO BUILDINGS MAY 1, ENDING SECOND PHASE OF EXPANSION PROGRAM

(By Dave Baity)

BELMONT.—Dedication ceremonies for a new library and residence hall will be held at Sacred Heart College Sunday, May 1 at 3 p.m. The dedication will be followed by an open house.

The dedication marks the end of the second phase of a program which is designed to enable the former junior college to attain 4-year senior college status.

Completed as the first phase of the expansion was Doyle Hall, a three-story dormitory to house 304 female students. Valued at $800,000, the three-story structure is of cream-colored brick and modernly styled with wall-to-wall carpeting and air-conditioning throughout.

In the new dormitory, two girls share each room, which has a bath, suite style.

The building contains a central lounge, snack bar, recreational rooms, launderette and other facilities needed by college students.

Doyle Hall is named for two Sisters of Mercy who were most involved with the founding of Sacred Heart College. Although not related, the two Sisters share the same surname.

Mother M. Raphael Doyle earned the gratitude and loyalty of all the Sisters of Mercy because of her deep spirituality and her ability to inspire others with noble ideals and challenge them to action.

A woman of faith, prayer and vision, Mother Raphael has made many practical gifts to this area. Charlotte's Mercy Hospital is a monument to her vision and foresight. When Mother Superior of the Sisters of Mercy Community at Belmont, she worked with Sister M. Angela to make Sacred Heart College a reality.

Sister M. Angela Doyle worked tirelessly for the establishment of Sacred Heart College from 1922 until 1936 when it finally came into being. Through her efforts and those of Mother Raphael, the institution was established with valuable advice and assistance from the Reverend Ralphael Arthur, O.S.B.; Rev. Cuthbert E. Allen, O.S.B.; and Rev. Bernard Roswog, O.S.B

A native of Raleigh, Sister Mary Angela entered Sacred Heart Convent in 1902 and was professed on June 24, 1906. From that time she worked toward the establishment of the college and actively took part in the workings of the institution until her death on October 26, 1952.

The new library, named for Sister Mary Helen McCarthy, is valued at $450,000 and completes the second phase of the 20-year building program.

The modern, brick structure features two floors of carpeted space, has room for 70,000 volumes, and has smaller meeting rooms for group sessions. Also featured are lounges for reception purposes.

One large, first floor room, not needed at this time for shelving, is being used as a 300-plus seat auditorium.

The building serves as a monument to Sister Helen, who was instrumental through the years in building the college library. She had been generous and untiring in her efforts and constantly strived to uphold the traditions of Sacred Heart both scholastically and culturally.

She has a keen interest in current events and world problems which is reflected in the advanced materials offered in the 15,000 volumes currently included in the Sacred Heart library.

Her favorite hobby is gardening and the grotto of Sacred Heart has been designed and beautified through her efforts.

These two facilities, already in use, have enabled the administration of Sacred Heart to double enrollment this year. This year's enrollment is 372, 40 of whom are day students, a great increase from the 196 enrolled for the 1964–65 school term.

A total of 250 freshmen were admitted this year—more than last year's total enrollment. At present all the beds in Doyle Hall are filled and other students are living in McAuley Hall.

To handle the increased enrollment, 10 new faculty members have been added. Five are nuns and the others are lay faculty. Two members of the faculty have been given leave of absence to complete doctoral studies.

Though the third-phase of the 20-year building program has not begun, the college will be expanded to a full 4-year program with the enrollment of the freshman class of 1966. These students will have an opportunity to graduate in the spring of 1970.

The third step in the expansion will be the erection of a 300-seat chapel, an indoor olympic-size swimming pool at the end of the present gymnasium, the construction of a science building, a classroom and lecture hall, a student union building, and a new auditorium.

During the entire construction program, six large parking lots will be built complete with connecting avenues.

Rooms, which were vacated in the move of students from old dormitories to the new facility, have been completely renovated for other purposes. Rooms on the second floor of Mercedes Hall are now faculty offices.

The old dormitories on the third floor of the administration building have been converted into large rooms for the commercial department and for biology and anatomy laboratories.

The space vacated when the library moved to its new quarters has been converted into administrative offices.

Mother James says that, when the program is completed, virtually every nook and cranny of the 100-acre campus will be utilized.

The plans for remodeling and expansion were based on a study of local conditions and present enrollment trends. The college advisory board, made up of business and professional men and women of the community of both the Catholic and Protestant faiths, helped in the study of the needs of the college.

Concrete plans for the expansion of the institution were formulated early in 1965.

A study body of 600 is expected by 1969 with the offering of the 4-year program. The students this year come from 10 States and 7 foreign countries.

The widely known Catholic institution, during its years of operation, has enrolled students of practically all nationalities and religious faiths.

Its expansion to 4-year status will make it one of two such educational facilities in the county. The other is Belmont Abbey College, another Catholic institution located a stone's throw from the Sacred Heart Campus.

Featured at the dedication ceremonies for the two new buildings will be representatives of the diocesan school system, Diocese of Raleigh Local Colleges, Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the North Carolina College Association, and friends and relatives of the Sisters of Mercy who are being honored.

Also a part of the dedication and open house will be the annual art show, which features the work of Sacred Heart art classes.

Work produced by this year's class will be on display in the library at the time of the dedication.

The establishment of the college in 1935 was an outgrowth of the academy established by the Sisters of Mercy in 1892 at the request of the Most Reverend Leo Haid, O.S.B., D.D., bishop, and vicar apostolic.

Bishop Haid, an eminent educator, recognized the need for a Christian educational institution to train young women for full living.

To this end, he asked the sisters to open a board school close to Belmont Abbey College.

The school, which opened as the academy, grew in number and importance, and in 1935, to meet the demands of the growing area, expanded to the present junior college.

High school classes, which have continued in operation at the old academy, will be phased out with the expansion of the college to the 4-year program.

Lo, the Poor Farmer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the incredible switch in policy by the Johnson administration in regard to the cost-price squeeze on farmers is pointed up effectively in the enclosed editorial from the recent issue of the Wall Street Journal.

LO, THE POOR FARMER

Charles B. Shuman, the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is beginning to wonder if the Government has a grudge against farmers, and there certainly are reasons for his concern.

Take, for example, those Federal subsdies which for years have been used to prop up farm prices. Though it has been clear for a long time that most of the benefits go to big farmers who don't need any help, the Government persists with much the same programs.

Then there's the current general price inflation, stemming largely from Washington's continuing devotion to easy money and big budget deficits. Inflation is raising costs for everyone, including farmers, and to make matters worse the administration is urging minimum-wage legislation that would lift farmers' payroll outlays.

And what is Washington doing about inflation? Well, for one thing, it's trying to knock down those farm prices which it has tried for so long to prop up. Despite rosy forecasts of farm income, the Federal tactics include dumping surplus grain and cutting military purchases of pork.

Mr. Shuman thus contends farm operators are getting the whammy from the Government, and it looks as if he's right. With all of those Federal planners fooling around with the rural economy, however, we're afraid the poor farmer was hexed from the start.

A View on Parcel Post

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, undoubtedly many Congressmen have received much mail about parcel post legislation pending before the House, and the issue is creating much interest.

This is the way the Times-Picayune, of New Orleans, La., looks at it:

A NEW STANDARD FOR PARCEL POST

Legislation pending before the Congress would restore some sense of consistency and economic logic to parcel post regulations which have caused no end of confusion among mailers and frustration among postal workers for 15 years.

Under measures adopted in 1951 at the urging of a private parcel shipping industry, standards for packages acceptable in the mails were established as follows: between first-class post offices less than 150 miles apart packages must be no longer than 70 inches and weigh no more than 40 pounds; between first-class post offices more than 150 miles apart packages must be no longer than 72 inches and no heavier than 20 pounds; packages mailed between or to small post offices may measure up to 100 inches and weigh up to 70 pounds.

Thus it is possible to mail a parcel from Alexandria to Shreveport that would not be acceptable if mailed to New Orleans. Or, as an extreme example, you can mail an 8-foot object weighing 69 pounds from New Orleans to Eva, Ala., but not to Baton Rouge.

Under the proposed legislation sponsored in the House by Representative JAMES H. MORRISON, Democrat, of Louisiana, packages up to 100 inches in length would be acceptable for mailing anywhere, with a weight restriction of 40 pounds between first-class post offices and 70 pounds to and from smaller post offices.

More important, a proposed increase in parcel post rates would produce an estimated $100 million more annually, as against a parcel post deficit of $107 million on January 28, 1966.

The proposed bill merely makes sense. Congress should give if prompt and positive attention.

Congressman Horton Salutes Stratcom—Start of Third Year in Global Communications

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to call to the attention of my colleagues a recent military event of significance—the second anniversary of the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command—Stratcom—a worldwide military communications-electronics organization commanded by Maj. Gen. Richard J. Meyer, with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Stratcom was created on March 1, 1964, to provide centralized management and direction of the Army's long-haul communications by integrating within its command structure all Army strategic communications networks and the Army-operated portion of the Defense Communications System.

As we all know, the communications-electronics field is undergoing the greatest upheaval in history due to a revolutionary and rapidly changing technology. We all know, too, that after World War II, nuclear weapons projected the United States into a global role requiring a quick-reaction capability with leadership and control by the highest military echelons. All of these factors together prompted the establishment of Stratcom. In its comparatively short tenure, Stratcom has more than justified its existence by establishing a communications capability never before possessed by the Army and by providing a service indispensable to our national defense.

On February 24, the Pentagram News published a feature story on Stratcom detailing some of its responsibilities and accomplishments. In view of Stratcom's enormous contribution to national defense, and especially to our military efforts in South Vietnam, I am sure many of my colleagues will find this article of interest, and I take pleasure in having that story printed in the RECORD with my remarks:

STRATCOM: ON WARTIME BASIS AROUND THE CLOCK

The Army's global Strategic Communications Command (Stratcom) celebrates its second birthday March 1 confident that it will continue to expand in the year ahead as one of the military's fastest growing major commands.

Performing on a wartime basis around the clock, Stratcom saw its worldwide personnel strength climb in 1965 to nearly 20,000 military and civilian technicians—up nearly 400 percent from its 1964 strength.

The new Command, headquartered in Washington, controls and operates the Army's long-haul (strategic) communications, with operations extending into more than 30 nations of the world.

Headed by Maj. Gen. Richard J. Meyer, Stratcom serves as the single point of contact between the Defense Communications Agency and the Army. It accomplishes this function through its four subordinate commands in continental United States (Stratcom-Conus), Europe, the Pacific and South and Latin America.

Stratcom-Conus, which operates automatic relays at Fort Detrick, Md., and Davis, Calif., is headquartered at Suitland, Md. Stratcom-Europe is headquartered at Heidelberg; Stratcom-Pacific near Honolulu, and Stratcom-South at Panama.

Communications support to the Pentagon, the State Department and other key Government agencies, including Civil Defense, are only a few of the major responsibilities Stratcom has assumed since its inception.

The Command, which processed some 60 million messages last year, also provides essential communications support to the Army Air Defense Command (Aradcom) and the Army assigned portions of the Defense Communications System throughout southeast Asia, where message traffic has been increasing at a fantastic rate.

In addition to its globe-spanning communications responsibilities, the Command also has assumed management direction, technical operations, and maintenance of the civil defense communications systems, including the national warning system.

Rounding out the present global responsibilities are three fast-growing communications systems in which Stratcom is deeply involved—Autovon, Autodin, and satellite communications.

Autovon (automatic voice network) is designed to become single long-haul worldwide telephone net of the DCS. Autodin (for automatic digital net) is the digital half of the overall DCS-integrated voice and data system.

Throughout the Army's satellite program, Stratcom and its predecessor organizations have been responsible for the operation of the ground stations, whose development and technical direction come under the Satellite Communications Agency.

Tax Sharing Would Help State and Local Governments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, our State and local governments are experiencing extreme difficulty in raising adequate revenues to meet the accelerating costs of important programs. The expenditures of these governments have been rising at the rate of 10 percent a year while tax receipts have not kept pace. While the Federal income tax is responsive to an expanding economy, sales and property taxes—the major source of State and local revenue—are much less so. Therefore, last year I introduced a bill—H.R. 10696—which would return up to 5 percent of Federal revenues to the States to be earmarked for education. Allocation of moneys would be made on a two part formula: a per student basis and through the "effort" of a State in improving its own education expenditure. This principle of tax sharing has received broad support among Governors, legislators, educators, and research groups.

Mr. Harvey E. Brazer, a professor of economics at the University of Michigan and former Chief of the U.S. Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis has written an excellent article "Our Hard-Pressed State and Local Governments" in the January-February issue of Challenge pointing out the plight of our federal system. I commend Mr. Brazier's analysis to the House and include it in the Appendix of the RECORD:

OUR HARD-PRESSED STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(By Harvey E. Brazer)

Is the "Heller plan" to channel a percentage of Federal revenue to the States—or some other form of fiscal federalism—the best answer to their growing financial plight?

"Every single solitary Governor of a State in the Union who is doing the job that should be done faces tax increases," said California's Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown to his fellow Governors at their 1965 national conference. "We have State and local governments," added Michigan's Gov. George Romney, "that are largely obsolete, underfinanced, and badly in need of modification."

The views of Democrat Brown and Republican Romney about the financial plight of State and local government are practically universal among elected officials at these political echelons. In their hard-fought race for New York's mayoralty last November, both Republican John Lindsay and Democrat Abraham Beame bluntly stated that the ultimate answer to the perennial financial plight of the Nation's largest city can only come from Washington. And, given the fairly negligible 13 percent of the vote that went to Conservative William Buckley, most of the voters seemed to agree.

How has such a situation come to pass in an era when receipts of State and local governments have grown faster than ever before? Between 1946 and 1964, for example, general revenue receipts of these governments (excluding insurance trust, utility, and liquor store revenues) rose from $11.7 billion to $68.5 billion. Tax receipts alone climbed from $10.1 billion to $47.7 billion, while Federal aid jumped from $0.9 billion to $10.8 billion. Expenditures, however, have grown apace, rising at the rate of 10 percent a year to a 1964 level of $69.3 billion compared with $11 billion in 1945.

On the surface, the absence of a large gap between aggregate expenditures and revenues might suggest that all is well in the fiscal position of State and local governments. But this is an illusion created, in part, by their very stringent borrowing powers that tend to limit expenditures to revenues and, in part, by the fact that in the aggregate data, deficits incurred by some units are offset in any one year by surpluses realized by others.

State-local expenditures are constantly tending to outrun revenues. The key problem here is the tax base. While Federal income tax receipts rise in response to an expanding economy, property, and sales taxes—the principal revenue producers at the State and local level—are far less responsive to increases in economic activity. At the same time, throughout the postwar years expenditures of State and local governments have risen faster than all other sectors of the economy by a substantial margin. As a consequence, in order to keep revenues abreast of expenditures, it has been necessary to increase tax rates frequently as well as to introduce new taxes.

The record in this respect is not available for local governments, but it is clear for the States. In 1965, legislative sessions were convened in 47 States. In 32 of these, new taxes were adopted or rates of existing taxes were increased. Nebraska adopted individual and corporate income taxes; New York and Idaho adopted sales taxes; seven States raised individual income tax rates (by as much as 30 percent in Arizona); six States increased their tax rates on corporate income; seven States raised sales tax rates; and motor fuel, cigarette, tobacco products, and alcoholic beverage tax rates were increased respectively, by 9, 22, 5, and 5 States.

Other measures designed to increase State receipts included the adoption of income tax withholding by three States and the extension of the sales tax in six States to transactions that were previously exempt. All of these actions taken together are expected to increase annual State tax receipts by close to $1.5 billion, more than 5 percent of 1964 receipts.

This array of State tax actions is not unusual or unique. Similar steps have been taken by the State legislatures in virtually every odd-numbered year since 1951, when most States had depleted the surpluses accumulated in wartime and were faced with burgeoning expenditure demands and lagging revenues. At this writing, New Jersey is the lone State without either a sales tax or an individual income tax, and 25 States now employ both.

As for the local governments, the postwar years have witnessed the widespread adoption of sales and income taxes, particularly by municipalities. The extensive local use of these taxes, however, is still limited to a few States, notably California, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, and Michigan. In the aggregate, the property tax, now virtually abandoned by the States, still accounts for 85 percent of total tax receipts of local governments, and effective property tax rates continue to mount everywhere.

Plaguing the States and their local subdivisions is the ever-present threat, both real and imagined, of competition for industry and trade from low-tax jurisdictions. This factor, and limitations on taxing powers—local property tax rate limits, constitutional barriers to income taxation in such States as Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Washington, and the denial of nonproperty taxes to local governments in many States—point up the sharp contrast between the Federal Government's ability to raise revenue and that of State and local governments.

The fiscal position of the Federal Government presents a far different picture. Expenditures have continued to grow, but at a lower rate than the economy's total output. But revenues, at constant tax rates, tend to increase much more rapidly than gross national product or national income. Thus the Federal Government's tax reductions of 1962, 1964, and 1965, amounting to $20 billion per year at the current level of economic activity, have been accompanied by a reduction in the annual budget deficit. Moreover, if the annual rate of growth experienced in recent years continues, revenues will increase by more than $7 billion per year. But budgetary expenditures (assuming there is no major defense buildup) are unlikely to rise by more than $3 billion to $4 billion a year.

It follows, therefore, that the Federal budget, in the absence of further tax cuts, threatens to become a serious impediment to continued growth and the attainment of an acceptable level of unemployment. Given the pressing financial problems of State and local governments, and the distribution of functional responsibilities among various levels of government, the appropriate choice does not appear to lie between sharply increased expenditure on Federal functions and further tax reduction. Rather, it lies between tax reduction and substantially increased Federal aid to the States. Under present circumstances the second alternative certainly has a great deal to commend it.

Even if the receipt of additional Federal funds resulted only in a reduction in State and local taxes on a dollar-for-dollar basis (in other words, State-local tax cuts instead of a Federal one), the advantages would be appreciable. In contrast to the progressive Federal tax system, State and local taxation, dominated by property and sales taxes, is highly regressive. It follows, therefore, that substitution of Federal for State-local taxes is virtually certain to increase progressiveness or reduce regression in the overall system. This substitution is also likely to bring about greater equality in the expenditure benefit to tax burden ratio experienced by people of similar income and wealth living in different parts of the country.

And, finally, the greater responsiveness of Federal taxes to change in the level of economic activity means that the substitution of Federal for even a small proportion of State-local taxes will improve the built-in flexibility or automatic stabilizing influence of the total tax system.

It is, of course, a matter of value judgment as to whether these gains are offset, or more than offset, by the accompanying reduction in local fiscal responsibility. But State and local officials and legislative bodies are accountable for the efficient use of public funds irrespective of their source, and a dollar of Federal money wasted is just as costly to a State as the waste of any other dollar. The frequently voiced opposition to Federal aid that rests on the argument that it is wasteful because of the costs of sending the money to washington and then returning it can hardly be taken seriously, at least in the present context. The fact is that Federal tax collection costs are typically far lower than similar costs incurred by State and local governments. In my own judgment, therefore, the gains exceed any likely losses by a very comfortable margin.

Federal aid thus far has been almost exclusively in the form of matching conditional grants-in-aid. These grants ordinarily require that the States of other recipient units must spend at least some funds of their own in order to qualify to receive Federal money. But since the matching funds may be financed either by increasing State and local taxes or reducing expenditures on other functions, the matched-grant approach does not insure that Federal aid is not substituted for local taxes.

On the plus side, conditional grants-in-aid permit the Federal Government to insure minimum levels of service with respect to the aided functions. Where there is a major national interest in the nationwide attainment of such service levels, this is an important advantage of this form of aid. But it also may have the effect of forcing the States to divert funds from nonaided services, where the need may in fact be even greater. Budgetary discretion is therefore constrained, and efficiency, in terms of the use of public funds to meet the most urgent needs, may suffer.

It is often argued that Federal grants-in-aid do release State and local funds for financing nonaided services. But this is true only in those areas that would have provided the level of services required by the Federal Government in the absence of those requirements. The outcome in practice, therefore, is almost inevitably one in which the budget-distorting influence of conditional grants-in-aid varies inversely with the economic well-being of the State.

There is undoubtedly a role to be played by Federal grants-in-aid. But assuming, as we do here, that the Federal Government should finance a larger share of total governmental expenditures, there is much to be said for taking a close look at the alternative ways in which it might achieve this end.

One such alternative is Federal assumption of functions that are now in the hands of State and local authorities. But in the face of wide diversity of local needs and tastes across the country, there are probably very few functions or subfunctions that are appealing or appropriate candidates for this treatment. Those that are involve services with very large "spillover" effects—services that do not readily benefit the taxpayers of any one State. This will frequently explain why some services are not provided at all, or are provided inadequately. It undoubtedly goes far to explain the failure of the States to take appropriate action to prevent the pollution of the Great Lakes or the Ohio River, for example. In cases of this kind, there may be no reasonable way to gt a job done that everyone seems to agree should be done except by having the Federal Government do it.

Another means of providing financial assistance to the States that has frequently been advocated involves Federal relinquishment of tax sources and their use by the States. The tax on local telephone service has been a favorite candidate for this role. With its repeal by the Federal Government as of the beginning of this year, it will be interesting to see how much of the one-half billion dollars of its yield will in fact be taken up by the States. As a discriminatory tax on consumption and a tax on business costs, there is little to commend it; our overall tax system will not be improved if it should be replaced by comparable State taxes. Other candidates are similarly unpromising and, generally, less likely to yield significant revenues. Moreover, like the tax on local telephone service, they would mostly help those States that are least in need of assistance.

A third alternative is the allowance of a credit against Federal income taxes for State or local taxes paid. This device would help only the taxpayer immediately and directly, but, it is argued, it would enable the States to impose additional taxes in the amount of the credits allowed without adding to the net tax liabilities of taxpayers. Because the amount of sales tax paid by any one taxpayer is extremely difficult to ascertain, and because of the likelihood that renters as well as owners bear property taxes, the only attractive prospect for the credit is in the income tax. But 16 States do not impose general individual income taxes, and some of them are constitutionally prohibited from doing so. In addition, the tax credit device would aid the richest States most and the poorest States least—and, in this sense at least, would appear to entail an inefficient use of Federal funds. Furthermore, there seems to be nothing to be gained through an approach under which the States impose taxes so that they may, in turn, be "forgiven" by the Federal Government.

This brings us to the most recently advocated form of Federal financial assistance to the States—the so-called Heller plan, named for Walter W. Heller, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. One of its most attractive features is its basic simplicity. The Federal Government would distribute to the States each year an amount equal to a specified percentage of the Federal individual income tax base—taxable income reported by all individuals. One variant of the plan would simply divide the total distributable sum among the States according to population. At current levels of taxable income, 2 percent would provide $5 billion, or approximately $25 per capita. Some would attach no strings whatsoever to State use of the funds, while others would require that they be spent on a rather wide range of functions or that they not be spent for such generously aided ones as highways.

The plan has several major pluses. Unlike conditional grants-in-aid, its budget-distorting influence would either be offsetting or nonexistent. The amount to be distributed would grow at least as rapidly as the economy as a whole, and probably considerably faster. Thus it would provide a source of revenue that is more likely to keep pace with rising expenditures than existing sources. And a minimum (perhaps equal to the prior year's amount) could be built in to insure against cyclical downswings. The equal per capita form of this unconditional Federal grant would have some equalizing influence among the States because, for example, $25 is a larger proportion of per capita income in Alabama or Mississippi, say, than it is in Connecticut or Delaware.

At several points one may take issue with the Heller plan as thus far presented. But it is a flexible plan which can be modified easily to meet most objections. Clearly, for example, if $5 billion per year (growing at about 6 to 7 percent annually) is thought inadequate, the 2 percent figure can readily be raised to 3, or 4, or any other percent that is consistent with the fiscal position of the Federal Government, its objectives of economic growth and stability, and the needs of State-local governments. Similarly, it would involve only a modest increase in complexity to provide a built-in penalty against those States putting forth relatively little fiscal effort and to provide more interstate equalization of fiscal capacity than would be achieved through equal per capita grants.

Fiscal effort could be taken into account by multiplying the basic per capita figure by the ratio of State-local tax collections in each State as a percentage of income received in the State to the same percentage for the United States as a whole. A State which responded to the receipt of Federal subsidy by cutting its taxes would be penalized by having that subsidy reduced. Similarly, fiscal capacity, as measured by income received in the State, could be built into the formula.

With the suggested modifications, the Heller plan appears to meet the objections that are raised against the alternatives. Under present circumstances, it has far more appeal than a further reduction in Federal taxes, or it may be coupled with a smaller reduction than would otherwise be warranted; it would be likely to meet needs more urgently requiring attention than those that might be met through an equivalent increase in Federal expenditures; and it does not suffer from the disadvantages of expansion of the already unwieldly structure of conditional grants-in-aid.

It is no secret that a Presidential task force headed by Joseph Pechman of the Brookings Institution reported favorably on as undisclosed version of the Heller plan last year and that its report has not been released to the public. Obviously, the plan was not viewed favorably by key Presidential advisers. One can only speculate on the essence of their objections.

Perhaps it was because of reluctance, on the part of Washington bureaucrats, to see Federal funds distributed to the States whose spending they (the bureaucrats) would not supervise. Perhaps it was because influential Washingtonians outside of the Government object to their loss of influence vis-a-vis their counterparts in the State capitals. Some may be reluctant to make more Federal funds available at this time to State officials and legislative bodies whose behavior on civil rights issues has been objectionable.

Others are concerned about the possibility that the larger cities would be shortchanged by the States. Whatever the facts of the matter may be, it seems clear that the Heller plan has yet to be examined on its intrinsic merits.

The Civil Rights of Many Washington Merchants

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I should like to insert in the RECORD a letter I received recently from a constituent of mine which contains some very interesting observations he has made as to how the Attorney General might protect the civil rights of many Washington merchants who are presently being intimidated and threatened with reprisals if they do not agree to support a specific type of home rule legislation. The letter shows that actions taken by the Department of Justice in other areas of the country on the basis of Federal statutes could be applied with equal vigor in protecting these merchants.

The letter follows in full:

ARLINGTON, VA.,
April 2, 1966.

HON. NICHOLAS DEB. KATZENBACH,
Attorney General of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: On February 22 I wrote you concerning the activities of the Free D.C. movement as announced in the press, and pointed out that these activities constituted an open conspiracy to deprive Washington merchants of the enjoyment of their civil rights. I suggested that the Department of Justice take action similar to that which it has taken in regard to activities of Southern whites interfering with the civil rights of Negroes.

On March 16 I received a reply signed by an assistant to Assistant Attorney John Doar and stating that the information I have furnished "does not disclose the violation of a Federal criminal statute," and that therefore the Justice Department "has no authority to take any action in the matter."

I have before me the Supreme Court decisions of March 28 in the Price and Guest cases, and these decisions show that the Department of Justice has been using a Reconstruction statute (18 U.S.C. 241) to bring to justice southern whites conspiring to interfere with the civil rights of Negroes. It seems to me that the same statute is applicable to the openly confessed concerted action of the leaders of the Free D.C. movement to intimidate Washington merchants and interfere with the enjoyment of their civil rights.

The opinions of the Supreme Court in these cases hold that section 241 is applicable to conspiracies by private individuals not connected with conspiracies by public officials to interfere with the enjoyment of civil rights. They also hold that the rights involved include all rights protected by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, not merely those rights which are conferred by or "flow from" the Federal Government. Finally they hold that conspiracies by private persons to interfere in the enjoyment of civil rights can be prosecuted "whether or not motivated by racial discrimination."

In short, section 241 has now been so construed as to fit precisely the action taken by the leaders of the Free D.C. movement—the action of picketing and boycotting Washington merchants in order to force them to support home rule for the District of Columbia. Indeed the identical reasoning used by the Court to sustain the count of an indictment charging interference in the right of Negroes to use public streets and highways could be used to sustain an indictment of Free D.C. leaders who interfere with the right of Washington merchants to put stores on public streets and enjoy the custom of passers-by who wish to shop.

If the Department of Justice does not wish for technical reasons to invoke section 241, I suggest that it follow the method it has sometimes used in the South—that of informal negotiations to persuade local authorities to prosecute on the basis of local statutes. I need hardly tell you that the local authorities in Washington would listen with great respect to representations made by the Department of Justice, inasmuch as they are after all part of the Federal Government and the local U.S. attorney is in fact one of your subordinates. There is a local antiracketeering law which is applicable. I know that it is applicable since the mention of its possible use caused the leaders of the Free D.C. movement to desist from their original intention of collecting money by intimidation. It also caused them to cover up—or rather attempt to cover up—their boycott purpose by confining their public program to mere picketing of merchants who have not declared for home rule, while spreading private instructions to their followers to boycott these merchants.

These superficial modifications do not remove the criminal purpose of the Free D.C. movement or make the movement less subject to criminal prosecution. If the extortion of money is a crime, the extortion of a belief is also a crime. It is even a greater crime, for to paraphrase Shakespeare, he who extorts money extorts trash, while he who extorts beliefs filches a man's good name and his very conscience. The District of Columbia authorities are therefore recreant in their duty when they fail to take action against the picketing and boycott program even in its present form.

I submit, Mr. Attorney General, that the Free D.C. movement has to be stopped in one way or another if we are not going to encourage, by inaction, the subversive trend of transforming government by law into government by mobs and racketeers.

I commend the Department of Justice for its courage and zeal in protecting the civil rights of Negroes. I would commend it still more if it took the lead in protecting the civil rights of all of us.

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN GINZBURG.

Vietnam and Disarmament: A Paradox

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RONALD BROOKS CAMERON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. Speaker, last week I sent to my constituents a newsletter containing my views on how our Nation's policy regarding South Vietnam is related to the issue of arms control and disarmament.

Under unanimous consent, I include my statement at this point in the RECORD.

VIETNAM AND DISARMAMENT: A PARADOX

(By RONALD BROOKS CAMERON, member, Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives)

Unless the most pressing problem facing the human race is resolved during this third of the 20th century—it may well be the last third of the last century for humanity as we have known it.

With the rapid increase in technology and its almost universal application to destruction of fellow humans—there is today no doubt of the validity of Albert Einstein's comment that he had no idea what weapons would be used in a third world war but he knew the weapons in the fourth world war—"sticks and stones."

TOTAL WEAPONS CONTROL

To my mind, the objective of complete and total world control of nuclear weapons and ultimately all aggressive weapons should be the prime objective of our foreign policy, as well as the first order of each of the other 130 sovereign states of this earth.

Surely there is no question but that foreign policy must be based on that hackneyed phrase "enlightened self-interest." Hackneyed though it be, this phrase has acquired new urgency as a result of our rapidly increasing technology. Enlightened is the key word that has taken on this urgency—because of the technological advances in communications that were designed primarily for war but, thankfully, have collateral civilian benefits.

When it is possible to have instantaneous worldwide comunications of voice, and soon of picture, it is obvious to all that it is not possible to keep secrets. When Russia makes a soft landing on the moon and England manages to secure all of the photographic benefits of the landing, is there any doubt that there are no secrets? That all mankind is fast becoming totally interdependent?

MANY PROBLEMS FACE US

In attempting to bring about arms control, there are myriads of practical problems—but the most serious of all of these problems is coming to a resolution in part because of the world's increased ability to communicate.

There is an old political joke about the public official being out front of his constituents just far enough to be leading and not so far that he is being chased.

This increased ability for leaders of each country to communicate with their constituents is making it possible for them to lead more rapidly—to get further in front—because of the ease with which the necessity to move can be explained—and understood.

Though progress toward arms control has been precious little, a world climate has been created in a few short years that makes it possible for world leaders to publicly discuss the subject without being subjected to the type of abuse and ridicule that was heaped upon the late Adlai Stevenson following his H bomb testing speech in October of 1956, a speech in which he said:

"It is no accident that the instinct of survival which is common to all men and all nations is slowly but surely compelling the most practical and hardheaded statesmen to give increasing heed to the prevention and abolition of war. In this nuclear age peace is no longer merely a visionary ideal, it has become an urgent and practical necessity," and "Effective disarmament means universal disarmament—an open world, with no secret armies, no secret weapons, and, in effect, no military secrets. Responsible statesmen do not risk the security of their countries for hopes which may prove illusory or promises that are worthless."

There were not many responsible statesmen on this issue in 1956. Those of us who remember that speech of October 15, can also remember the hue and cry that went up around the country—accusing Stevenson of being everything from an ivory-towered idealist to a Benedict Arnold.

But look at the situation only 10 years later. Once Stevenson brought the issue out for all to see—once frank and open discussion was encouraged by communication media around the world—once the responsible statesmen had a forum from which to discuss the issue, they have been able to convince their constituencies of the validity of nuclear arms control. Today, only 10 years since that speech, all but 15 nations of this earth have made a partial commitment to this concept by affixing their names to the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Agreement.

Of the 15[1] who have not signed —8[2] are not members of the U.N.—and they are all of limited significance save for 3—the same 3 who are the principal protagonists in South Vietnam—the Peoples Republic of China, North Vietnam, and France.

It must be kept foremost in our thinking on the subject that though 116 nations have taken this limited step towards a rejection of force in the settlement of international disputes—their primary motivation for taking such a step must have been survival. Their continued commitment to this agreement and commitment for further steps toward the objective of total disarmament must of necessity be predicated on the same motivation—but to secure such commitments there must be credibility that they will not only survive as humans but as nations.

During the transition period, which may well take several decades, that they will not be consumed by a war of national liberation.

COMMITMENT BY EISENHOWER

One can, and most have, argued the validity of the actions and commitments of the Eisenhower administration to the country of South Vietnam. Our original "dog in the manger" attitude re the Geneva Accords on French Indochina, the subsequent failure to hold elections, de Gaulle's "execution" of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in a fit of personal pique—as a spoil sport. Former Senator William Knowland's personal commitment to Chiang Kai-shek that helped drive Red China to bandit status. All of these things have been and should be debated, for hopefully we will learn from our past blunders. But during this debate we must be careful not to delude ourselves into believing that we can turn back the clock—we must recognize the realities of today.

Most of these acts happened prior to October 1956, when Stevenson opened the eyes of mankind, and all of them happened prior to the limited nuclear test ban agreement.

FORCE MUST BE REJECTED

Today the vital issue facing us is: how do we build on that limited agreement? How do we keep faith that force as a resolution of international disputes must be rejected and that those who so reject force need not fear for survival—either from nuclear pollution or wars of national liberation?

Surely we are not credible if we now turn our back in South Vietnam and allow the country to be consumed by terrorist invaders. As former President Eisenhower recently said, this would be giving "sanctuary to those responsible for sending guerrilla forces and supplies into South Vietnam in the effort to impose their will on the government and people of that country."

Retreat could well precipitate a repeat performance in Thailand, Korea, Indonesia, and possibly the Philippines—not to mention at least a half dozen countries in Africa and a similar number in South America.

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[1] Nonsignatories of limited nuclear test ban: Albania, Andora,* Bhutan, Cambodia, Congo, Cuba, France, Guinea, Lichtenstein,* Monaco,* Oman and Masquat,* Saudi Arabia, Peoples Republic of China,* North Korea,* North Vietnam.*

[2] Countries marked with asterisks above are not members of the United Nations.

And what of Europe? De Gaulle now has NATO in convulsive death throes as a result of his failure to sign the test ban agreement and his determination to have an "independent nuclear capability." Wouldn't our retreat from South Vietnam force West Germany to reconsider her commitment to disarmament? Wouldn't she question our commitment to her defense—and probably decide that she too needed "independent nuclear capability"?

And what of Russia? Is she capable of "eating crow"? That is what China would make her do. China would announce to the world that she was right and Russia was wrong—the United States was in fact a "paper tiger." To save face, would Russia have to move on Berlin?

The United States has many unique aspects—but one of them is not demagoguery. Each country has its Robert Welches of the right and its Robert Scheers of the left. Our capitulation in South Vietnam would bring them to the fore in each country of this earth and they could well force many world leaders to retreat from the limited progress we have made toward disarmament. These leaders would have to come closer to their emotionally charged constituents or run the very probable chance of being so far out in front that they are being "chased."

As distasteful as our involvement in South Vietnam is to all Americans—when the realities of today are recognized—it seems obvious that of the options available to us now—capitulation and withdrawal, retreat to enclaves, uncontrolled escalation, or continuation of our policy of measured response—only the latter one serves what should be our primary foreign policy objective—disarmament.

The Need for a New Federalism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD D. CLANCY
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent article on the present Federal-State-local government relationships, by a former Member of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Robert Taft, Jr. This article appeared in the April 1966 issue of Washington World:

THE NEED FOR A NEW FEDERALISM

(By Robert Taft, Jr.)

Rich uncle's handouts to the children rarely help to build a happy family. This remains true even when the child has grown to adulthood and responsibility. Can the increasingly direct role of Central Government in the community life and local governments of America expect any better result? This is what the debate over the "New Federalism" is all about. The answer points up a basic difference between the thinking of the Republican and Democratic parties.

The future of our governmental framework, which has been based traditionally upon the States, hangs in the balance. In the end, the decision seems unlikely to be resolved by reestablishment of complete State hegemony over its local governmental offspring. More likely, and predicted by some, is the decline of the State to a vestigial organ. But with ingenuity and intelligence we may work out other solutions.

Our society, built as it is upon our Federal structure, stands to change with it. Why should we be concerned with the change? A review of the beginnings and development of American federalism may help provide an answer.

The root of the word, "Federal" can help dispel misconceptions about its present implications. It stems from "fides," the Latin word for faith, and thus defining a compact between States which retain their internal independence. In America, its corruption began early with the "Federalist Party" as one favoring stronger Central Government, as contrasted to the compact approach of the Articles of Confederation. Its corruption took another big step in the Civil War, with the forces of the Union being known as "The Federals." Today to most of us, "Federal" when applied to Government, is all but synonymous with "Central" or "National." Perhaps we are conditioned most vividly to what it means when we face this "Federal" income tax month each year.

In its origin, our Government was Federal in the true sense of binding together by the Constitution colonies of diverse history, interests, and aspirations, yet reserving to each and its people the nondelegated powers. More than the historical and geographical considerations were involved. A chief motivation of the Federation was to build and guarantee a system of Government under which there would be built-in safeguards for individual rights and freedoms. This was done through limiting the power of national government by clearly prescribing its scope of authority and thus assuring that it would be responsive to the desires of those governed. The separation of powers was one means adopted. But equally important was the retention and definition of a truly federal system, with the separate tiers of National, State, and local government. Thus, at each level, the people, through an elective process guaranteed as a "republican form of government," could demand responsiveness and call to account.

Today, the concept thus established is constantly tested by greater strains. Revolutionary change in population, communication, transportation, and technology have all combined to require a broader role of Government. This is true both as to services and as to laws to regulate increasingly complex relationships of people. Confusion, or lack of concern, as to the wisest allocation of new responsibilities of Government has sometimes resulted in chance decisions as to the appropriate level for new programs. More often, availability of financial resources and political realities have made the decision. Our increased role in world affairs, availability of Federal revenues from the income tax, unlimited borrowing power, the rigidity of State constitutions, malapportioned State legislatures, and the more direct and effective communication of the Chief Executive and national officials with the electorate have all combined to channel much of governmental growth to the Central Government.

DIRECT ACTION

For many problems, direct central action has been inevitable and logical. For instance, interstate commerce and communications, an agriculture program, veterans affairs, antitrust legislation, national labor relations, and social security could hardly have been dealt with effectively otherwise.

In a number of other areas, such as workmen's compensation and higher education, the States have taken responsibility and have acted. In others, such as public education, local and State units combined to strive to meet expanding needs and provide service. In other fields, the pattern that has developed has been one of national initiation and policy determination implemented through the States down to the local level of final impact. Typical of this approach have been the unemployment compensation program, national health programs like Kerr-Mills, the categorical welfare programs such as aid to dependent children and aid for the aged, the interstate highway program, and manpower development and training, to name a few. In these the degree of Federal financing and control of standards has varied. But this "grant-in-aid" approach has at least observed the original framework of the Federal system and kept some order in the National-State-local relationship. By doing so, it retained at least some control and participation by the State through its executive and elected officials. But let's admit that, even so, the tendency of the grant-in-aid system has been to drift toward increased financing, standard setting and control from the national level, accompanied by a shedding of responsibility at the State level. This is the tendency of the proposal we see in unemployment compensation, for instance. H.R. 8282, presently pending in Congress, would move toward depriving the States of the right to set qualifications for eligibility. It would all but do away with the merit-rating-for-employers concept that has been a key to the success and financial stability of many State systems.

An approach to check this trend for a field such as education and welfare has recently been suggested by a Republican task force. The task force suggestion has been endorsed in principle by the Republican Coordinating Committee. It proposes to limit further expansion of the specific grant-in-aid concept and institute new functional grants for general fields of expenditure. Defining the function only in general terms, the proposal suggests also broader grants from the national budget to the States, using an equalization formulation and prohibiting use of the funds only in programs discriminating on account of race. Admittedly, present spending attitudes, immediate military requirements and other economic factors may raise feasibility questions as to the proposals at this time, but a national budgetary priority for such grants, after national security, might be established. On the whole, it seems more likely to be feasible and considered favorably than the alternatives of turning back revenue sources to the States, or further State tax credits against Federal taxes. Even the Johnson administration appeared to so feel with regard to the Heller-Peckman proposal until opposition mobilized from Mr. Meany of the AFL-CIO and other centralistic forces. No more has been heard since.

A NEW PARTNERSHIP?

But the most serious recent threats to the federal system do not lie in the areas already discussed. Rather, they are implanted and spreading in the concept of what HUBERT HUMPHREY and others have called the New Federalism. As described, it is to be a new partnership of the National Government with local subdivisions of government, the cities, the counties, the school districts, and other local authorities. Omitted entirely from the picture would be the State government. Often the elected body in the city or county or school district may likewise be bypassed by a contractual financing arrangement between Washington and an appointed or ad hoc group of one kind of another. The exotic cell in such arrangements is the independence, through a source of national funds, created in the local unit so financed. It is no longer required to turn to its parent government or community for required support. Nor need it continue to merit support in the local electorate. It is an independent and going piece of machinery that answers only to the source of its funds. Let's look at a few specific examples.

The poverty program is a classic one. Agreeing as we all do with making more meaningful the American principle of equality of opportunity, we must still recognize that the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity has life-or-death control over every facet of the poverty program. He may contract, or refuse to contract, for the services with any governmental or private nonprofit group he desires. The contractor could be any type of organization other than a political party. It could be a labor union. It could be a local school board. It could be a newly formed private organization set up only for that purpose. The Governor (with a meaningless veto that can be vetoed by the OEO Director), the State legislature, the city council, the school board, the county commissioners, and the established local health and welfare councils have little or no say. Though they may be consulted in some cases, they need not be. For instance, organizations such as settlement houses supported by Community Chest and local government grants in the past have thus been subject to local assessment of validity of program. Now, they find their funds coming mostly from Washington. Naturally they will now dance to the tune that is played there. Confusion, competition, and duplication can mushroom under such circumstances. And the recourse of the citizen affected if he is not satisfied with the performance shifts also from his own locality or State to the Nation's Capital. The only way he can be felt is by his vote for President or for the Congress.

Other fields, such as transportation and housing, have very similar considerations. Local building codes, zoning restrictions, and city planning must meet the tests set by the various national authorities or be excluded from participation in the distribution of Federal funds. Often there is no recourse from a denial of such funds.

The new medicare bill, however much we may have felt there was a need for such help, puts almost unrestricted authority in HEW to determine the criteria for hospitals and nursing homes to qualify to receive payments under the program. How far these regulations will go at the outset remains to be determined, but very conceivably they could extend to professional qualifications of staff, kinds of medications prescribed, as well as the facilities provided. Again, the recourse for those who disagree will not be at the level of the community, the local government, or even the State capital.

In education, while the acceptance of the broad Federal aid program is up to the district, the National Commissioner has been reserved the right to establish criteria. At the outset these may be acceptable to local school auhorities. But it is difficult to picture a school board with one-third or more of its budget coming from this source dropping participation in the future because of disagreement with a new or expanded requirement from the Commissioner. Again, if there is disagreement, the recourse, if any, lies only in Washington.

The citizen may think that this is a matter of indifference as far as he, John Doe, is concerned. He has enough problems of his own. Many have given up on the idea that government can be efficient, economical, and run by people who are truly concerned with the kind of conditions under which he and his children live and will live in the future. He has reason, Heaven knows, to feel this way. It is true that to increase the effectiveness to officeholders running your business after you elect them to a position where they have the power to do so, you should be able to expect them to do a good job. The local community or State can stay master of the situation by retaining the power to be able to check up on elected officers and unseat them if they do not do a good job or tend to go in the wrong direction. But who among us can fire a commissioner on education appointed by the President of the United States? Who among us can tell a commissioner of education, obscurely sitting behind a desk in Washington, that we do or do not want our children to learn about sex in the schoolroom, for instance, or dancing, or to allow fraternities and sororities to form there? We can tell our school boards today. But should economic dependence of our schools turn from the community to Washington, our voice will be weakened, as the only weapon a citizen has against abuse through big money, whether it is in business, union, or government, is his ability to be able to oust the critter who is causing the trouble, or strengthen the officials whose positions he trusts and approves of. When the money comes not directly from us, but indirectly through our taxes paid to the central government, it is that government and not we who will make such decisions.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE

And the real difficulty with all of these developments insofar as the Federal system is concerned is that State and local responsibility and concern evaporates when the financial support and control move elsewhere. The Secretaries of HEW and HUD become the co-mayors of Main Street, U.S.A. The level of local responsibility drops, interest wanes, and the caliber of local officials deteriorates. It could be that from the point of view of efficiency and dispatch of public programs in our multiple communities, communications, and computer techniques are now so developed that the State and local governments could become surplusage. This is highly doubtful. But even were it so, we have to take stock that such a change would have effects upon our society that would be revolutionary and unfavorable. We may be ready to accept them, but again, it's very doubtful.

As noted at the outset the federal system was adopted at least in part to provide a check, or a series of checks, upon the power of government. The purpose of these checks was to build and promote individual liberty and equality of opportunity. Our past success toward these goals we sought is testified to by the growth and strength of our Nation. We have, through our private enterprise system, encouraged and protected by government, mobilized the energy, imagination, and capability of our people as individuals better than any other nation in the world. Checks upon abuse of government power have been a significant factor in this success. Should we abandon them now, particularly with the increased scope of government at all levels, we risk losing the wellspring of American progress, our free society. Centralized control and the rigid hand of national bureaucracy can stifle initiative and demoralize the Nation. We have been moving in that dangerous direction in many fields. We must turn from it and seek a new approach that will strengthen, not weaken, State and local governments. They must be made responsive to new problems. They must have available the means of financing those programs of government that can best be handled at their respective levels. Where, as must be true in many cases, they work in partnership with national government, we should insist upon safeguards that prevent Washington's domination and provide the recourse of a day in court for the offended. There is a desperate need for such a "new federalism." It should be in the traditional of our Federal Union, designed to give the people a louder and clearer voice in their government at all levels. It should promote, not infringe upon, human liberty.

Horton Recognizes National Library Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, last week, April 17–23, we celebrated National Library Week, a nationwide operation designed to encourage reading and the use of libraries. The observance was in its 9th year of sponsorship by the American Library Association and the National Book Committee, two distinguished nonprofit organizations.

One of the most important areas of library growth is in our Nation's public schools. The support given a schoolchild by a school library and an enthusiastic librarian is vital, especially for children from a deprived background—a fact recognized by Congress in the passage last year of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. I am proud to say that the city of Rochester, N.Y., with a population of over 300,000, has a library and a librarian in each of its secondary schools—and 3 of these schools have 2 librarians apiece. Although there are no libraries or librarians in the 45 elementary schools, every classroom has its collection of books whose total value comes to $3 a child—and an increase has been requested for next year.

Next year, moreover, there will be libraries, and librarians to go with them, in four elementary schools—three of them supported by title I funds from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

While I am discussing library services in Rochester, I might add that the city is noted for its contributions to the fields of library science and services. The Eastman Kodak Co. particularly has added greatly to the field of documentation by developing microreproduction systems, and the Xerox Corp. is actively exploring the field of teaching machines which can have great bearing on the future of school libraries.

As a member of the District of Columbia Committee, however, I have had occasion to contrast the school library situation here in Washington with that in my home area. Much has been done; much remains. The contrast is strongest in the allocation of money for library books: This Capital City of well over 800,000 can provide only 50 cents worth of books for every elementary child, and $1 worth on the junior and senior high school level. The city has sought to double both these allocations in fiscal 1967. Combined with funds from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, granting of this request would put the schools within hailing distance of those in Rochester—and all would still fall short of the ALA standards of an investment of $4 to $6 per student in library books.

Not only books but people count—trained, friendly librarians to show a child how to unlock the storerooms of knowledge. Although Washington's secondary schools now have one or more librarians apiece, about 50 of our elementary schools still have no central library facilities and no professional or voluntary library personnel. Their library books are dispersed, for want of staff, among the classrooms or packed away in storage.

For fiscal 1967 the city proposes to add 21 more elementary school librarans to the 43 now employed. This will still leave over half the elementary schools without librarians. These are primarily the smaller, older schools in the central area, so crowded with children that they lack a separate room of any kind for a library. For the following fiscal year, the school administration is trying to work out ways to use office space in these schools to create even a tiny working space for a librarian—even though the books might have to be rotated among the classrooms.

The schoolchildren in the District of Columbia deserve, in my opinion, the equivalent of what is provided for the children in our own districts. I support the goals of National Library Week, and hope to see them translated into fact for the schools of our Nation's Capital.

Laboratory Research Animals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, this House has on its calendar this week the consideration of H.R. 13881. This bill deals with the control of dealers in cats and dogs intended for medical and other biological research. The bill has been carefully considered by the Agriculture Committee, and should be passed without amendments.

Members of this House have been deluged with mail in connection with "petnaping." Not all of the supposed information on this score is well founded. The February 4 issue of Life magazine, for example, carried a picture and story of a dog bearing a Harvard Medical School tag with the implication that Harvard was somehow involved in the illicit dog procurement trade.

The facts are otherwise, as a letter from Dr. Carl W. Walter, chairman of the Harvard Faculty Committee, to Life magazine demonstrates. Unfortunately, Life did not see fit to publish this letter of explanation, so I ask permission that it be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL,
Boston, Mass., February 8, 1966.

The EDITORS,
Life Magazine, Rockefeller Center,
New York, N.Y.

SIRS: Life's photographic essay, "Concentration Camps for Dogs," focuses on sordid commercial opportunism. Neither the practices nor the conditions depicted can be justified or condoned. An effective and direct approach to the elimination of such conditions is through inspection of kennels by local health authorities. Massachusetts enforces such a regulation. In this Commonwealth it is possible for animal protectionists and biomedical scientists to work together to assure responsible treatment of animals.

Your readers should know that those concerned with animal care at the Harvard Medical School are only too happy that the Connolly dog made his way home. Life erred by intimating that Lancer was the victim of bootleg traffic in pets. Lancer was impounded as a stray and kept for 10 days in the Newton city pound. He escaped from the pound close to his house during transfer to the medical school kennels after the 10-day statutory impounding period.

Upon arrival at the medical school's kennels, individual animals are checked against descriptions or photographs furnished by those seeking lost pets; dogs and other animals are thus recovered for anxious owners. The policy and firm intention of the medical school is to acquire for medical research only those dogs destined to be destroyed under the pound laws. This would have been Lancer's fate since his 10-day period of impoundment had expired and he had not yet been located by his owners.

About 4,000 dogs were requisitioned in Massachusetts from local municipal pounds for medical research during 1965. During the same period more than 50,000 strays, many of them lost pets like Lancer, were destroyed at pounds, animal shelters and humane societies in Massachusetts.

Sincerely yours,
CARL W. WALTER, M.D.,
Clinical Professor of Surgery, Chairman, Faculty Standing Committee on Animals.

The 18th Anniversary of the State of Israel

SPEECH
OF
HON. HERBERT TENZER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, 18 years ago the establishment of the State of Israel was proclaimed. That day was a moment of high fulfillment for everyone of us with memories of the Jewish past and with hopes for the Jewish future.

Israel was reborn after 2,000 years of prayer, after 50 years of thought and planning and dreaming and after half a century of hard work and resettlement on the land.

In the language of the Bible, the number 18 is symbolized by the Hebrew letters spelling the word "chai," meaning "life." It is now 18 years since the people of Israel witnessed the declaration of 1948. Since that time the number of states in the United Nations has doubled and each faced a choice between two systems of thought and government which compete for their favor and adherence. One makes the individal the slave of the state and the other makes the state the servant of the people, which cherishes the freedom of the individual. There was never a question about the choice Israel would make.

The State of Israel today is the only democracy in the Middle East—an oasis in a desert of medieval feudalism—a friend of America and American democracy that is why we rejoice on its 18th birthday. Its growth has been fantastic, its development almost a miracle. Plucked out of the fires of hate and destruction, 2½ million people now live in the State of Israel.

Zionism's transcendent purpose as envisioned by the prophets of old was to revitalize the Jewish people and its culture and its way of life. This way of life consists of a faith—a faith in God—a moral and ethical code which comes to us from ancient times and which is that covenant made by the patriarchs and by Moses. It is a Torah which was and is a covenant made at Sinai. Now Zionism's unfinished business has something to do with implementing this covenant and making it meaningful for our time. We must light a beacon for the world to guide it from destruction.

The second part of that covenant was a sense of social idealism which is inherent in Judaism. Wherever human beings in any part of the world suffer from hunger, from lack of freedom, from poverty, from inadequate housing, the idealism of the prophets and our rabbis speak to us and prod us on.

To me Zionism's ultimate purpose will not have been achieved until that day when the prophecy of Isaiah and Micah shall become a reality—that day when the nations of the world will grind their implements of war into plowshares—and nations shall not make war any more.

Is He Listening?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the April 26, 1966, edition of the Baltimore Sun dealing with the relationship of the Congress and the Secretary of Defense. The editorial endorses the contention of those of us on the House Committee on Armed Services under the leadership of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] that the Secretary of Defense would do well not only to seek the advice of the Congress but even to pay attention when we offer it unsolicited.

We sometimes wonder whether the Secretary of Defense is cognizant of the fact that while he is responsible to one man directly, we are responsible to all of the American people. I believe that it is entirely proper for the elected representatives of the people to take issue with some of the arbitrary decisions that have been made in the Pentagon and announced to us after the fact.

Thus, while we in the Congress and those in the Pentagon have different constituencies, so to speak, those arbitrary decisions affect all citizens and, as the Sun so aptly states, "all citizens have a stake in this discussion."

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I offer this editorial and commend the editorial writers of the Baltimore Sun for their insight into this most difficult issue:

HELPING MCNAMARA

If Secretary McNamara ever feels he needs any help or advice from Members of Congress, he might have reason to wonder whose advice to take. Over the weekend the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee issued a report urging him to put more emphasis on the use of nuclear powerplants in the Navy's new surface ships.

The committee declared that Congress should be on the alert to make sure that the Defense Department's attitude—an undue reliance on conventional powerplants, as the committee saw it—"does not cause our Navy to lapse into obsolescence." A day later a House Armed Services Subcommittee, headed by Representative Hébert, Democrat, of Louisiana, put out a report urging Secretary McNamara to put more emphasis on developing and building a new, manned, strategic bomber.

In a sense, the Atomic Energy Committee was prodding Secretary McNamara to move faster into the future in the case of nuclear-powered surface ships, while the Armed Services Subcommittee was advising him against moving too fast into the missile era and thus minimizing our reliance on new, manned, strategic bombers.

The two committees were dealing with different aspects of the same broad question. That is, the Atomic Energy Committee, convinced of the practical worth of nuclear powerplants, feels that Mr. McNamara's stress on cost effectiveness is holding back nuclear powerplants in surface ships. The Armed Services Subcommittee feels that, for the same reason, Mr. McNamara is cutting corners with respect to a strategic air force. It does not share Mr. McNamara's confidence in the FB–111, a bomber adaptation of the F–111, as a strategic weapon.

Mr. McNamara has won all the arguments thus far. Yet there must be merit in the Atomic Energy Committee's stress on the wider use of nuclear powerplants in naval surface ships, and in the Armed Services Subcommittee's point that the United States still may need a new and better manned bomber. All citizens have a stake in this discussion. They will hope that Mr. McNamara is correct in his judgments, but they have a right to expect him to pay attention to responsible Congressmen who disagree with him, and not merely to shout them down.

Another Incentive Killer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1966

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial column by Paul D. Coffman, editor of the Melrose Park, Ill., Star-Sentinel:

Another Incentive Killer

(By Paul D. Coffman)

There is now pending before the Congress of the United States a bill introduced by Representative Wilbur Mills, of Arkansas, to expand the unemployment insurance system to provide between State and Federal payments up to 52 weeks of compensation at substantially higher levels for all workers who leave a job or are released for misconduct. Only 20 weeks of employment would qualify a worker for 52 weeks of benefits.

Proponents of the measure claim this revamping of the unemployment insurance system is necessitated by the changing conditions brought about by increasing unemployment through automation.

This, in my opinion, is one of the poorest excuses for the enactment of this socialistic measure than anything I have ever heard of. In every instance where automation has been put into effect, jobs have increased rather than declined.

We in the printing business were told a few years ago that with the advent of offset printing, there would be a dearth of Linotype operators, makeup men, and letterpress printers available for the asking—and yet, today, it is almost impossible to hire a good man—no matter how much you are willing to pay.

The ever-increasing number of pages of help-wanted ads in our daily and weekly newspapers will bear out the fact that there's a shortage of skilled and even unskilled labor throughout all of the highly industrialized sections of our country.

The United States has grown and prospered under the free enterprise system to the point that we have the highest standards of living to be found anywhere in the world. At the same time, through our foreign aid programs, we have helped to rehabilitate war-torn Europe and are now in the midst of a program to extend our scope of action to all of the underprivileged nations of the world—whether they be friend or foe.

We cannot continue to play Uncle Sam to the entire world unless our own production is kept at such a high level that we can take care of our own needs and still come up with a surplus to meet the needs of the dependent nations, who accept our generosity on the one hand and build up a hatred for us on the other.

By extending unemployment compensation to a full 52-week period in return for 20 weeks of work, we are encouraging the less industrious portion of our population to become even more dependent upon Federal handouts and are further killing the incentive of the individual to earn his own way.

America is made up of a great many successful individuals who were not born with silver spoons in their mouths, but overcame adversity to make successes of themselves. If we continue down the path toward socialism, as we now appear headed, this incentive which has made so many ordinary persons successful will soon disappear and we will fare no better than the persons we have tried to reach behind the Iron Curtain.

But the Colonel Is a Lady

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the April 1966 bulletin of the Southeast Michigan Tourist Association features a story on a very fine lady who just happens to be a colonel. Marjorie O. Hunt, of Mount Clemens, Mich., is one of that select group in the United States who have achieved the highest commission open to women in the armed services—that of lieutenant colonel.

After her retirement from the military, Colonel Hunt, a native of New England, decided to settle in Mount Clemens, Mich.—a city she had come to know and love while stationed at nearby Selfridge Air Force Base.

Most women would have been satisfied after achieving success in the armed services, but not Colonel Hunt. She launched a business career and the same qualities which made her a success in the Air Force soon brought her to the top in the business world.

Today, Colonel Hunt is manager of the Greater Mount Clemens Chamber of Commerce and is working hard to advance the interests of that city. As the story points out:

There's a kind of glow about this particular manager, a combination of enthusiasm for her job, genuine interest in people, and a wholesome respect for the opinions and prejudices of those with whom she doesn't agree.

In 1959, the mayor said "thank you" by designating a "Marjorie O. Hunt Day" in Mount Clemens. Yes, Colonel Hunt thinks Mount Clemens is a great city and, needless to say, Mount Clemens thinks she is a great lady.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert the article, "But the Colonel Is a Lady" by Louis F. Biddleman, at this point in the Record:

But the Colonel Is a Lady

(By Louis F. Biddleman)

Yes, the Colonel is very much a lady, a very attractive one, too. Marjorie O. Hunt has none of the austerity usually associated with her rank of lieutenant colonel, or the soil from which she springs, staid, old New England. Instead she's an outgoing person with a firm, warm handclasp, who turns into just home folk after a few minutes of conversation. Her military career tends to overshadow Majorie Hunt, for everyone seems surprised to learn the colonel is a woman. However, it isn't a business handicap to be one of very few women who have held the highest commission open to them, that of lieutenant colonel. It has helped Colonel Hunt enormously in a job where a man is expected, manager of the Greater Mount Clemens Chamber of Commerce.

There's a kind of glow about this particular manager, a combination of enthusiasm for her job, genuine interest in people and a wholesome respect for the opinions and prejudices of those with whom she doesn't agree. In a set of good features, Colonel Hunt's eyes dominate her countenance, for they laugh with you (not at you) and flash with excitement at the mention of her job. They express concern, too, for the world in general and for Mount Clemens in particular.

For Mount Clemens is not a new love, but an old one. After a brilliant career in World War II, where assignments took her to England, France, Germany and finally to Selfridge Air Force Base where Colonel Hunt's love affair with Mount Clemens started. As she met more and more people, during numerous speaking engagements, she became more and more attracted to the city. The speaking invitations came from business, churches, fraternal organizations and many civic groups. When retirement became a possibility, Majorie Hunt suddenly realized Mount Clemens was home to most of the people of whom she was fond, although she didn't consider the city as a possible place to seek employment.

Nearby Detroit seemed the logical place to look for work and after retirement Colonel Hunt did secure employment in Detroit, but she was a commuter living in Mount Clemens. This arrangement was unsatisfactory because she did not like commuting. When the Chamber of Commerce position loomed, Marjorie Hunt was quick to make application. It's to the credit of that organization they recognized ability and Colonel Hunt embarked on a new and different career.

Marjorie Hunt has a long list of accomplishments and has been singled out for many honors. She was commissioned first in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corp (WAAC) on August 29, 1943, but 1948 legislation provided for women in the regular service and Colonel Hunt was then commissioned in the U.S. Air Force. In 1959 she was named one of the Top 10 Working Women in the Detroit area. That same year she was also honored by the Mount Clemens Business and Professional Women's Club and the mayor of the city designated a Marjorie O. Hunt Day. Later that year she received the Michigan

Wing Airability Award from the Air Force Association. The award is given annually to the person in Michigan who is considered to have done the most to further air power and the award is not limited to military personnel.

But nothing in the past seems to matter in quite the same way as Colonel Hunt's new business career. It is when she speaks of such such projects as the Farm City Festival that the colonel's eyes betray her. As they grow larger, so does her smile and the impression is quickly formed that here is someone who has a good time doing her job. She admits she enjoys each of the 11 days of the festival, for everyone is involved one way or another. Civic groups, luncheon clubs, church organizations, all participate. Businessmen entertain farmers at lunch. Then there's a turn about and the farmers host the business people at lunch. Michigan State University's Macomb County Cooperative Extension Service has a training program each September for farmers and this ties in with the festivities. It seems almost everyone in Macomb County is involved. Ladies' Day follows the same format and there's an exchange at the high school level also.

It's the barbeque, with its tone of food, that steals the show and the toil and the trouble seems worthwhile. Michigan Bell Telephone Pioneers do yeoman service at the pit, since the fire must be started the day before the event and they have taken on that chore. Some of the Pioneers are on duty all night to attend the fire.

During all of the festival there are sidewalk stands where farmers sell their produce and merchants their wares. The city abounds in bake sales by the garden clubs, churches, and many civic organizations. The Mount Clemens Art Association exhibits their paintings and do a lively business selling them. Another artistic touch is on the last day when merchants decorate their windows with things of international interest. On International Day the consuls are invited and last year 11 attended.

It's Marjorie Hunt's job to tie all this together, to help the chairman to coordinate the work of committees and teams. The chairman this year is Josh Horwitz and from his plans already known, the festival promises to be bigger and better than ever before.

SEMTA is lucky to have someone like Colonel Hunt in their corner. She represents Greater Mount Clemens Chamber of Commerce in our association.

As the Bulletin goes to press, the Fisher Theater is advertising its next attraction. "The Subject Was Roses." Roses are a big subject in Mount Clemens, for the city is the fifth largest grower and the third largest under glass. Colonel Hunt said that's only one statistic that makes her adopted city great.

"We may never be the biggest chamber of commerce in Michigan, as our community Christmas tree was last year, but we are growing and progressing and I'm happy to be a part of it," the colonel added.

Israel's 18th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, the people of the State of Israel are now celebrating the 18th anniversary of their independence. Friends of Israel all over the world take note of this day and extend their warmest greetings and best wishes to this ancient people, which has attained a national rebirth in its ancient homeland.

During these past 18 years Israel has received about 1½ million Jews who have migrated there and found a haven of refuge. Israel has made great economic, social, and political strides during this period, it is gradually and successfully developing the economic capacities of this small land, it is creating a well-functioning democratic society very much in the image of our own country, and it is establishing peaceful relations with nearly all countries of the world.

The only exception appears to be the Arab countries who seek to maintain a state of war with Israel. In recent months there has been a constant escalation in the arms race which again makes the situation in the Near East dangerous. Soviet arms in large quantities, and among them the most sophisticated weapons of modern warfare, are reaching Egypt, Iraq, Syria, and Yemen.

It is now more than ever urgent that the United States undertake new efforts to bring the Arab countries and Israel to the peace table. If this cannot be done, our country should pursue efforts to end the arms race by bringing strong pressure to bear on the Arab States and on Israel in this direction. Continuous escalation of the arms race in the area must sooner or later lead to conflict and bloodshed.

It has been rightfully said that the Middle East needs water, not war; it needs bread, not bombs; it needs tractors, not tanks; it needs education, not eradication. Above all, the area needs peace so that the peoples inhabiting the lands of the Middle East will have the opportunity for economic development, for health improvement, and for raising their standard of living.

I am very happy to note that the relations between Israel and the United States are on the most friendly level possible between two nations. We have given Israel considerable economic support and will continue to do so also in the future as needed. Israel, in turn, is one of our stanchest friends and allies in that part of the world and in the free world generally. Israel has utilized our economic aid to the best advantage of its people, so that our assistance today is limited merely to some loans and sales of surplus foods from our stockpiles.

On this day of Israel's 18th anniversary, I am glad to join with many of my colleagues in extending congratulations to the leaders and the people of Israel. I wish for them many fruitful years ahead, years of peace and prosperity, years in which they will succeed in resolving their many difficult problems, and years in which they will attain a more abundant life and a secure State of Israel for all its citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I insert into the Record a brief article from the Connecticut Jewish Ledger of April 21, 1966, in which it is reported that the distinguished Governor of our State, the Honorable John Dempsey, has designated the last week of April as Israel Independence Week.

The article reads as follows:

Governor Dempsey Designates Week To Mark Israel's Independence

Hartford.—Gov. John Dempsey, in a ceremony attended by Connecticut Zionist leaders at the State capitol, has designated the week of April 24–30 as Israel Independence Week to mark the 18th anniversary of the state's restored independence.

In an official statement calling upon "our citizens to take note of this observance," Governor Dempsey paid tribute to Israel's already "noteworthy contribution to the security of the free world by its steadfast adherence to democratic ideals."

The Governor further declared, "Israel, even as it struggled for survival, has offered a haven of hope for the distressed of many lands."

Alluding to a number of Independence Day celebrations that Zionists are holding in Hartford, New Haven, New London, New Britain, and Stamford, the chief executive said:

"Let Israel know what steadfast friends it has here in Connecticut. From what I have been able to learn, the contribution of Connecticut Zionist leaders to the upbuilding and the defense of this wonderful young state has been tremendous."

He added that from his own knowledge he was well aware of American Jewry's contribution toward building up Connecticut and this country generally, and that American Jews can be proud of what they have done for Israel.

"Be proud of the contribution you have made for the freedom of all people," the Governor told the Zionists leaders. The struggle for survival is new to many today, he went on, but to Jews—and when one talks about Israeli—it still comes down to "love of God, love of country and love of your fellow man."

Agriculture Has Made America Strong and Great

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, American agriculture has made this Nation strong and great.

History shows that countries to be strong must have a flourishing agriculture.

There is a lesson here for the underdeveloped countries of the world. Industrial development follows when a nation's agricultural production is in a strong productive position. The reverse order does not follow.

American agriculture has advanced more in the past 50 years than in all the prior years of our history.

What does this mean? It means that the American consumer and the world has benefited from abundant, wholesome food when, where, and how it is desired.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of agricultural products.

Of our 300 million harvested acres, 80 million produce for export. The land producing for export represents about the same acreage of cropland as that harvested in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Illinois. The value of these foods is $6.2 billion.

Our agricultural abundance is a strong force for world peace. Our food is helping to relieve hunger and to promote economic growth in the newly emerging countries of the world.

Our agriculture is an efficient, progressive industry. One hour of farm labor produces more than five times as much food and other crops as it did in 1919–21. Crop production is 70 percent higher per acre. Output per breeding animal has doubled. Productivity of the American farmworker since the 1950's increased by 7.7 percent a year.

Output per man-hour in nonagricultural industries increased by 2.8 percent a year.

Today the farm worker produces food, fiber and other farm commodities for himself and 32 others.

Our strong flourishing agriculture has many economic ramifications:

It is the Nation's biggest industry—employs 6 million workers. This is more than the combined employment in transportation, public utilities, the steel industry, and the automobile industry.

Assets total $230 billion, about ⅔ of the value of current assets of all corporations in the United States; or about one-half the market value of all corporations stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

Three out of every 10 jobs in private employment are related to agriculture. Six million people have jobs providing the supplies farmers use for production and family living. Eight to 10 million people have jobs storing, transporting, processing, and merchandising the processing, and merchandising the products of agriculture.

Much of our industrial development in this country was built because of the needs of a strong agriculture. The farmer spends nearly $30 billion a year for goods and services to produce crops and livestock; another $12 billion a year for the same things that city people buy—food, clothing, drugs, furniture, appliances, and other products and services.

The following is a breakdown of the farmer's purchases each year:

For new farm tractors and other motor vehicles, machinery, and equipment, $3.4 billion. It takes 120,000 employees to produce this farm equipment.

For fuel, lubricants, and maintenance of machinery and motor vehicles, $3.4 billion. Farming uses more petroleum than any other single industry.

For fertilizer and lime, $1.8 billion and farmers are increasing their use each year.

Products containing 320 million pounds of rubber—about 9 percent of the total used in the United States, or enough to put tires on nearly 6 million automobiles.

Electricity: 28 billion kilowatt hours, or more than 4 percent of the Nation's total, or more than is needed annually by Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Houston, and Washington, D.C.

Steel in form of farm machinery, trucks, cars, fencing, and building materials, 5 million tons. Farm use of steel accounts for 40,000 jobs in the steel industry.

For all of these expenditures this is what the farmer receives: 37 cents of each $1 spent for food. This includes the 2.5 cents for the corn in a 29-cent box of cornflakes; 54 cents of each $1 spent for choice beef; 2.5 cents for the wheat in a 21-cent loaf of white bread; and about 11 cents from a 26-cent quart of milk.

And a mere 27 cents for the cotton in a man's $4 business shirt.

Because of the strong and productive agriculture we have in this country our consumers eat better for less money than any other people in the world. For example: 19 percent of our disposable income went for food in 1964. We spent 24 percent of our disposable income for food in 1930 and 22 percent in 1940. In 1947, food took 27 percent of our take-home pay.

In terms of an hour's work—1 hour in a factory buys more food today than it did 20 or 30 years ago. Pay for 1 hour's factory labor would buy:

Round steak: 2.4 pounds in 1964; 2 pounds in 1944; 1.4 pounds in 1934; or

Bacon: 3.8 pounds in 1964; 2.5 pounds in 1944; 1.8 pounds in 1934; or

Milk: 9.6 quarts in 1964; 6.5 quarts in 1944; 4.7 quarts in 1934; or

Oranges: 2.9 dozen in 1964; 2.2 dozen in 1944; 1.5 dozen in 1934.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is evident that for America's self-interest we must keep our agriculture strong and flourishing.

California Nonpartisan Voter Registration Committee, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives to a remarkable thing that is happening in California, which speaks highly for the progressive California industrial community and for our Governor.

A steering committee, made up of seven prominent Californians was appointed by Governor Brown on November 2, 1965. E. Hornsby Wasson, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph president, was named chairman. The purpose of the committee was to launch a broad based nonpartisan program aimed toward registering as many as possible of the over 3 million adult Californians ineligible to vote because they are not registered.

The presidents of both the California County Clerks Association and the California County Supervisors Association are members of the steering committee. Both organizations are very actively supporting the work of the committee.

A nonprofit corporation was formed January 5, 1966, and was accepted by the California Franchise Tax Board as a tax exempt corporation and in counsel's opinion will be exempt from Federal taxes.

Invitations were sent by Governor Brown to over 100 business, labor, religious, and educational leaders, and prominent organization heads throughout the State requesting they become general committee members. As a result, a committee of 106 was formed.

A comprehensive statewide information-educational program was developed by Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, a well-known advertising agency employing all major news media. Their services have been donated. Promotional kits were sent to 670 newspapers, 300 radio stations, and 38 TV stations. Billboards and bus card space in the metropolitan areas have also been donated. The theme of the program is simple: "You Can't Vote Unless You're Registered." All media have been very cooperative. The estimated value of the donated space and time is over $1 million.

Through its general committee of 106 members, a person-to-person program, reaching every segment of the State, is moving ahead through chambers of commerce, labor unions, churches, minority groups, service clubs, house organs, women's organizations, and so forth.

Each committee member accepted the responsibility for motivating others within his or her sphere of influence. For example: Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, president of the California Institute of Technology, personally wrote the nearly 50 other independent colleges in the State requesting their cooperation in voter registration. Similar action was taken by Dr. William B. Langsdorf, president of the California State College at Fullerton, for all State colleges in California. The response was excellent. Another good example of this approach was the combined registration effort of the Los Angeles League of Women Voters and Parent Teacher Association in the Los Angeles City School District. This concerted program, culminating by keeping the schools open on the evening of March 29 with deputy registrars present, resulted in about 18,000 registrations.

Telephone utilities, in cooperation with the county clerks or registrars, mailed about 4 million desire to register cards with telephone bills in 36 counties during March. The participating counties contain over 70 percent of the Californians eligible to register. About 50,000 of these cards were returned to the utilities who delivered the cards to the appropriate registration official. He assumed the responsibility of aiding the individuals in registering.

In Contra Costa and Los Angeles Counties a test was made using a computerized tape comparison of names in the telephone directory with the names of registered voters. The result was a list of nonregistered utility subscribers. Duplicate copies were turned over, the end of February, to the State Democratic and Republican Party headquarters for their use. This computer analysis program produced 38,000 names in Contra Costa County and 622,000 in Los Angeles County.

The Field Research Corp. is making a pilot study to determine the answers to two heretofore unanswered basic questions: "Why don't people register?" and "Who are they?" The answers to these questions may well constitute the most important legacy of the committee. All administrative and developmental costs of the study are being donated.

The committee expects to carry on this statewide campaign through September 15, 1966, the last day to register for the California general election on November 8. The budget for this all-out effort is estimated at only $75,000. The amount is small because there is no paid staff and all time and services are donated.

Contributions to the committee have been received from various firms and individuals throughout the State. It is the policy of the committee to accept no contribution in excess of $5,000 or from a political party or candidate.

To our knowledge no similar statewide nonpartisan effort on this scale has ever before been attempted anywhere in the United States. The results so far are gratifying.

On April 14, the deadline for registering for the June primary, Secretary of State Frank Jordan said:

> Voter registration will hit a record 7,850,000 at today's deadline * * * an increase of about 10 percent over the 1964 primary registration.

All of us in California are extremely proud of this effort, and we hope that other States will follow us in the magnificent effort to increase citizenship participation in our Government.

Our American Heritage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. PAT JENNINGS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, the student body of Emory and Henry College, which is located at Emory, Va., in my district, recently conducted "Emphasis 1966." The purpose of this outstanding 2-day program was to aid the student in developing a better understanding of the world in which he lives as the result of his American heritage.

The cochairman for this year's emphasis were Christine Arthur and Bill Myers. They invited speakers to discull our Nation's heritage in government, foreign affairs, athletics, human relations, economics, and the arts. Speakers from both major political parties were asked to make a presentation.

The speaker for the Democratic Party was a former colleague of ours here in the House, Mrs. Coy Knutson, of Minnesota. She is now serving in the role of congressional liaison representative for civil defense in the Pentagon. When Mrs. Knutson was in the House, she represented her State admirably as a member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mrs. Knutson's address to Emory's "1966 Emphasis" has been brought to my attention. Under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I bring these remarks to the attention of my colleagues:

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN OUR AMERICAN HERITAGE

(By Coya Knutson, presented at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., Apr. 1, 1966)

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I'm delighted and honored by your invitation to address the Emphasis 1966 Symposium centered as always around "Our American Heritage." You are to be commended for your dedicated efforts to keep a steady eye to the future and a firm hand on our American heritage to guide you.

First of all, may I say it is great to be living in America today. I'm thankful to be a part of its active and loyal citizenry at a time when events are making history with the speed of the best computer machine available.

We cannot lay claim to the fact that this is America's century. It is not Russia's century. Nor is it Asia's century. It is not the atomic century. This is everybody's century. These truths we are fully aware of that love is greater than hate—that peace is greater than war—that plenty and enough are greater than poverty—that beauty is greater than ugliness—that full stomachs feel better than empty ones and that a decent place to live more often than not changes our outlook on life. It is because we know these things that herein lies our responsibility to help others to know and to live this greatness to assure the survival of the human race. However, if it were for this reason only that we make this effort, we would indeed be taking steps backward instead of steps forward—because it would be more in keeping with the level of the beast rather than on the level of the human specie possessed with a thinking mind.

Two-thirds of the population of the world today sees and knows little else than the unending struggle to survive. In keeping with our American heritage and with the hopes and plans put forth by our Founding Fathers, our aim is focused to look and live beyond and above that of only our physical senses in order to aspire to our full potential and power for development and growth. In looking beyond our five regular and well-known senses for meanings to the sixth, the seventh, the eighth senses, or more, we learn that, "Man does not live by bread alone," and that he has his roots in heaven. It is in this area that I'd like to focus our attention for a few moments tonight.

Our Founding Fathers had very definite ideas about how our Government should work. They decided that our form of Government should be that of a republic—or a representative democracy. They recognized that a pure democracy (meaning management in the hands of the people themselves) to be "neither practical nor liable to endure."

Political parties were not contemplated by the framers of our Constitution to control the election of the President and therefore they established the device of an electoral college. Furthermore, I did not find, nor was there even a hint in the Constitution of any preelection machinery. It was intended, therefore, that our Government should consist of one body.

How did two political parties emerge? It came about by the independent actions of two electors—when one elector from Virginia and the other from North Carolina voted for Adams instead of Thomas Jefferson—and when they brought two lists of party candidates for electors in the next election. Thus the provision of the Constitution—which was intended to preclude political parties, actually caused the formation of political parties.

Though Thomas Jefferson had no son to carry on his name, he founded a political party and it carried his seed within its body from one generation to the next. Personally, I wouldn't be at all surprised that in the not too distant future, we would have a one-party system or a "no party" at all. It was Thomas Jefferson who said that the American Revolution was intended for all mankind. He proclaimed that our Nation was the strongest on earth because of our revolutionary ideals and high moral purpose.

The men who laid the foundation of this country had definite convictions regarding the objectives of a free people. The primary conviction and objective was to assure that the rights of every individual would be protected and that he would have the opportunity to develop his talents and capabilities to the fullest extent. The Democratic Party has been in the front line of battle on this score most notably in the field of education but we have gone about as "fur as we can go."

A great deal has been done, but we need help from those who are being helped—to quote Dr. Laubach, "They need to learn to earn. * * * To each one teach one," because the task has become insurmountable. We are now developing the methods, and to be more specific, conducting pilot programs where the pupils in a short time become the teachers. Train another group of pupils and they again become teachers—thus the program to stamp out illiteracy moves at a more rapid pace.

I believe we are about to witness bold and courageous changes in our attitudes and relationships with other peoples and countries of the world. I refer you to the book entitled "God Will Work With You, but Not for You," written by Lao Russell. When we understand and realize the true meaning of that title and statement, we shall see some quick changes in law, institutions, in thinking, and in action. When the awareness of it is linked to the basic issue of the survival of the human race, things will begin to move. "The word 'truth' is not the word that makes us free—it is the knowledge of the truth that makes us free." Our thinking must change to meet the needs of common survival.

Man is solely responsible for what he is and what he becomes. This idea, "God Will Work With You, but Not for You," played a significant role in my life while preparing to come to Congress. The realization presented itself to me that something definite had to be done in the field of education—to expand the opportunity for individuals to pursue their growth and development. I want to make this point clear, that in the understanding of this idea, "God Will Work With You, but Not for You" lies the answer to the problems facing us in this century. To begin with, illiteracy must be eliminated from our complex society. No man or society can progress in ignorance.

To examine more fully the progress made in education the past 10 years, we will remember when "Aid to education used to be the father." Well father is still very much with it, but when I decided to run for Congress, the fathers where I lived needed some very definite help in the form of a college student loan program.

With more courage than knowledge of where to begin filling such an order, I was most fortunate to have a knowledgeable and brilliant cousin from Norway by the name of Tor Gjesdal who was at that time the Director for Public Information in the United Nations. At present, he holds this same position with UNESCO in Paris. He knew where such a program was already in operation and that it was working well. Yes, it was in his own country, Norway. In the fourth year of work on this bill, I appeared before the Subcommittee on Education, chaired by the Honorable Carl Elliot from Alabama. There were dozens of proposals before that committee, but not a single plan resembled the one I had. The committee adopted my bill as its own student loan plan.

To date the loan program is still expanding. Some 1,600 or more colleges use it. About 500,000 students have received help and the economy of the country has benefited a great deal since its inception. I purposely called upon the business communities of the country to participate in this program knowing full well that such broad participation would spread its availability more quickly. Because the law, "that man is solely responsible for what he is and what he becomes," gives proof of that law's workability; the provisions of the student loan program also conform to law. From the beginning, I knew the program could be no "giveaway or outright grant."

Trying to get something for nothing in return, has never been a part of my makeup. The scientific terminology for that law today is called the law of giving to regive. Another principle we should remember is this, "What we get must be earned." Possibly the most attractive feature of a loan program is the fact it it will be paid back. Furthermore, it was correct from another standpoint, that it preserved the individual's sense of worth and dignity, because in reality, he works his way through college.

Immediately after the student loan bill, I introduced the Paul Bunyan bill for education, covering the other areas of education not provided for in the previous bill. This was a detailed and comprehensive program for the elementary and secondary levels to be carried out over a 10-year period. Naturally, I did not press for its passage at the time, but there was hope that at some future date it would find its rightful place in our society. It was a most pleasant surprise when in 1960, the candidate for the Presidency of the United States, John F. Kennedy, adopted the bill as his own plan for education in the campaign. Today, that plan is in full operation with many expanded features.

Now, should this next statement I'm about to make really "shake you" I sincerely hope that it will keep shaking you until its meaning will be forever stamped upon your consciousness—because should you try it for proof, you will be "shaking for joy" at the results.

This is the statement: We have to learn the meaning of love before we can learn to think. If we could only make every choice in our lives on the basis of love, we'd be making very few mistakes along the way.

Love in action is magic—it erases fear, apprehension, and distrust. It is the most powerful weapon known to open doors, to walk through barriers, and to smooth out the rocky paths whatever they are.

I have often wondered what would happen, if we said to the Chinese people, "People of China, America loves you. We love you as brothers and sisters and as a family in the family of nations. We need each other. We need to work together for our mutual benefit and progress. It is because we love you, and it is with hope that you will understand and accept this offer of love, that we should sit down together and begin to work out our differences and problems." Can you imagine what the "reaction to such action" would be? "Love is the platform on which all ranks meet." The barriers of fear, distrust, and yes, even hate, would begin crumbling with a rate of speed where we would have a difficult time finding sufficient, competent authority to fill the demands to function properly. Such is the magic of the action of love. These are the same ideals and high moral purposes under which Thomas Jefferson wanted and expected America to function. As Robert Browning expresses it, "Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?"

We have yet to realize a very simple fact and it is this: That how we think and what we do affects every other human being the world over. We are more than our brother's keeper, we are each others keepers to a greater degree. Dr. Walter Russell said, "What is law for one man, is law for a world of men * * *. He that defies that law will himself be broken in the measure of his defiance of it." We not only have to learn the meanings of love as it relates to ourselves and other human beings, but we must also learn that this same principle is true throughout nature.

Let me give you an example where a properly balanced relationship affects both man and nature. The example concerns the redwood trees in California. We are indebted to Richard St. Barbe Baker, rightfully named, "The Man of the Trees," who for years has been fighting to save the redwoods, the only redwoods that exist in the world today. The Man of the Trees tells us this: "If man loses one-third of his skin, he will die. If a tree loses one-third of its bark, it will die. If the world loses one-third of its trees, it will die." Though a flood of bills have been introduced in Congress to preserve the redwoods, we have on the other hand thousands of powersaws and axes, those hungry, devastating, disastrous little beasts bent on getting their "fill" before Congress passes the bill.

Have we forgotten our studies in biology, chemistry, and physics that tell us of the chemical processes in the soil, the green leaves, the green foliage in all nature that produces oxygen and other lifegiving elements that keep us alive? Our lovely First Lady, remembers this. Her beautification program says so. There is a very special reason why we have so much air pollution, we can't blame it all to motor vehicles, the industries, you name it. We just don't have enough of nature's green to use up the poisons. Furthermore, that other kind of green (the folding kind) has become much more important than staying alive.

In Vietnam recently, a certain Marine general received a promotion—by passing several others who were in line for promotions. What made the exception here? (And may I say thanks to someone who did recognize the significance because it has a direct bearing on what I'm saying here tonight.) The honor was bestowed upon this general and his men because in addition to their regular line of duty, they were giving every aid and assistance possible to the people with whom they came in contact. Love in the hearts of these men to help, made the significant difference. I like the way one of these men summed it up when he said, "To eat the same food in the same way and to stay day after day."

Let us keep this in mind, "Whatever work in life is yours, you are important to every other person. Every man is a great man when he is fulfilling a purpose." One day while Dr. Walter Russell was on his way to the office of Thomas Edison, the elevator operator asked Dr. Russell if his work as an operator was important. His answer was, "If you don't take Mr. Edison up these many floors, he could not sit at his desk."

Remember always, "That you are the world and the world is you. As you think and act, so will the whole world. If you think life is complex remember only one thing. * * * You have only one simple decision to make. Only one. The next one has not arrived yet. That one decision you must make is: 'that you should do only that which generates love.'"

Therefore, you as individuals have a very important role to play in determining the direction in which everything will move in the future. Why is this? Because all forms of organization obtains their vitality from the energies that people put into them in pursuit of the organization goals. And lastly, what about the future of the Democratic Party? I cannot think of the future of the Democratic Party per se, I can think only of the major problems we are facing.

This is the real issue and we as a people must seek out those mechanisms that demonstrate the greatest potential for solving these problems. This is the challenge which faces not only the Democratic Party but also the Republican Party and all other organizations of all descriptions which have a stake and an interest in solving these problems. It is up to you to seek the information concerning an organization's objectives and approaches. It is up to you to make the basic discrimination as to whether or not these organizations are on the right track toward solving the problems. It is up to you to make the choice as to which one you are going to give your precious energy in aiding to attain the solution.

As I see it, all of the problems that we face as we look into the future exist because we as individuals, as a nation, and as humanity, simply do not know or do not put into practice the basic principles of human relationships. Over the last 20 years we have seen a polarizing effect taking place in all facets of our human endeavors where the difference in potential or the building of energy between the opposing poles is reaching the critical stage and it is about to explode. We have the arms race built up to monstrous proportions which swallow up better than half our tax money each year. We have the consolidation of power of the labor unions on the one hand, and on the other we have merging corporations and consolidation of strength of various competing corporations to preserve their own interests, such as getting together on the rise in steel prices. Racial tensions keep building despite the legislation passed to deflate the pressure.

Let us place ourselves in the position of all parties involved. We must first be saturated with a huge measure of good will. Next, we must arrive at that condition which balances the relationships between the parties involved. Balance is most important, meaning that there must be satisfaction for both parties. Harmonious and balanced relationships reduces tension and depolarizes the pressure between opposing positions.

This idea of balanced relationships based on love applies to all individuals, families, societies, governments, and nations. It is the only way to success and survival. Let us be on our way. It is our American heritage.

Joseph Schlossberg—Dean of Jewish Labor Movement at 90

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, Joseph Schlossberg is a legend in the American labor movement. Last November he celebrated his 90th birthday and in the words of the traditional Hebrew greeting, ad meah re-esrim—may he live to be 120.

Since he came to this country 78 years ago Joseph Schlossberg has worked for the betterment of mankind and for the success of the labor movement in our country. It is with great pleasure therefore that I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article about this extraordinary man which appeared in the March 17, 1966, edition of the American Examiner:

DEAN OF THE JEWISH LABOR MOVEMENT AT 90

(By Nathan Ziprin)

The complete history of the Jewish labor movement in America has not yet been written. When it is, Joseph Schlossberg, a diminutive figure of a man who has become a living legend in the American labor movement, will be deserving of a special page not alone for qualities of labor leadership but for having been instrumental in the creation within the Jewish labor movement of a climate of acceptance of Palestine, later Israel, and of the Histadrut, Israeli Federation of Labor.

Joseph Schlossberg, whose 90th birthday was celebrated last November by the National Committee for Labor Israel, came to the United States in 1888 as a lad of 13, hopeful of taking advantage of the new land's opportunities for learning.

"My ambition was to embark on a course of formal education," he told this writer, almost wishfully, as we talked at his home in a room filled with books and memories. "But I entered the sweatshop instead out of sheer need and I had to abandon hope of studying." However, the love of knowledge and learning never abandoned him. In fact, one of his most significant moments came in 1935, when colorful Mayor La Guardia of New York City named him to the New York City Board of Higher Education, a post he held for 20 years under a succession of mayors.

When he was offered the post, he hesitated to accept it. "I had no formal education," he remarked, "but, in retrospect, those 28 years were years of great joy because they brought me in close contact with institutions of learning and gifted students and with a form of activity that was wholly remote from what I had been doing."

At 90, Joseph Schlossberg has not abandoned any of his old interests. He speaks with unbelievable lucidity of the Jewish labor movement in America, its struggle for survival, its impact on the general labor movement and of the growth of Jewish living in America. But his chief preoccupation now, as it has been for many years, is Israel and its labor movement and it is symbolized by the Histadrut.

He was among the first American Jewish labor leaders to express solidarity with Histadrut when it was founded in Palestine in 1920, and key founder of the National committee for Labor Israel in 1930, later becoming its president.

Schlossberg's interest in Jewish revival goes back to his early days of labor leadership when it was unfashionable for Jewish union leaders to identify themselves with that cause. "I have always loved Eretz Yisrael," he told me, as if in confession, "and when a group of Poale Zion people approached me in 1913 asking whether I would consider joining in a plan to call a Congress for Labor Palestine in New York, I said yes even though I knew all the unions would be against us."

That conference, he said with evident pride, "opened the door to the entry into the movement of large masses of Jewish workers. The ice had been broken and the response was good and when the Histadrut launched its campaign in the United States in 1924, there was in it quite a receptive segment of Jewish labor people."

Ruminating on that development, he remarked that it was providential for Israel that the Jewish labor masses, whose leadership had been indifferent if not hostile to the idea of Jewish nationhood, had not listened to its leaders and become "instead a bastion of strength for Israel, its working people and the Histadrut." Had "the foundation for the love of Eretz Yisrael not been laid then among the Jewish workers the Jewish workers' attitude toward Israel would most surely not have been what it is today," he said, adding that Israel and the Histadrut were "now reaping the fruit of that harvest, one of the most radiant developments on the American Jewish scene."

Although Schlossberg's chief preoccupation now, except for writing, is the Histadrut and the National Committee for Labor Israel he has a remarkable range of interests for a man who has passed the 90th milestone. He is concerned about the future of American Jewry, the new trends in the American labor movement, the uneven path of the American youth as it faces an uncertain world, the future of America and the fate of Israel amidst a hostile Arab enclave.

Schlossberg is an excellent story teller, a master at recalling events, and he was at his most delightful best when he talked to me about the early history of the Jewish labor movement in America, when it encountered opposition not only from the bosses or management as it is called in modern parlance, but also from the then top-echelon leadership of the general American labor movement. Such was the hostility, he said, that when the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in 1918 contributed the then unheard of sum of $100,000 to the American Federation of Labor for the striking steelworkers, the gentlemen of the union, including Samuel Gompers, did not even deign to send an official acknowledgment beyond a formal receipt.

The contribution had been authorized by the Amalgamated at a meeting at Madison Square Garden which selected Schlossberg to make the presentation, an event he considers one of the most dramatic in his life. To this day he has pangs of pain when he recalls the conduct of the American Federation of Labor. In his view it was evidence of hostility that conceivably stemmed from sources other than interlabor relations. He ascribed the hostility of the American Federation of Labor to the Jewish labor movement to a number of causes, not the least of which was absorption by the federation of the Knights of Labor whose leadership, he said, was dominated by "deutschtum," a word that challenges translation, but not identification.

Schlossberg also recalled that when Gompers was once asked why he did not preoccupy himself with Jewish affairs, he replied, "I am the president of the American Federation of Labor," with emphasis on the word American.

Schlossberg spoke of the early travails of the Jewish labor movement, of its rise to prominence and of its present decline under the spirit of integration that is in the land. The Jewish labor movement is still dear to Schlossberg's heart, for he was among the radiant figures who stood at its birth. But as we neared the door, he remarked that his great love now was the young labor movement in Israel and the Histadrut, which, he added, had not yet written its destined chapter in Israel's history.

I did not ask Schlossberg for his key to longevity. If I had, his answer most likely would have been "shalom," peace, for without it all human values must perish.

Mrs. Frank Grubbs of Johnson City, Tenn.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the selfless people who give entirely of themselves bless the lives of all with whom they come in contact. Mrs. Frank Grubbs of Johnson City, Tenn., was one of these kind and wonderful persons.

A heartfelt tribute was paid to Mrs. Grubbs in a signed editorial by the publisher of the Johnson City Press-Chronicle, Mr. Carl A. Jones, and I include it in the RECORD, along with my own expressions of respect and gratitude for the service and love which Mrs. Grubbs lavished on her fellow citizens.

[From the Johnson City (Tenn.) Press-Chronicle, Apr. 19, 1966]

TO A SECOND MOTHER

To many young men in all walks of life, in practically every State, the news of the death of Mrs. Frank (Mama) Grubbs will be a reason for real sadness. Many of these had their first home away from home with her. She not only provided the physical place for them to live and eat; she furnished the love and affection of a mother for all.

There was never a time when any of her "boys" were in trouble that she would not go all out to help them. She would see that their illnesses were tended. She prescribed her own tried and true home remedies, and if these did not revive her patient she would have a doctor come and minister to him. If any of her "boys" got in trouble with his family, the law, creditors or what not, she was always willing to help. She did help. When the trouble had been removed, when the illness was cured and hurts were healed, she would take time out to give good motherly advice—and she often was known to administer discipline to the most wayward.

Many of her "family" stayed only a short time, but none ever will forget the influence she wielded upon them. Many have gone on to become leaders in their respective fields; law, sports, industry, medicine, the ministry, art and photography, teaching, writing, transportation law enforcement, printing, publishing, humanities and practically every other field of endeavor. None, no matter how successful or unsuccessful, will forget her willingness to give without stint of her time and means. To her, all looked alike. To her, all were her "family."

While she cared for and shared her love with those who made their home with her only temporarily, never was she known to neglect her own family. To them, she gave of herself beyond the call of duty, or even of love. There is no better evidence of this than the fine family she leaves. Her friends are legion. Many stem from the days when she served as their hostess when they were too busy preparing for the days ahead to maintain a full home.

To me, all of this is but a part of the record of a fine woman. I know. I was one of her "boys." Her home was my home away from home. She was a mother away from home to me.

CARL A. JONES,
Publisher.

Congressman Horton Marks Israel's 18th Year—Cites Close Israel-United States Ties

SPEECH
OF
HON. FRANK HORTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, the story of Israel is perhaps as old as that of any country existing today, but the story of the State of Israel, with its heroic events and glories, is quite new. The beginning of Israel's story is buried in the dim and distant past, at the early dawn of human history.

Long before the beginning of our Christian era there was the independent Kingdom of Judea in which the Jews lived in their chosen patriarchal ways, developed their mode of life, built their own political, religious, and social institutions, and created their own civilization, perhaps one of the oldest in all history. Then centuries later, about 2,000 years ago, the Kingdom of Judea was overrun; the Jews lost their national political independence; they were evicted from their ancestral homeland and eventually dispersed to all parts of the world.

Since those far-off days nearly all Jews lived in dispersion. During that long period they suffered much; they endured proscriptions, discriminations, and a multitude of inequities and injustices in many lands. But they faced their almost endless vicissitudes with exemplary fortitude. Their spiritual and cultural heritage sustained their spirit of freedom and independence, and kept them spiritually bound together. Through centuries that unique heritage was carefully nurtured, jealousy guarded, and kept alive.

Finally, after long awaiting and suspense, many of them were afforded the opportunity of returning to their ancient homeland at the end of the First World War. And in May of 1948, with the proclamation of Israel's independence, they launched once more upon an independent political existence.

That was 18 years ago, and the short period that separates 1966 from 1948 has been a period of miracles in the new State of Israel. This new Israel, though separated from its incident predecessor by more than 2,000 years, stands for the same idea—freedom, independence, and the dignity of the human being. Today the 18-year-old State of Israel stands in the place of the Kingdom of Judea as a dynamic and powerful state, the true embodiment of the centuries-old Jewish faith. It is the living and shining testimony of the persistent and tenacious efforts put forth by self-sacrificing Jews for the common welfare and safety for all their needy and suffering kinsmen.

Besides providing a haven for more than 1,500,000 refugee Jews since its creation, Israel leaders have succeeded in making the State of Israel a model democracy in the midst of feudal and autocratic governments in the Middle East. By providing homes, employment and safety to needy Jewish refugees, the State of Israel has performed a great humanitarian task with distinction. These new citizens, united with their coreligionists have recreated their ancient land. They have proved their ability, resourcefulness and ingenuity in the rebuilding of their country.

It has already become the most industrialized urban land in the underdeveloped rural communities of that region. After 18 years of uneasy, busy but hopeful existence, today Israel can proudly claim the right to be counted as a member of the family of sovereign states. There the people of Israel face the future with supreme confidence, and continue their task of making Israel a model state in the heart of the Middle East. I wish them patience and fortitude, peace and prosperity and happiness on the 18th anniversary of their Independence Day.

I know that I join with tens of thousands of Jews in the Rochester, N.Y., area, which I represent, in marking this occasion. I think it is fitting for me to mention that just last week in Rochester, a dinner was held honoring Rabbi Philip S. Berstein for his long and devoted service to his people all over the world—especially in the State of Israel. At the same event, the Israeli Ambassador to this country, Avraham Harman, was the featured speaker, and I understand that many of the dinner guests purchased savings bonds of the Israel Government. This is only one example of the close proximity that is felt between Americans and Israelis, and it is testimony to the faith that Americans have in the future of the State of Israel.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided,* That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this

Appendix

The Progress of Peru: A New Andean Highway—A Major Concern to Texan Partners of the Alliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH
OF TEXAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, our South American neighbor of Peru is presently undergoing rapid economic planning and development, a fact that is a major concern of my home State of Texas.

Not only is Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry a graduate of the University of Texas, but also Texas and Peru are allied in the Partners of the Alliance program of the Agency for International Development. I have particular personal interest in the Partners of the Alliance because my former administrative assistant, Mr. Jim Boren, is presently the Director of the Partners of the Alliance program and has done an outstanding job in that position. His leadership has been of particular significance in the success of the Alliance for Progress programs which have developed.

As an illustration of the progress in Peru, I ask unanimous consent that an article entitled "Dream of a Road Along Andes May Come True" by John M. Goshko in the Washington Post of Sunday, April 17, 1966, describing President Fernando Belaunde Terry's plans for a new highway along the Andes, be printed in the Appendix to the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DREAM OF A ROAD ALONG ANDES MAY COME TRUE

(By John M. Goshko)

LIMA, PERU.—An audience with President Fernando Belaunde Terry invariably spills out of his office into an adjoining saloon known to diplomats as "the hall of models" and to more irreverent visitors as "the toy room."

There, is a spacious corner of the Presidential Palace, Belaunde, an architect by training, has lovingly assembled scale models of his many projects for the physical development of Peru. As he excitedly guides visitors through the maze of miniature dams and housing developments, he always lingers longest over one centrally placed table.

This holds the models of the "carretera marginal de la selva"—the "marginal road of the jungle." And wrapped up in this five-word title are the fondest dreams not only of its originator, Belaunde, but of all who believe that South America's future lies in the unlocking of its geographically impenetrable interior.

For the carretera marginal plan envisions nothing less than a 3,000-mile north-south highway running along the eastern slope of the Andes through Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. Its purpose: to open up the fertile lands of the western Amazon Basin for colonization and to provide the central link in an interior transportation system that eventually would bind together the continent's three principal river systems of the Plate in the south, the Amazon in the east, and the Orinoco in the north.

RIDICULE SUBSIDES

The fact that this plan today is a subject of serious discussion among South Americans and international lending agencies is a tribute to Belaunde's tenacity in pushing it against odds that would have deterred a less single-minded man. As recently as 4 years ago, most expert observers, including those of the U.S. State Department, were deriding the idea as "Belaunde's folly" and its originator as "some kind of nut."

But today, while the idea still generates considerable controversy, the debate has seen ridicule give way to arguments about such factors as costs and timetables and planning priorities. For even those who quarrel with the specifics of Belaunde's plan or who claim that it will require 15 to 30 years for completion now agree that something like the carretera marginal is necessary for the continent's development.

Belaunde himself has never had any doubts about the feasibility of the idea he proposed nearly 10 years ago in a book entitled "Peru's Own Conquest." In it, he drew a sharp contrast between the poverty-ridden Peru of today and the brilliant 600-year epoch that began when the first Inca, Manco Capac, and his wife, Mama Occllo, gathered the Andean Indians into communities and taught them the arts of civilized life.

In describing the self-sustaining Incaic empire that stretched from Colombia to Chile, Belaunde noted how the Incas utilized an extensive highway system to spread agriculture and trade throughout the realm. And with a curious blend of technocracy and historical intuition, he concluded that the lack of a comparable modern road network was the pivotal factor inhibiting the Andean countries from supporting their 20th century populations.

AN AWESOME DIVIDER

The geography of Peru, most extreme of all the Andean nations in its physical contrasts, illustrates his point.

First, there is a thin, low-lying coastal strip that contains almost all the country's principal cities and industrial areas. Rising hard behind it is the high spine of the Andeh Range, which cuts through the country from one end to the other, slashing it in half like an awesome Chinese wall.

Finally, there are the tropical rain forests of the Amazon Basin, which extend westward from Peru's eastern borders and thrust up against the eastern slopes of the Andes. Flooded for long periods each year and generally inhospital to human inhabitants, the selva has gone untouched by civilization for centuries.

But the so-called upper selva—the western portion that runs partway up the mountain slopes—is lifted by its altitude into a semitropical state that in many places offers both arable land and a mild climate ("the South American Riviera," Baleunde has called it in an enthusiastic burst of exaggeration).

For generations, planners and politicians have talked glowingly about how the opening up of the eastern slopes would solve Peru's tillable land shortage problem, a problem that forces the country to import most of its foodstuffs and keeps the sierra overpopulated with thousands of Indians scratching out the barest of livings. Despite all the talk, however, the barriers of geography kept the area locked in isolation.

AN ELECTION SUPRISE

What was needed, Belaunde concluded, was a road along the lower eastern slopes running the full length of Peru and extending into the other three Andean nations forming the Amazon Basin's western border. This marginal highway would essentially be a continuous series of transverse roads connecting at their eastern end with another network of penetration roads built across the Andes as outlets to the sea.

Such was the proposal that would attract nothing but ridicule and cold shoulders until 1963, when, to the surprise of almost everyone, the Peruvian electorate propelled Belaunde into the Presidency. Among his first acts in office was to call a meeting of the four countries that potentially would share the road, and out of this grew an organization known as the Joint Commission on the Carretera Marginal.

In 1964, the Commission, aided by a loan from the United States, engaged an American engineering firm to study the idea. The result was an extensive report published last year which backed up Belaunde's contention that construction of the road is economically feasible over more than three-fourths of its proposed length.

Since then, the idea has made little progress in its international character. The other three governments, caught up in other problems and lacking Belaunde's sense of personal involvement, have accepted their copies of the handsomely bound report and done little else.

But in Peru, a mania for roadbuilding has infused virtually every corner of the government. In this, Belaunde has been greatly aided by the fact that Pedro Beltran, Prime Minister of the government that preceded Belaunde's, already had committed Peru to an ambitious 10-year program of building penetration roads across the Andes.

PICKING UP LINKS

Now Belaunde has capitalized on this impetus by bending and rejiggering the plan of the carretera marginal so that wherever possible it can pick up and incorporate roads already under construction. In this way, he hopes to block in quickly various scattered links of what might someday become a complete chain.

This concept is now being put to the test in northern Peru, where part of a major Andes penetration road already under construction has been picked to do double duty as the first major section of the carretera marginal.

During the past 5 years, the Peruvian Army, until now the major roadbuilding force in the country, has been extending this road inland toward the eastern slopes town of Tarapoto. Now, a private consortium headed by the Boise, Idaho, firm of Morris & Knudson is about to begin a $43 million project aimed at pushing the road from Tarapoto to a minor waterway called Rio Nieve.

In this project, which will become part of the carretera marginal, can be seen both the benefits to be derived from Belaunde's scheme and the pitfalls facing it.

Tarapoto lies in the heart of an eastern slopes area that already has been heavily colonized and is producing foodstuffs at a healthy clip. But because it has no roads connecting it with the rest of the country, its products must be sent out by air.

As a result, tiny Tarapoto, with only a jungle airstrip, is Peru's busiest air traffic center, with a volume of business that dwarfs that of Lima's giant international airport. This, even Belaunde's strongest critics admit, is impressive proof of how far the eastern slopes could go toward filling Peru's demand for food if it had normal road connections with the west.

AN AMERICAN AIRLIFT

Yet the very same geographic factors that make the building of roads to Tarapoto so desirable also place formidable difficulties in the path of their actual construction. Foremost among these is the job of physically moving the tools of road construction into the area.

In December, for example, the Peruvian Army had to appeal to the United States for help. And the U.S. Air Force responded with a spectacular 2-week airlift that carried 500 tons of heavy construction equipment into the area.

Even more dramatic is the ingenious but roundabout method being employed by the Morris and Knudson group to bring its equipment into the selva. The massive earthmoving machinery first was shipped from the United States to Brazil's Amazon River port of Belem on the opposite side of South America from Peru. There it was loaded onto barges and moved thousands of miles up the Amazon to the Peruvian river port of Iquitos for further transshipment along the Amazon tributaries into the Tarapoto area.

It is obstacles such as these that make many question whether Belaunde's grand scheme can withstand the expense of time and money upon with success would depend. Although accurate cost estimates for the carretera marginal are difficult to come by, some experts place it conservatively at $172 million for the Peruvian segment of the road alone.

GREAT IN THEORY

Obviously, Peru could never provide such a sum on its own, and those on whose assistance it would have to rely, most notably the United States, thus far have been wary of embracing the idea to the point of pledging financial backing.

To be sure, the United States not only financed the preliminary study but put up $33 million of the cost of the Morris and Knudson project. American officials are careful to point out, however, that the latter decision was based on the merits of the project in its original limited sense rather than as a part of the carretera marginal.

For the rest, while stressing that no final decisions have been made, American officials tend to the position that Belaunde's idea is great in theory but plagued with unanswered questions. Among those they pose are whether Belaunde is trying to push the project too fast, whether the vast sums involved might not be better spent in tackling some of Peru's myriad other problems, whether the other Andean countries will ever give the idea anything more than lip service and, most important of all, whether Belaunde's successors will share his enthusiasm and carry out the project.

To all these caveats, Belaunde has answers, if sometimes unspoken ones. With the neighboring countries, he has been patient on the theory that if the idea is successful in Peru, the others will fall in line. As to the attitudes of his successors, he says that he cannot predict the future.

And on the question of whether the carretera marginal merits the high priority of time and money which he has assigned it, Belaunde is unequivocal in his answer that the land and food problem is fundamental to his continent's future. Says he:

"The population of Latin America, presently 245 million people, will reach in the year 2000 the figure of 630 million, which we could not feed if our present notoriously inadequate agricultural production areas remain static. If our people are undernourished with what we cultivate today, what will they be like within 35 years if our arable areas are not expanded?"

Salute to Republic of Togo—Sixth Independence Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, April 27 marks the sixth anniversary year of the independence of Togo, former colony of France. This is a memorable occasion and I wish to take this opportunity to express my congratulations and extend warm felicitations to His Excellency Nicolas Grunitzky, President of the Republic of Togo; and to His Excellency Robert Ajavon, Togo's Ambassador to the United States.

The territory now comprising Togo was at one time the German colony of Togoland. From 1919 until its independence in 1960 it was under French control first as a League of Nations mandate and later a trust territory under the United Nations. In 1956 French Togoland changed from trusteeship status to an autonomous Republic within the French Union. Under this relationship Togo had relatively great internal autonomy, although defense, foreign affairs, and monetary matters were under French direction. Part of the original territory over which Germany exercised control was placed under British tutelage, and in 1957 that part chose to join the Gold Coast to form part of what became the independent state of Ghana. On April 27, 1960, the remainder of the territory shed its last colonial ties with France, and in a smooth transition, became an independent state.

Though its postindependence experiences have at times been turbulent, such occurrences should not be exaggerated. Many of the newly independent states have undergone even more serious upheavals, but have still maintained their independence. Indeed, even in this country we can look back in retrospect to many political and economic difficulties over which we triumphed. Likewise, I feel certain that with the hard work and dedication evidenced by the Togolese, their problems will one day be overcome.

The country's economy still rests mainly on cocoa and coffee as its chief foreign exchange earners, though some foodstuffs are exported to neighboring countries. Insofar as minerals are concerned, Togo is said to have the world's largest reserves of phosphates. Mining operations began in 1961, and there appears to be a bright future in that regard. Economic ties with France have remained strong and more than three-fourths of Togo's trade is with France. Foreign aid has come from France, West Germany, the United States, the United Nations, and the European Economic Community.

Togo's leadership has pledged as its primary goal the realization of economic independence. With its phosphate deposits and an increasing industrial base, that goal could certainly be realized.

While Togo lacks many of the natural riches of some of her neighboring states, the Togolese have clearly indicated their willingness to stand up to the demands posed by modern statehood. As the Togolese Government leads its people in the observance of their sixth anniversary as an independent republic, I extend my best wishes and urge them on to even greater accomplishments in the future.

Resolution Adopted by Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, the executive committee of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation on April 12 adopted a resolution expressing the resentment of the Kentucky federation and its 79,000 members to the fact that American agriculture is being used as the scapegoat for the present dangerous cycle of inflation.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Whereas the American farmer, through his diligence and never-ceasing labor, has furnished this Nation with the world's most abundant food supply; and

Whereas the American farmer has furnished the American consuming public not only the world's most abundant food, but has furnished food that, in terms of an hour's labor, is the cheapest on the face of the earth; and

Whereas the national administration in Washington has indicated a willingness to commit the American farmer to feed the rest of the world in order to prevent international hunger and chaos; and

Whereas the same people holding positions of responsibility with the Government have summarily announced that agriculture is the chief culprit and benefactor in the recent rise in the cost of living and thus, in fact, the chief factor in the inflationary cycle now confronting the Nation; and

Whereas the Department of Agriculture, by its own publication; i.e.: Agricultural Prices, February 28, 1966, page 1, announces that the "parity ratio on February 15, 1966, stood at only 83 percent," or, in other words, that the American farmer is getting only 83 percent of what he is entitled to get); and

Whereas the Department of Agriculture, in its leaflet No. 291, "Background on U.S. Agriculture," states on page 7, that the American farmer receives "for food, 39 cents of each

$1 spent." This means that 61 cents of each food dollar is added after the food leaves the farm: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the executive committee of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, representing more than 79,000 members, protest the discriminatory way in which the American farmer has been singled out as being the principal cause of the present inflation and that the Nation is being promised even cheaper food than is presently afforded by an 83 percent of parity income. We further

Resolved, That we inform the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, the chairman of both the House and Senate Agriculture Committees, and the members of our own congressional delegation, that we deeply resent this reflection and that we respectfully request that immediate steps be taken to correct this distorted image of American agriculture; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as an organization of farmers, attempt to correctly inform the general public as to the true situation regarding the cost of living and as to just who is responsible for the scourge of inflation that is undermining the economic structure of this Nation.

Adopted by the executive committee, Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, April 12, 1966.

The Obligations of Public Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, on April 24, 1966, the guest speaker at the first annual communion breakfast of the Holy Name Society in New York was a very dedicated and enlightened public servant. I think his remarks are worthy of the attention of all Members of this body.

Under unanimous consent I insert at this point in the RECORD, a speech given by the Honorable Mario T. Noto, Associate Commissioner, of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Mr. Noto's remarks follow:

THE OBLIGATIONS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

(Remarks by Mario T. Noto, Associate Commissioner, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, before the first annual communion breakfast of the Holy Name Society at the Sheraton Atlantic Hotel, New York, N.Y., April 24, 1966)

I am honored at your invitation to address the first annual communion breakfast of the Holy Name Society of the New York District of our Service. Returning to New York, even if only for a brief interlude, is always a pleasant event, and being asked to say a few words to you makes it an exciting challenge.

I am here by your invitation which I was pleased to receive and delighted to accept. I have come because I believe it is opportune and important to address myself to you on some of the obligations and demands of public service which should be brought into sharp focus.

As I stand before you, I am hoping that none of you is like the man who, although he had consumed too much alcoholic beverage, went to church to hear the sermon. Soon, after he was seated, the effects of the liquor placed him into sound slumber. The preacher reached a climax of eloquence—and he called out for all those on the side of the Lord to stand up. They all stood up. After they were seated again, the preacher yelled in a thunderous voice "and now those on the side of the devil stand up." The shout awakened the befuddled parishioner who had been asleep. He stood up slowly and looking around, turned to the preacher and said, "preacher, I'll stick by you, but it seems that you and I are in a hopeless minority." I am optimistic that you and I will not be in the minority when we affirm the obligations which we owe in the service of the people.

It would be unwise for me to offer technical advice or counsel to you on immigration and naturalization matters. On such, I concede with no reluctancy that your proficiency excels that which my office allegedly cloaks me with. Neither am I here to provide, nor would I be foolhardy to attempt to provide wisdom or understanding which you already do have. What brings me here is my deep conviction of duty to talk to you about obligations and responsibilities which we, in the Government service, must fulfill to the public which employs us. They are the things we think about, know about, but speak softly or little of. The event of this first annual breakfast and the gathering of Service employees provide a proper and timely forum where we may surface and reaffirm the true significance and thrust of our obligations.

To a dedicated group as this—the Holy Name Society—I want to project some thoughts which may provoke a reexamination of and rededication to ideals and concepts which perhaps through the passage of time have eroded or diminished in perspective. I am one of you and belong with you. For many years I have dwelled not in marble halls, but within the fiery and explosive sanctum of the central office of our Service. Although, from the field it appears a sanctuary—dispel all illusions—it provides at most only veiled impunity. From time to time it is necessary to descend from its pretense of insulation, and taste the experience and share the trials and tribulations of the men and women in line operations. They are the backbone of the Service.

It is my hope that I may leave behind with you some thoughts which may serve as the basis for constructive and effective use. Perhaps together we may contribute further to the public we serve, in fulfilling our responsibilities as members of a proud agency, priceless in heritage, acclaimed in achievement and symbolic of the amalgamated foreign blood which has and continues to enrich America.

Whether or not people are members of or dedicated to the religious beliefs of any particular church none can escape their accountability to God. We all serve in the army of a church and pursue the objectives and aspirations of all God-fearing peoples—decency, respect, dignity, and an unwavering regard for the privileges and rights of our fellow man. But while we gather to pay tribute to our God through your society, we must also pause for a reflective look at our responsibilities to the mortal man. We find no escape or release from accounting to him.

I am convinced that the basic rules of true success in our human relations remain unchanged. They not only can be measured in the terms of how effectively we serve our God but also our fellow man. These rules have been impressed since the beginning of time. They do not change. Their values remain constant.

You and I are members of the corps of men and women who serve the people through our Government. To that end we have sworn to give our might and our most efficient and dedicated efforts. We must remember that we are servants to the individual people—for the true foundation of American Government is structured in the concept that the Government must serve its people. The mushrooming growth of Government and its ever-spreading impact upon our lives has created more demands for Government services—and it is only proper and fitting for people to call for need of their Government. But as the tempo of time increases, a question arises in my mind. Does the civil servant possess the luster of the earlier era? Does he retain the confidence of the people? Does he give willingly of himself in a spirit of dedication and responsibility? If we are unable to provide simple answers to these questions, they must be established through an examination of ourselves.

The complexities of our time and increasing pressures demand a higher standard of performance by the civil servant. And with these our answerability to the people and Government becomes more exacting.

We assert and clamor for our rights. And this is only just. For of what import are rights unless they are exercised? But what about our duties? There are halfway civil servants who eagerly avail themselves of every right and privilege which belong to them. And yet, they blatantly refuse to discharge the liabilities which they owe to a free society by virtue of being Federal employees. In so varied a field as ours, where we deal daily with human beings who may be in plight, fear, or need for assistance, it is inevitable that misunderstandings, frustrations, and difficulties will be encountered in the relationship between the Government and the individual. Yet, these should not be the cushions for our shortcomings.

At times there are troublesome symptoms which tend to be present in the attitude of the Government employee. When these appear they are indicative of a lack of regard for the human element and an indifference to the needs or feelings of people. Sometimes these attitudes stem from expediency exercised in the name of necessity or propriety. Yet, our attitudes mirror our beliefs and they can make our actions increasingly marginal in worthiness, if not indefensible. With the public, the slightest delay or indifferent reaction provides the cause to blame the difficulties on the Government agency. And it is easy for people to transfer responsibility for errors or delays to the civil servant. While this is easy, it is also self-deluding. But before accepting or rejecting responsibility for error or indifference, we in Government must ask ourselves whether this is of our own making or simply a passing of the buck by the people.

What then can we do to conscientiously fulfill the responsibility and trust which has been vested in us as employees of our Government? Each of us as civil servants must apply the adage that "I am only one, but I am one. I cannot do everything, but I can do something. What I can do, I ought to do. And what I ought to do, by God's grace, I will do."

Each of us must avoid the inequities which may be engendered by rate, color, creed, or national origin. Each of us must have no room in the discharge of our duties to ventilate personal feelings on people. Each of us must affirm the integrity of our dedication to help those who need our assistance. Each of us must retain complete objectivity and assure that every privilege or right which a man may be entitled to is asserted for him. We cannot and must not remain complacent where public necessity requires determined action. And above all, each of us must never forget that as Federal employees we are officers of the Government and its agents in the preservation of the heritage which requires the impartial administration of justice.

It is so essential that to the public we provide understandable information; that we provide prompt and comprehensive response to their queries; that we provide a balanced and dispassionate approach to crises which may ignite personal or false thinking; and that we provide positive leadership for new and creative ideas which will improve the public service.

It is indispensable that we be sure of the facts upon which our determinations are made. When the facts are certain then our decisions must be clear and sharp. It would not be candid to believe that we are right all the time, but certainly we can strive to attain such goal. Our product must reflect objective, conscientious, and fair decisions with due regard for the elements which affect the lives of human beings. We must enhance our ability to communicate our reasoning and actions to the public and be tolerant to those who seek and need the comfort and help of their Government.

Above all, let us remember that while aspiration is one thing, achievement is another.

Our accomplishments are tabulated in the faces and places, near and far, that our service has brightened and invested with hope; in the lives we have rekindled with confidence and in the love born in the unity of families we have joined.

Our actions create our image, our traditions, our reasoning, and our conscience. When the civil servant falters, it is our Government that suffers. The stronger the civil servant, the stronger the confidence in Government.

Today, expanding Government creates a need for greater confidence in its institutions and in our agencies. This need has been accelerated and continues to increase because of the growing demands of modern society and the perplexities of law and regulations which affect the daily lives of all persons to an extent undreamed of in this century. Thus our human relations with the people we come into contact with must reflect not only our sense of duty to people but they must also earn their respect and confidence.

I believe that government is a trust and that we the officers of our Government are the trustees. And both the trust and trustees have been created for the benefit of the people. Too often some civil servants become contented and ensconced within the framework of civil service with a false sense of immunity from accounting to the public and government for their failures or indifference as representatives of the Government. This false insulation may well be shattered with the realization that there is no immunity; instead there is liability not only to the public, but to government itself. It should be our duty to make it difficult for people to do wrong and to make it easy for them to do right.

I approach the close of my remarks. And I take license to make some personal observations. I have visited many offices of our Service not only as a necessity but as a privilege. Amidst our employees I find sincere and deep dedication to high professional standards; I find devotion, recognition, and acceptance of public responsibility which reflects their pride and esteem to be representatives of our Government.

In my many travels and encounters with the public, I find a profound respect and admiration for our Service and its employees. Throughout the length and breadth of our Nation there is found public acknowledgment and confident acceptance of our sense and purpose of direction. I am filled with a personal feeling of vanity to be included among the ranks of our employees. Each passing day adds to the toll of my time as a servant of the people and the years add to my pride. My convictions are reinforced that we are serving and shall continue to serve the people loyally and to the full measure of our abilities. The passage of time adds new and challenging dimensions to dedication and devotion to duty. Together we shall meet them and fulfill them.

As this Holy Name Society meets here, we need pray to God that He will continue to grant us the serenity to accept the things which we cannot change; the courage to change the things which lie within our power; and finally to continue our wisdom to know the difference.

As for myself, if I may borrow from the 23d Psalm of David in the Old Testament, I can truly say to my fellow employees that "my cup runneth over."

Eliminate the Bath

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, on April 20, an amusing article by Will Muller appeared in the Detroit News. I think my colleagues might find it of interest.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ELIMINATE THE BATH—FOR SAFETY'S SAKE

(By Will Muller)

The National Safety Council, in a report that caused less consternation than a Volkswagen swaying in the wind, said accidents in their homes killed 28,500 persons last year.

A few months before the council's February summation for 1965, E. Maurice Backett, a professor of social medicine at Aberdeen University, Scotland, reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) on perils in the modern home.

Backett is to the household what Ralph Nader is to the auto industry. In style and dedication the resemblance is striking. The folks building household appliances, he says, are heedless of dangers.

"Each advance in the use of electrical power seems associated with some increased hazard," said Backett. He advised the "imposition" of safety standards on household gadgets to make them foolproof.

The home has been around a lot longer than the automobile. The home is one of the favorite themes of our U.S. Senators. But when it comes to doing something for the home, they would rather be out in the garage experimenting with a collapsible steering wheel.

Our Senators emote TV concern for the consumer shorted a half ounce of cornflakes. They are unmoved when the housewife blends a quarter cup of fingers with the cake mix.

Falls in the home accounted for the major number of fatalities there, the Safety Council reported, although burns and asphyxiation caused 20 percent. Solutions to some of these hazards should be reasonably simple to Senators capable of advising car builders on their relatively complicated profession.

For instance, a large number of the fatal falls occurred down cellarways. These could be completely eliminated by a law requiring cellars to be build level with the first floor.

Although it is doubtful if homes without baths would find ready sale, the safety of those exposed to falls in the bathtub makes the elimination of the bath a national necessity. A surprising number are injured by falls from beds, a hazard which bedmakers have chosen to ignore by refusing to make bed belts standard equipment.

Each year, a great number of householders fall from stepladders while washing or painting ceilings. This could be ended with legislative specifications permitting only crawl space between floor and ceiling.

Backett suggests that attractive bottles and intriguing scents have made medicine cabinets a greater hazard to children. The old fashioned medicines, unpleasant to taste and smell, were less dangerous to human life. So was the hansom cab.

Despite the number of fatalities from burns and asphyxiation, Americans blindly continue to have fires in their homes and to cook there. They will continue in their suicidal course unless restrained by the hand of government acting for their protection.

Many householders fall each year while repairing chimneys, washing windows, and inspecting roofs. These hazards could be eliminated by ordering the fireplaces outside, the windows bricked up, and the roof removed.

To remove the roof, some builders might argue, would be to kill homemakers' interest. This is an old argument and will not be given weight by Congress. Car builders once argued that way about horsepower.

Now that the Safety Council and the WHO have called the hazards of the home to the attention of Congress, it should act quickly. Spring is the nest building season. The blueprints for the accident-free automobile can wait for the new model season in the fall.

If staying at home can be made safe, there will be one less reason for buying a car.

Administration Loan Pool Program Is Obvious Budget Gimmick

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL A. FINO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, last week the President sent up to the Congress a proposal for a governmentwide loan pool in which participation shares would be sold in order to refinance a number of Government loans. The real aim of this proposal is to create a mechanism for the adding of private funds "receipts" to budgets in deficit years in order to camouflage the extent of the deficit and make the budget safe for waste.

In my opinion, this program is a budget gimmick riding a fiscal and monetary monster. The Wall Street Journal's invective is a bit more restrained than mine, but their opinion seems about the same. The following is a Wall Street Journal editorial of April 21, 1966, dealing with the proposed program:

THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. JONES

When John Jones, average citizen, is hard up for money he does without things, or borrows enough to tide him over, or goes broke. When the Government is in the same fix it has the same options.

Now plainly the present administration shows no signs of wanting to do without things. And although its outgo exceeds income, it can't very well admit to going broke. Moreover, an administration which is telling everyone else to be frugal would like to present some sort of image of economy itself.

So what can it do? Well, the Government, which thinks it is a little more sophisticated than Average Citizen Jones, can pull a stunt that would be difficult for him. It can sell its loans, of which it has plenty outstanding.

The administration plans, for instance, to let the Small Business Administration set up pools of some of its loans. It would designate the Federal National Mortgage Association—originally designed to provide a secondary market for Government-insured home loans—to be its salesman for "participations" in those pools by private investors.

As a result of this and similar refinancing devices, the administration hopes to recover some of the money it already has loaned out, and to use that money to pay for existing programs without calling for as much in the way of new appropriations as would otherwise be needed.

The Senate already has passed legislation authorizing the creation of SBA loan pools. If the House, which hasn't yet acted, fails to go along with this gimmick, the administration may be a little embarrassed. Because if Congress doesn't go along with the various other "participations" President Johnson formally asked for yesterday, the coming fiscal year's deficit, which President Johnson optimistically has estimated at $1.8 billion, may show up on the books nearer $6 billion.

If Congress cooperates, however, the administration—presto—will have turned a neat trick. The only thing is, once the audience sees how it is done, such budgetary legardemain doesn't fool anybody, including the principal member of the audience, John Jones, average citizen.

Business and Professional Women's Club of Palestine, Tex.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the Business and Professional Women's Club of Palestine has recently endorsed a proposition offering their support to President Lyndon B. Johnson in his efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the world.

Because of the support which this group has pledged to our President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of this endorsement with the authenticating signature be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL
WOMEN'S CLUB,
Palestine, Tex.

At a regular meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Palestine, Tex., we recognized and approved the perilous times we are now living in and the worldwide effort of our great Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, in seeking a just and lasting peace in the world. We endorse the proposition that the services of our entire club be offered to our President in his efforts in the hope and belief that our club as a whole can be of help in this undertaking.

OMEGA REVILL, *President.*

The 1966 National Issues Poll

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am pleased today to insert the results of my 1966 national issues poll, which was mailed in March to the residents of the 13th Congressional District of Illinois. To date, I have received over 25,000 responses to the questionnaire, and am pleased to note once again the high level of interest in matters of national concern evidenced by residents of the 13th District.

The results follow:

RESULTS OF 1966 NATIONAL ISSUES POLL

1. Foreign affairs—Do you favor:

a. U.S. aid to assist foreign nations in controlling rapidly growing populations?

Percent yes	72.6
Percent no	24.7
Percent no answer	2.7

b. U.S. trade in food with Communist nations?

Percent yes	38.8
Percent no	58.0
Percent no answer	3.2

c. U.S. trade in industrial goods with Communist nations?

Percent yes	20.7
Percent no	75.8
Percent no answer	3.5

d. A greater role for Congress in matters affecting foreign policy and national security?

Percent yes	78.5
Percent no	17.8
Percent no answer	3.7

2. Vietnam—Do you favor:

a. Spending an additional $12.8 billion this year on the war in Vietnam?

Percent yes	54.9
Percent no	36.2
Percent no answer	8.9

b. Withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam?

Percent yes	17.5
Percent no	76.4
Percent no answer	6.1

c. Bombing North Vietnam's industrial centers and harbors?

Percent yes	68.1
Percent no	24.7
Percent no answer	7.2

d. Requesting U.N. mediation of Vietnam war?

Percent yes	65.5
Percent no	28.6
Percent no answer	5.9

e. Terminating U.S. foreign aid to nations which trade with the Communist North Vietnamese?

Percent yes	81.0
Percent no	15.1
Percent no answer	3.9

3. Do you feel that postal service has improved in the last 5 years?

Percent yes	33.0
Percent no	60.3
Percent no answer	6.7

4. Domestic—Do you favor:

a. Creation of a Federal Cabinet-rank Department of Transportation?

Percent yes	43.0
Percent no	48.5
Percent no answer	8.5

b. Legislation to require sellers to give accurate estimates of total interest charges to purchasers (truth-in-lending)?

Percent yes	91.0
Percent no	7.2
Percent no answer	1.8

c. A Constitutional amendment to set aside the Supreme Court decision curbing prayer and Bible reading in public schools?

Percent yes	57.7
Percent no	39.5
Percent no answer	2.8

d. Legislation regulating packaging and labeling of consumer goods (truth-in-packaging)?

Percent yes	87.5
Percent no	10.5
Percent no answer	2.0

e. Continuation of the Federal Government's "war on poverty"?

Percent yes	34.9
Percent no	60.4
Percent no answer	4.7

5. Civil rights—Do you favor:

a. President Johnson's proposal to prevent discrimination in the sale or rental of private housing?

Percent yes	31.5
Percent no	64.0
Percent no answer	4.5

b. Federal enforcement of nondiscriminatory jury selections?

Percent yes	63.4
Percent no	32.2
Percent no answer	4.4

c. Federal protection of civil rights workers?

Percent yes	45.8
Percent no	49.2
Percent no answer	5.0

6. Do you favor a greater Federal effort on problems of air and water pollution?

Percent yes	88.0
Percent no	10.1
Percent no answer	1.9

7. Labor—Do you favor:

a. Increasing the minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour?

Percent yes	45.8
Percent no	50.3
Percent no answer	3.9

b. Establishing Federal standards and regulations for unemployment compensation?

Percent yes	45.3
Percent no	48.9
Percent no answer	5.8

c. Legislation to deal with strikes which threaten irreparable damage to the national interest?

Percent yes	88.3
Percent no	9.7
Percent no answer	2.0

8. Do you favor the Dirksen constitutional amendment to set aside the Supreme Court decision requiring that all State legislative districts be apportioned on the basis of population only?

Percent yes	58. 1
Percent no	34. 8
Percent no answer	7. 1

9. Taxes—Do you favor:

a. President Johnson's proposal to raise excise taxes on telephone service and automobiles by $4.8 billion in 1967?

Percent yes	23. 7
Percent no	73. 1
Percent no answer	3. 2

b. Limited tax credits for expenses of higher education?

Percent yes	78. 4
Percent no	19. 2
Percent no answer	2. 4

c. Tax credits for firms sponsoring job training programs for unskilled and unemployed workers (Human Investment Act)?

Percent yes	72. 3
Percent no	24. 7
Percent no answer	3. 0

d. Tax deductions for limited contributions to political campaigns?

Percent yes	36. 0
Percent no	60. 8
Percent no answer	3. 2

Students of Concordia Senior College, Fort Wayne, Ind., Set New Blood Donor Record

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, it has come to my attention that Indiana has a new national record holder. The record is in the field of blood donations, and the record holder is Concordia Senior College of Fort Wayne.

Colleges or universities are asked by the Red Cross to attain a quota during the school year of one pint of blood for each five students. On that basis, Concordia's quota was 86 pints, but the students actually contributed 518 pints or 602 percent of the quota. This is reported by the Fort Wayne chapter of the American Red Cross to be a new national record.

This is not the first time this small Indiana college, which is part of the educational system of my own denomination—Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod—has set an enviable pace in this project, since last year they reached a mark of 398 pints of blood donated, or 414 percent of their quota.

Mr. President, I congratulate the students of Concordia Senior College on their remarkable public spirit in making such a fine and very personal contribution, more valuable than any money and available to all, to the welfare of others. I recommend that other college students, and their elders as well, emulate the example they have set.

Please, Mr. President, We Need Your Help

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, Russian fishing activity off Pacific coastal areas has reached such magnitude and intensity it must be halted unless our fishery resource there is irretrievably damaged. This is more than a sectional problem—it affects our entire country. I would like for my colleagues to be appraised of action I have called for to alleviate the situation as indicated in my letters to President Johnson and the chairman of our Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation Subcommittee.

APRIL 22, 1966.

The Honorable LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: You may be aware that there is a substantial sized Russian fishing fleet fishing the bottom fishery close off the Oregon coast. This fleet consists of at least three large Liberty ship sized mother ships and approximately thirty to forty 150-foot catcher ships.

The Russian fleet is destroying the bottom fishery of the west coast. I have personally flown over the fleet and observed it in action. The fleet is operating between 10 and 35 miles off our coast.

Our deep sea fishermen have struggled in competition with foreign fishermen for many years and have been beset with virtually every manner of natural and manmade handicap. The depletion of the resource by the Russians will break the back of our industry in the Northwest.

The Russians are fishing grounds which our own fishermen have avoided for conservation reasons, since they are largely spawning areas. The Russians use a fine mesh net which even take very young and immature fish. It is apparent that the Russians intend to so fish for at least another month. This not only will desperately harm our fishery and fishermen this year, but also will probably destroy the resource.

Every day is of vital and desperate concern to our fishermen and because of my great concern for our fishermen I have researched alternative courses of action in great detail. I call upon you, Mr. President, to take prompt action to alleviate this situation and I make the following points:

1. I ask and urge that you immediately enforce Proclamation No. 2668 issued by President Harry Truman on September 28, 1945. This proclamation authorized the establishment of conservation zones off our coast and turned back a similar Soviet threat to our fishery in 1945. The proclamation should be implemented at once by calling it to the attention of the Russian Government and by sending our patrols to the fishing grounds to instruct the Russians to leave promptly.

2. On January 26, February 15, and March 14, all in 1966, the Russians by the use of a patrol vessel and an aircraft forced Japanese to leave Siberian fishing waters. The Japanese were fishing beyond the Russian 12-mile zone but despite this fact were forced from these waters, apparently based upon some such theory as used by President Truman in his 1945 proclamation. I ask and urge that you immediately take such action if the Russians refuse to recognize the Truman proclamation.

3. We now claim rights to the bottom of the sea for purposes of mineral and oil exploration to the edge of the Continental Shelf. It is my understanding these rights are claimed by virtue of an International Convention. I would urge your staff to determine whether or not this Convention gives us any rights to the marine life over the Continental Shelf. The probable answer to this point is negative, but certainly the first two points I have made would suffice.

Finally, I would point out that in the Federal Register of Tuesday, April 19, the Commissioner of Customs has published his notice of an inquiry to determine the nature and extent and facts in connection with the dumping into this country of fishery products from the U.S.S.R. which are, or likely to be, sold at less than fair value. This dramatically illustrates the dilemma of our fishermen.

Please, Mr. President, we need your help.

Respectfully yours,

WENDELL WYATT,
Member of Congress.

APRIL 22, 1966.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Rayburn House Office Building.,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: The Northwest, and in particular the State of Oregon, is presently plagued with the presence close offshore, but beyond the 3-mile limit, of a substantial sized Russian fishing fleet.

A minimum of 35 vessels, at least 150 feet long each, and including three large Liberty type mother ships, are and have been for several weeks denuding our bottom fishery. This fleet is fishing with a small mesh net which takes all size of ocean perch and other varieties of bottom fish. The fleet appears to be concentrating especially in areas which our American fishermen have avoided for conservation reasons, because they are spawning areas.

It would appear that the Russians intend to remain off our shores at least one more month. If permitted to do so, the resource will be lost not only for this, but for ensuing years, and in all probability will be permanently destroyed.

The facts indicate that the ships are fishing from 10 to 30 miles offshore. During the Easter Congressional recess I personally flew over a portion of the fleet and observed them at work.

In 1945 a similar effort was made by the Russians and was counteracted by a Presidential proclamation made by Harry S. Truman. Last year we had a few Russians off the coast and they apparently were exploratory ships laying the ground work for this year's heavy visitation.

I earnestly request that you, as Chairman, call as quickly as possible a meeting of your Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation to establish the facts and recommend remedial action concerning this problem.

I will be available to testify and will be able on short notice to furnish other witnesses.

Any assistance you can give our American fishermen in connection with this desperate problem and to assist in the conservation of our fishery will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

WENDELL WYATT,
Member of Congress.

Organization of Retired Military Chartered as an Organization To Assist the Military Retiree

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, a year ago the Organization of Retired Military was organized and chartered by the State of Texas.

This is a very worthwhile organization designed to provide support and assistance to all military retirees and contribute to their well-being.

To illustrate the purposes and activities of this nonprofit organization, I ask unanimous consent that the preamble and constitution of the Organization of Retired Military be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the preamble and constitution were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ORGANIZATION OF RETIRED MILITARY

PREAMBLE

With reverence for God and country and being ever mindful of the traditions of our Armed Forces and of our duty to uphold and defend the Constitution of these United States of America of our responsibility and loyalty to our country for which we have taken the oath of allegiance; of our desire to assist each other as retired personnel of these services whom we believe to possess those many attributes essential to the strength and welfare of our country; and of our desire to further our efforts on behalf of our armed services, the retired military communities, and the communities in which we have chosen to reside, we declare this to be the articles of incorporation and constitution of the Organization of Retired Military of the State of Texas.

CONSTITUTION

Designation: Organized as a private, nonprofit organization under a duly granted charter by the State of Texas, with headquarters in Killeen, Tex., this organization shall be known as the Organization of Retired Military.

Object: The object of this organization shall be to perpetuate the name, promote membership, provide support and assistance to all military retirees, conduct liaison between the retired military community and local civil communities, and the active military forces and installations, and to contribute in every way possible to the wellbeing of the retired military and the active armed services.

Membership: Membership in this organization will be defined as those individuals who, by nature of service in an armed service of their country, have achieved honorable retirement status. Members of every branch of the U.S. Armed Forces, retired from those forces under honorable circumstances, are eligible to apply for, and receive membership.

Chapters: Requests to charter additional chapters within the State of Texas will be submitted to the board of directors by written communication with a copy of the proposed bylaws. Bylaws not acceptable to the board of directors will be returned to the requestor with recommended changes to conform to the requirements of these articles, and those of the bylaws of the organization. Chapters which are chartered under these articles of incorporation will abide by all articles herein, and such other articles as may subsequently be originated through the will of the majority.

Ladies auxiliary: Ladies auxiliary organizations may be chartered by each chapter by interested groups of adult female dependents of the active membership, when approved by the local chapter boards of directors. Such organization will receive an appropriate charter, suitable for framing.

Board of directors: The board of directors will have jurisdiction over and act as representatives for the members of all chapters of the Organized Retired Military. It will be composed of nine duly-elected voting members and organized as set forth in the bylaws to this instrument.

Meetings and assemblies: Meetings and assemblies will be of the type defined in the bylaws and held as directed by the board of directors.

Amendments to the constitution: Amendments to this instrument will require previous notice and will be brought before a general or special assembly. Adoption will require a two-thirds vote of the members present. Such assemblies will be comprised of the members of the board of directors of each chapter, under direction of the board of directors of the State organization, at a time and place as may be established for each such assembly.

Fees: The Organization of Retired Military is a nonprofit organization, with expenses to be met from the membership dues. Such fees as may be required will be established by the board of directors of the State organization, with due and proper accounting of income and disbursements.

Policies: The policies of the Organization of Retired Military will be approved by the membership of each chapter to its board of directors, and to the State organization by an assembly of all boards of directors, within the framework that no policy will be adopted or moved for adoption which would be contrary to the policies as expressed by the Constitution of the United States of America, the active armed services of the Nation, and the laws of State and community, or in any way to shed disrespect on the community of retired military personnel.

Loss of charter: Any chapter, which pursues or adopts a policy not in keeping with the general framework of the policy stated in article 10, or which permits disrespect to be shed on the community of retired personnel or the Organization of Retired Military, fails to abide with the articles contained herein, or otherwise fails to live up to the standards of this organization as expressed in the bylaws, may through action of the State board of directors, suffer loss of charter.

Jack Valenti's Resignation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the recent announcement of White House Special Assistant Jack Valenti's resignation in order to accept a job as president of the Motion Picture Association of America has left all of us with a real feeling of loss.

Those of us in the Congress who have been fortunate enough to work with Jack Valenti and to get to know him will miss his ready smile, his pleasant personality, and above all, his willingness to listen to our problems and to offer constructive suggestions.

Valenti's scope of responsibilities at the White House extended into both foreign relations and domestic affairs and he was one of the President's most trusted aids. He instinctively understood the President and therefore was able to serve him more effectively. Jack gave outstanding service to his President and to his country in time of war as well as in time of peace. His contributions were many and his abilities were unquestioned.

Jack's loyalty and devotion for the President were evident both publicly and privately. His statement that he slept better each night because Lyndon Johnson is President has become legendary. Jack was the first to greet the President in the morning and the last to say goodnight.

He was always there when the President needed him. Such service went beyond the ordinary sense of duty and responsibility and his departure from the White House will leave a void that will be almost impossible to fill.

It is easy for us to understand Jack leaving the Government in order to provide for his growing family and to establish himself in the great free enterprise system that is synonymous with America.

I shall personally miss Jack Valenti as many others will miss him. But I am certain he will tackle his new job with the same sincerity and singlemindedness of purpose that he devoted to serving the President in the White House.

I know that all of my colleagues in the House, who have come to know Jack as I have, join me in wishing him Godspeed in this new endeavor.

It is my pleasure to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an April 26 New York Times article about Jack Valenti, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 26, 1966]

PRESIDENTIAL CONFIDANT: JACK JOSEPH VALENTI

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Nine years ago, a Houston advertising man named Jack J. Valenti met a U.S. Senator named Lyndon B. Johnson. A few days later, Mr. Valenti recorded his impressions of the Senator in a column in the Houston Post. He said: "He's a tall man, tall in the cord-lean frame of a man used to being fit. He is brown with the imprint of the Texas sun etched in his face and around his eyes. His laugh comes easily and he rears back to give the laugh hearty support. His voice is clear and strong and garmented in the unmistakable accents of the ranch Texan.

"There is a gentleness in his manner, but there is no disguising the taut, crackling energies that spill out of him even when he is standing still. And no mistaking either the feel of strength, unbending as a mountain crag, tough as a jungle fighter.

"I left the gathering feeling good about our Senator. I liked him. He bears heavy problems, in times that shiver with chill tension. But he's a smart, tough, earnest man with both confidence and humility. He's going to need all this and more in the months and years ahead."

PRETTY SAD TO LEAVE

This afternoon, Mr. Valenti stood in the lobby of the west wing of the White House chatting with reporters about what undoubtedly was the hardest decision of his life: to leave the service of his hero, President Johnson, to become president of the

Motion Picture Association of America, the film industry's trade organization.

Tears shimmered in Mr. Valenti's eyes and, for once, the gift of hyperbole deserted him.

"It's pretty sad to leave something that you've been doing for 3 years," he said. "I mean the President and his problems. It's been part of my life—all my life—3 years * * *. I'm going to miss being at the President's side. It wasn't just a personal thing for me."

The talk trailed off into his reasons for leaving. He indicated that he needed more money to care for his growing family than the $30,000 a year salary he has received as a special assistant to the President. The Valentis have a 2-year-old daughter, Courtenay Lynda, and Mrs. Valenti is expected to give birth to another child in August.

Jack Joseph Valenti was born in Houston on September 5, 1921. His father, the son of Italian immigrants, was a clerk for the city government, and young Jack Valenti had to work hard for everything he got.

He sacked groceries, sold newspapers, and finally got a job as an office boy with the Humble Oil Co. At night, he attended the University of Houston.

RAN ADVERTISING FIRM

During World War II, he flew 51 missions as a bomber pilot over Italy. After the war, aided by the GI bill, he went to the Harvard Business School. He returned to Houston and was put in charge of Humble's Advertising Department. Later, he established an advertising firm of his own. It became one of Houston's most successful. He also wrote a column of chitchat for the Houston Post.

The Johnson-Valenti friendship flourished and in 1960, Mr. Johnson picked Mr. Valenti's firm to handle political advertising in Texas for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Their ties became still closer in 1962 when Mr. Valenti married Mary Margaret Wiley, Mr. Johnson's secretary for 9 years.

Mr. Valenti handled many chores in Texas for Mr. Johnson. One of them was to arrange a dinner at which both President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson appeared in Houston on the night of November 21, 1963. After the dinner, Mr. Johnson suggested that Mr. Valenti fly with him to Fort Worth for the night and go to Dallas the next day with him and President Kennedy.

Mr. Valenti was in the motorcade when President Kennedy was assassinated. Mr. Johnson put Mr. Valenti to work at once and he was constantly with the President during the weeks of transition.

The unalloyed and unabashed admiration that Mr. Valenti has lavished on the President has tended to obscure his real position in the President's entourage.

Mr. Valenti on various occasions has endowed Mr. Johnson with "extra glands" by way of explaining his energy. And Mr. Valenti was the author of this phrase: "I sleep each a little better, a little more confidently because Lyndon Johnson is my President."

Mr. Valenti also has been the originator of many ideas that later have been adopted by the President. He played a major part in the decision to try to give the conflict in Vietnam a less warlike aspect by emphasizing social and economic reform. He was one of the main proponents of the conference Mr. Johnson held in February with South Vietnamese leaders.

More important than all of this, however, has been Mr. Valenti's special relationship with the President. He spends more time socially with Mr. Johnson than any other staff member. When Mr. Johnson is tired and wants to relax, Mr. Valenti is always there to sit up until the small hours of the morning chatting. Mr. Valenti, whose loyalty and devotion to Mr. Johnson was unquestioned and who wanted nothing more than to serve him, obviously has been a great comfort to the President.

RUNS A MILE EVERY DAY

Mr. Valenti is 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighs 146 pounds. He stays in shape by running a mile every morning in a Georgetown park and by exercising on an inclined board in his basement.

He is a natty dresser, given to conservative suits with narrow lapels and vests, high-quality cotton shirts with French cuffs and spread collars, silk ties, and aligator loafers.

Mr. Valenti arrives at the White House at 7:45 a.m. 6 days a week and leaves when Mr. Johnson is through with him, which is likely to be late. He usually puts in half a day on Sunday.

Mr. Valenti always has been a movie buff. Today, despite his evident sadness, he managed to get off one line that was up to his usual ebullient standard: "I don't ever remember seeing a bad movie."

I Am an American—Defender of Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, today I want to place in the RECORD a very warm, a very patriotic letter by Capt. Robert B. Dail who is now serving in Heidelberg, Germany. I want to commend Captain Dail for this very inspiring message which has won the Freedoms Foundation award.

I AM AN AMERICAN—DEFENDER OF FREEDOM

I am an American. My fathers passed to me a legacy of liberty—a heritage of freedom. My duty is to preserve it and to pass it undiminished to my sons.

I have met the enemies of humanity on farflung fields. I have suffered tragic, heartrending wounds, but with unknown reservoirs of moral and spiritual strength I have seen to the triumph of the cause of freedom for men. My history is full and rich in the epic struggle for justice, in freedom, for all. My achievements are legend. My bearing is therefore proud.

Selfless statesmen and patriots have sprung from my valleys and plains and mountains by the score. My fathers count among their number the likes of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln. My sons will find this strain continued in men now unborn and unnamed. As in our conflicts past and present, men will surge strongly forward in order to bear up the standard of freedom. At Bunker Hill, Gettysburg, Chateau-Thierry, Normandy, Pork Chop Hill; at countless other unnamed places consecrated by the spilled red blood of The American; enemies of my hard-won freedom have struck out at that freedom to destroy it, but have only succeeded in enhancing its value to its holders. My freedom's strength increases as my Nation grows.

Freedom exists in my Nation because I will it to exist. Freedom did not come to me by some immutable law of nature, nor will it endure of its own impetus. If I grow weak or weak-willed, freedom will leave my Nation and swift on the heels of that leave-taking will come my assimilation into the nihilistic world of Communist domination. With the rising of each morning sun, let me assign myself anew to a dedicated commitment to pay whatever price is asked for the repurchase of my freedom. Only this daily avowal can consign our valued freedom to perpetuity. The world of freedom cannot survive if the American seat of freedom fails.

Oh God of freedom, Lord of liberty, revive in me the strength of Washington, the audaciousness of Jackson, the wisdom of Jefferson, and the singleness of purpose of Lincoln. Grant me the insight to identify, and the strength to shed, those practices or neglects which detract from the propogation of freedom. Aid me in establishing my foundation in the stone of brotherhood, in erecting my national edifice of the materials of equality, and in guarding these architectured ideals with the sword of justice.

Let me be consciously, proudly, joyously American. Let me be, irrevocably, and forever, free.

Safety Standards on Foreign Cruise Ships

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, at the present time the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives is holding important hearings on the vital question of upgrading safety standards on foreign cruise ships patronized by U.S. citizens. This is of prime importance, but it is only one of many issues concerning the operation of foreign cruise ships calling at U.S. ports.

Recently, Mr. W. J. McNeil, president of Grace Line Inc., wrote a letter to the Under Secretary of Commerce in which he described another situation which should be considered. Mr. McNeil states that, while U.S.-owned ships pay Federal and State taxes, foreign-owned ships do not, and he suggests that the United States collect taxes or a license fee on profits made by foreign carriers. I am not necessarily in accord with his observation, but I do think it should be given consideration.

I insert Mr. McNeil's letter in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The letter follows:

GRACE LINE, INC.,
New York, N.Y., April 4, 1966.

Hon. ALAN S. BOYD,
Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Safety standards in cruise ships patronized by U.S. citizens are of course, vital. Protection of passage money paid by U.S. citizens to irresponsible carriers needs attention. However, these are only two of the many issues affecting the operation of foreign cruise ships regularly operating from U.S. ports.

Foreign companies operating plants in the continental United States, catering to U.S. citizens, pay Federal and State taxes, obey Federal and State laws, local ordinances, as well as fire and safety regulations. They pay U.S. wages. They do everything required of a U.S.-owned firm.

This is not true however for cruise ships based in the United States and operating from U.S. ports—ships that seldom, if ever, go home—and then only for the annual overhaul in cheaper foreign shipyards. They pay no Federal or State taxes. They do not meet current U.S. standards for fire and safety. They do not pay U.S. wages—in most cases not even meeting U.S. minimum wage scales. Their passengers go out and back on the same ship and are almost all U.S. citizens.

For example, Lever Bros.—a British company operates a plant in Edgewater, N.J. This operating division lives under U.S. Federal and State laws, as well as local ordinances. It pays local real estate and property taxes as well as U.S. income taxes on profits made in the United States. It employs U.S. citizens at U.S. wage levels.

Not so a cruise ship such as the *Oceanic*. This cruise ship was built abroad by Greek interests for the sole purpose of engaging in what is essentially U.S. domestic business—the U.S. cruise trade. The company pays no U.S. taxes on profits. It pays no State or local taxes. It does not pay U.S. wage scales. It caters almost exclusively to U.S. citizens and operates regularly and continuously from U.S. ports with an Italian crew under the Liberian flag. She never goes to the country of her flag and never goes back to her owners or builders home except for infrequent overhauls. This past year, the *Oceanic* has operated on a weekly basis from New York to Nassau. And for the period just ahead, she is scheduled regularly to the Caribbean from New York. Later this year, she will resume her 7-day cruise trips to Nassau. It is as much a U.S. operation as is Lever Bros. plant in Edgewater, N.J.

Now, why shouldn't the United States collect taxes (or a license fee in lieu thereof) on profits of this essentially domestic travel business. Why shouldn't they be required to live under our rules the same as Lever Bros. or any other foreign-owned business operating in and out of the United States. They both make their livelihood here.

Requiring the *Oceanic* and other similar ships to live up to U.S. laws, including the payment of income taxes, has nothing to do with "trade between nations"—nor should it interfere with such traffic in any way. Nothing for example should be done to interfere with Italian Line service from the United States to Italy regardless of the stops en route. Nothing should interfere with the French Line operating from the United States to France, and so on.

As to the cruise business however, it is almost unbelievable that a foreign operator can base in the United States and have a possible tax advantage over a U.S.-owned company to the extent of $114 to $140 per passenger on a 2-week trip. (See illustrative proforma profit and loss statement enclosed.)

Congressman CASEY, during last year's hearings, put it quite clearly in the following exchange appearing on page 113 of the testimony:

"Mr. CASEY. I want to make this comment. You made a statement with reference to the tax situation. I think that is a stronger argument than any you had before on the license fee proposition, that is, the fact having foreign operation and they are anchored to the ground and pay taxes. If these companies had a resort motel or hotel or a resort pier in the water, they did not move, they would pay taxes.

"Admiral McNEIL. That is right.

"Mr. CASEY. But they pay none now.

"Admiral McNEIL. That is right.

"Mr. CASEY. That fact that they pick them up here and go several hundred miles and come back, they avoid taxes on the basis that they are a floating operation?"

Action to correct this situation would help equalize competitive conditions for the American Merchant Marine and at the same time provide some needed revenue that is really due the U.S. Treasury.

Sincerely,

W. J. McNEIL.

SAMPLE PRO FORMA

Since the *Oceanic* flies the Panamanian flag, it pays no corporate income tax, either in the United States or in Panama.

Construction cost of the *Oceanic* is said to have been $35 million. Assuming the owners earn 10 percent on their investment they would earn $3.5 million per year, on which the U.S. tax, if applicable, would be $1.7 million. However, if the earnings from this ship were subject to U.S. income tax, the owners would have to earn $6.7 million pretax in order to pay a tax of $3.2 million and have aftertax earnings of $3.5 million, or 10 percent. Thus, a U.S.-flag ship earning 10 percent after tax in a comparable situation would have to pay $3.2 million tax. The *Oceanic* has a "cruise capacity" of 1,200 passengers: assuming 75- to 90-percent utilization, she would carry 900 to 1,080 passengers per voyage or 45,000 to 54,000 per year on a 1-week run to Nassau. This would indicate a tax advantage of $59 to $71 per passenger on the Nassau run, against an average tariff of $300 to $330 per passenger, or about 20 percent.

Construction of a pro forma P. & I. indicates that the owners could, in fact, be earning $3.7 to $4.9 million per year on 900 to 1,080 passengers per voyage:

	Low	*High*
Passenger revenue: 900 to 1,080, at $300 to $330	$297,000	$324,000
Direct expense:		
Brokerage and commission, at 10 percent	29,700	32,400
G. & A. and advertising, at 10 percent	29,700	32,400
Revenue net of direct expense	237,600	259,200
Semifixed expense:		
Crew wages (577-man crew, at Italian rates)	34,000	34,000
Other vessel expense (constructed from *Rosa* and *Paula*	100,000	100,000
Depreciation (25-year life)	28,000	28,000
Pretax profit per voyage	75,600	97,200
Pretax profit per year	3,700,000	4,900,000

Salute to Sierra Leone Fifth Independence Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, on April 27, the people of Sierra Leone celebrate their 5th anniversary as an independent state. I am proud to extend my congratulations and warm felicitations to His Excellency Sir Henry J. Lightfoot-Boston, Governor General of Sierra Leone; His Excellency Sir Albert M. Margai, Prime Minister of Sierra Leone; and to His Excellency Gershon B. O. Collier, Sierra Leone's Ambassador to the United States.

While Sierra Leone was the third British West African territory to attain independence, its political experience stretches far back into the country's past. In fact, Sierra Leone can legitimately claim historical seniority in British West Africa. Not only did the country serve as the administrative headquarters for all of British West Africa, but it also serves as an educational center. Fourah Bay College, founded in 1827, and renamed the University College of Sierra Leone in 1960 continues to play a significant role in the preparation for leadership both of Sierra Leone and many of the neighboring countries.

Many of us are familiar with the fact that the country was originally founded as a home for freed British slaves. Indeed, the capital's name, Freetown, bears testimony to the origin of the former colony. The territory was at first administered by the Sierra Leone Company, which was formed in 1791 and became a crown colony in 1808. Its unique character was quickly recognized, and in some years the number of new arrivals reached into the thousands.

Sierra Leone's progress toward eventual self-rule was steady and without violence. Thus when independence was gained in 1961, the people were more than adequately prepared to assume guidance of their own affairs. Since attaining that independence, the Government has been busily undertaking efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy in order to better enable the people to enjoy the fruits of freedom and self-determination. Despite the country's domestic economy resting primarily on agricultural commodities, diamonds, iron ore, and other minerals make up the bulk of exports.

The United States and Sierra Leone have enjoyed friendly relations and we expect that trend to continue. Our role as fourth largest supplier of Sierra Leone's economic goods is one indication that friendly relations have been maintained. Once again I express my pride in being able to offer warm congratulations and best wishes to the people of Sierra Leone as they begin their sixth year as an independent state.

Americanization Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, on April 24, 1966, I was privileged to be one of the guest speakers at ceremonies commemorating Americanization Day which is one of the great annual events in the 14th Congressional District of New Jersey.

Our part of New Jersey is one where Americans of many ethnic groups, different religious persuasions live together in harmony. Although the people of Hudson County come from different racial stock, they are united in love of country and all take pride in this great Nation.

Each year the Clinton E. Fist Post No. 132 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars sponsors an event known as Americanization Day dedicated not to superpatriotism but to the genuine love of country which is, or should be, a part of all of our lives. I would like to have every Member of Congress present at this event but because that is not possible, I would like to include in the Record two speeches which I think typify the tone of the event. I include at this point the remarks of Maj. Gen. James H. Weyhenmeyer and Maj. Gen. John G. Cassidy which I think are worthy of the attention of all Members of this Congress:

Remarks of Maj. Gen. James H. Weyhenmeyer, Jr., at the 35th Annual Americanization Day Parade, Civic Center, Jersey City, N.J., April 24, 1966

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, 183 years ago today, a young Scottish immigrant, who had adopted America's cause as his own, defeated and captured a ship of war belonging to the greatest armada of that time—the H.M.S. *Drake* of the Royal British Fleet.

The young man was, of course, Capt. John Paul Jones, whose ship—the U.S.S. *Ranger*—achieved what was then an unprecedented naval victory for the still weak and struggling Thirteen Colonies.

Today, as we mark Americanization Day, it is good for us to call to mind the example of John Paul Jones and men like him, who throughout our history have dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom, often when the sky was darkened by tyranny and brightened only by fragile rays of hope.

Today, heroes like John Paul Jones, still press themselves in the service against tyranny and in the cause of those who would choose their own national destiny. By their faith, and by their sacrifices, they have not only preserved freedom, but strengthened its cause.

The image of America, as a bastion of freedom, has been forged by the millions who sacrificed labors, dreams, and sometimes, their very lives, that this Nation might achieve its destiny. They contributed to our national tradition of liberty, equality, and justice. We would not be true to their sacrifices, and to our trust, if we did not continue the defense of these ideals within our borders and throughout the globe.

I have no doubt that we will continue to respond to this challenge.

In an article published in military journals this fall, CBS News Correspondent Eric Sevareid, speaking of the American fighting men in Vietnam, told how American youth are responding to that challenge today. He posed the question: What is the source of their strength?

"The real answer," he wrote, "must lie deep in the tissues of whatever is the substance that keeps America from becoming unstuck; it must have something to do with the parents and teachers and pastors, with the 4-H Clubs and scout troops and neighborhood centers and gangs. It has to do with the sense of belonging to a team with the dishonor of letting it down."

On this Americanization Day we pledge to our forces, defending freedom throughout the world, our wholehearted support. We will not let them down in their continuing service to our cause and to the cause of freemen everywhere.

Remarks of Maj. Gen. John G. Cassidy, Commanding General of the 78th Division (Training), U.S. Army Reserve on Sunday, April 24, 1966, at the Parade Field at Pershing Field, on the Occasion of the 35th Annual Americanization Day Parade

Representative Daniels, General Weyhenmeyer, honored guests, clergy, and citizens of this great and magnificent country, this is a great day. Your attendance at this patriotic event honors our fighting men all over the world and especially on the battered and torn battlefield and swamps and jungles of Vietnam. They have your support and the support of true Americans throughout our glorious Nation.

The tasks of our fighting men in Vietnam are most difficult. Your display of loyalty to our President's policies makes their job all the more worthwhile. They need your support and deserve your support.

I deeply appreciate this opportunity to speak before a group so concerned with the security and well-being of America, and so anxious to show your loyalty.

We are in Vietnam to honor a longstanding pledge to the independent people of that land.

We are there to strengthen world order and the faith of free people everywhere in our commitment to their stability, their security, and their independence.

We are there because we have learned that aggression, unmet anywhere, opens the gate to aggression everywhere.

And we are there—not just with soldiers, sailors, and airmen, but also with doctors, scientists, and teachers—to lend a hand as the brave Vietnamese people climb the hill to a broader vision of a peaceful, more abundant tomorrow.

And President Johnson has made it clear that we will remain in South Vietnam as long as we are needed:

We will not be defeated. We will not grow tired. We will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement.

At the same time, while maintaining our full commitment to Vietnamese independence, we remain ready for unconditional discussions. And we look forward to joining with all the nations of southeast Asia in a great, cooperative effort to develop that region for the welfare of all.

Some say that this war is just a rebellion, inevitable and justified, and they ask: What evidence is there to support that the war in South Vietnam is a creature of the Communists, controlled and supported from Hanoi and the north?

The evidence is overwhelming that this is not an indigenous rebellion, but a war directed, controlled and supported from Hanoi.

I will not go into detail on all the evidence which support our contention that Hanoi is "running the show" but like to cite just one example of clearcut evidence.

The direct reflection that proves that Hanoi is the power and also the communistic influence directing the aggression in South Vietnam can be shown from a document found on the body of a Vietcong soldier in Ban Me Thuot as long ago as August 1961.

To quote the document: "In implementation of the decision of the Third Congress of the Lao Dong Party (North Vietnamese Communistic Party), the NFLSV (the National Front) was set up to unify the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the United States-Diem regime, to establish a popular government of democratic union, and bring about the peaceful reunification of the country. The revolution for the liberation of the south would never succeed if the party (the Lao Dong Party) were not directing it."

Finally, as the most tangible evidence of direct support from Hanoi, there are the men, weapons, and supplies infiltrated from the north to the south. Perhaps our recent B-52 bombing raids will stop that movement—now.

More than 60,000 soldiers of South Vietnam have been killed or wounded in battle for their country since 1960. Last year alone, the South Vietnamese Army suffered 25 percent more battle casualties, proportionately, than we incurred in the entire 3 years of the Korean war. And they still fight on.

Is this a nation with no will to resist? No, this is a nation which will resist.

This war, which has caused so much hardship and bloodshed upon the South Vietnamese, has gone on for years. It goes on today—against women and children as well as the men—for what more effective way is there to dominate a populace than to kill its leaders and trained officials, to threaten the women with horror, and to kill the children of those who oppose the aggressors?

This is the nature of the aggression and of the aggressor in South Vietnam today. This is why we fight. And this is why we have pledged to help them.

Yet, people ask—even Americans—how can we justify the use of our military power in South and, particularly, North Vietnam?

We can justify it in South Vietnam because a sovereign and independent nation has asked our help in advising, supplying and supporting its forces as they resist armed aggression and terror from without.

We can justify it in North Vietnam because, as all the evidence shows, and as our President has said, Hanoi's support of the Vietcong insurgency is "the heartbeat of the war." Once again here, South Vietnamese, and we, want Hanoi to know that its attack on its neighbor must cease.

And so, in sum, I say to all who question what we do in Vietnam:

In the face of all the evidence, what other course is there in our own self-interest? How else can we sustain the faith of all the free lands in America's will to resist aggression and bring an end to the day of the assassin? How else can we face our own national conscience? Our aim is peace. Peace for all men, and freedom for them to build their own futures. We stand in Vietnam—and we will stay there—to give the people a chance at this greater destiny. We will leave when the terror halts and the killings cease. We will leave when the aggressor leaves, and not before. And on that day, we would turn with all the peoples of southeast Asia—yes, with South and North Vietnamese alike—to the building of a free and more abundant future.

I hope I have enlightened you somewhat on the reasons for our fighting and remaining in South Vietnam.

Let us hope the day of cessation of the struggle will be near and our boys will be returned to their loved ones.

Thank you.

Flag Day, June 14

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Robert J. Jensen, Real Estate Commissioner of Oregon, in a letter to our Oregon realtors has suggested that at their homes and offices "fly the flag on June 14" and encourage similar action by their associates and employees. Commissioner Jensen's letter reiterates such an important and basic American concept I feel it should be shared by all.

April 14, 1966.

Mrs. Eugene M. Hill,
President, Clatsop County Board of Realtors, Seaside, Oreg.

Dear Mrs. Hill: Flag Day, June 14, is the anniversary of the day in 1777 when the U.S. flag was adopted.

In keeping with the spirit of the preamble to our code of ethics, I respectfully suggest that realtors, at their homes and offices, "fly the flag on June 14," and encourage similar action by their associates and employees.

The flag is the symbol of the only nation in the world that defends by law the right of the individual in the ownership of real property—the only nation that encourages private ownership of land by all its people.

To us, as real estate practitioners, the freedoms guaranteed by the waving flag are very real. A mass of flags waving over all of the more than 3½ million square miles of the United States for a single day would demonstrate that the American dream is still very much alive.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Jensen,
Real Estate Commissioner.

Fino Urges President To Disclose Terms of United States-Korean Troop-Hire Deal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of this House a letter which I sent to the President a few days ago, in which I asked the President to have Secretary McNamara disclose to the Congress the price we have agreed to pay to Korea to hire Korean troops to fight in Vietnam. So far, Mr. McNamara has been unwilling to discuss this matter. I hope he will change his mind. I believe George III told the British Parliament how much it cost to hire the Hessian troops sent to fight in America. I think Congress deserves to know how much the Koreans are costing us.

I include hereafter the text of my letter, together with some other material; namely, an article from the February 19 London Economist and another from the April issue of Progressive magazine, both of which describe the multiplicity of benefits we have promised the Koreans in payment for these mercenaries.

Text of letters of April 25 to President Johnson:

I am writing concerning an agreement which I understand to have been made in which the United States is furnishing the Republic of South Korea with a large volume of Vietnamese war production orders as part of the price of hiring Korean troops to fight in Vietnam at United States expense. According to information in the February 19 Economist of London and the April Progressive magazine, quoting the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the U.S. deal also involves the hiring of Korean personnel in Vietnam at salaries four to eight times Korean wage scales, an increase in U.S. aid to Korea, the renegotiation of United States-Korean defense and defense cost-sharing agreements. This is in addition to "top priority" for Korea as a supplier of material to the Vietnamese war effort. It is also in addition to the United States' bearing the financial burden of maintaining and supplying the Korean troops in Vietnam.

The more I find out about the Korea situation, the more suspicious I get. Korean news correspondents, in querying me, persist in asking "What will you do if you discover a deal?" Furthermore, since I asked for the investigation, administration supporters in the Congress have begun placing in the Congressional Record a number of written pieces purporting to show what a great asset the Korean troops are to the Vietnamese war effort. That may be. During the American Revolution, King George III got a lot of military use out of his hired Hessian mercenaries. I believe that the British Parliament, however, was informed both of the mercenary status and cost of the Hessians. I regret that the U.S. Congress has not yet received information of a similar nature.

In response to my urging a Joint Defense Production Committee probe, Senator Robertson has queried Secretary McNamara on the "deal," but the Secretary has evaded the question. He has answered through an evasive Deputy Assistant Secretary.

I am writing to ask you to order Secretary McNamara to make full disclosure on this matter. I think the American people have a right to know if we are obtaining allies in the Vietnamese war only by making deals which shower prosperity on the nation in question. Somehow, such a deal would be well in keeping with the whole "Terry and the Pirates" atmosphere of the fighting and plotting in Vietnam.

The particular aspect of the agreement with Korea that initially attracted my attention is the right won by the Koreans to furnish shoddy galvanized iron to Vietnam at outrageous profiteering prices. Now I see this agreement for what it is—part of a deal which is not aimed at Korean industrial development per se but which is rather aimed at paying the Koreans for sending mercenaries to Vietnam. Let me go into detail.

You are no doubt familiar with the U.S. AID-sponsored triangular trade in iron between Japan, Korea, and Vietnam. It was the subject of a prohibitive amendment to the foreign aid supplemental appropriations bill of 1966. The amendment, offered by Senator Bayh, was killed in conference. This triangular trade offers vast profiteering to Korea. The Koreans get Japanese iron plate at a price of $130 per ton. They galvanize it—using U.S. zinc they got through AID from the United States—at a cost of $30 per ton. They sell it in Vietnam for $259 per ton. This is a staggering profit. Unfortunately, it is also true that the galvanized iron in question is shoddy and cannot meet U.S. Bureau of Standards requirements. This pure profiteering by Korea—and it is profiteering under U.S. auspices and at U.S. expense. It is disguised foreign aid.

This aid is not aimed at building up Korean industry per se. The Agency for International Development regulation which permits this violation of the "Buy American" policy is ostensibly aimed at permitting procurement in a number of nations near to Vietnam—to wit, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Sinagpore, Taiwan, and Korea. This is a blind. Japan is the source of iron plate used—and the Japanese have informally agreed to ship plate only to Korea. So says the Japan Commerce Daily of February 23, 1966. In short, my point is that the AID regulation is primarily aimed at giving galvanized iron contracts to Korea. The question then becomes "Why Korea?"

The answer is by no means economic. The Wall Street Journal in a March 17 article on the Korean boom, says that the boom is due in large part to the war in Vietnam. The article also warns that any rush for South Vietnamese war business could compromise this country's long-range economic goals. Why is there this American willingness to permit such a compromising rush? The answer is troops—Korean sharing in U.S. paid-for Vietnamese war production is part of what we are paying to hire Korean troops.

If Secretary McNamara has not yet admitted this, an AID official has. Mr. Rutherford Poats, Chief of AID's Far Eastern Bureau, in trying to justify the AID procurement policy, told a New York businessman named Savitt, in a March 4 letter that "additional factors, which are obviously much less appreciated by you, include our firm belief that an ally which furnished 40,000 troops to fight beside our forces in Vietnam deserves a chance to compete for some of the U.S. financed procurement going into that war. These troops substitute directly for an equal number of American fighting men." Mr. Poats' point here is obvious—he is telling Mr. Savitt that the real reason for the procurement policy is to hire mercenaries. I merely want to know the terms of the deal.

Very truly yours

Paul A. Fino,
Member of Congress.

[From the London Economist, Feb. 19, 1966]

KOREA AND VIETNAM: FIGHTING TIGER FOR RENT

South Korea, which Vice President Humphrey will be visiting next Wednesday on his way home, is putting a price on the military help it is giving to the Americans in Vietnam. The South Koreans have already sent some 23,000 troops to help fight the Vietcong, including their elite antiguerrilla Tiger Division, whose commander fought behind the Communist lines in the Korean war. In proportion to the size of its 604,000-strong armed forces, Korea's contribution is half that of the United States; in actual numbers it is more than 10 times that of the combined Australian and New Zealand forces. And the South Koreans were thinking of sending even more troops until bargaining broke down over the Americans' refusal to meet their conditions.

The South Korean leaders say they are fighting in Vietnam in self-defense. They see Vietnam, the other divided Asian country, as the frontline of their struggle against the Communists in the north, and they hope that a defeat of the Vietnamese Communists will speed up the unification of Korea. This stake in an anti-Communist victory has led the South Koreans to take as tough a line as their South Vietnamese counterparts. Last month the Prime Minister, Mr. Kwon Chung, said that it was useless to try to end the war by negotiations and insisted that "retaliatory actions against North Vietnam" were the "only solution." But should a conference on Vietnam he held despite their opposition, the South Koreans expect to be invited.

It is not only politically that South Korea hopes to benefit from the Vietnamese war. A great slice of profit has already come its way in the form of trade and civilian employment. Last year South Korea exported about $15 million worth of goods—mainly steel products and cement—to Vietnam. The figure is expected to rise sharply in 1966. South Korean lorry drivers, welders, electricians and assorted technicians, who would earn less than $70 a month in Korea, have been hired by American contractors in Vietnam at salaries ranging from $270 to $450 a month.

But Seoul is not satisfied with its present share in the profits of war. It has asked the United States for certain quid pro quos for the troops it has sent. These include the "highest priority" for Korea as a supplier of the war materials the United States is buying for use in Vietnam (which would mean a revision of the "buy American" policy): an increase in the allowances paid to Korean troops in Vietnam; and a rise in American military and economic aid to South Korea over the 1965 level of $250 million. The Koreans also want the United States to cancel the recent agreement by which South Korea would pay a larger share of Korean defense costs.

The South Korean Government says that the talks with the Americans are now deadlocked, but will continue. America conceded one point to Korea in December by withdrawing a ban on imports of Korean steel products into Vietnam only 4 weeks after the ban had been imposed. The Americans' Vietnam-induced budget squeeze and the aid cuts announced by President Johnson recently will probably prevent them from giving in to Korean pressures for more aid. But Mr. Johnson's plan to expand the American Army in Vietnam is creating a huge demand for goods and services, and Seoul is likely to offer a few thousand extra fighting tigers in order to get the largest possible share.

[From the Progressive, April 1966]

HOW TO BUY ALLIES

The administration has been pointing with anxious pride to the support U.S. forces in Vietnam are receiving from other nations—especially the aid from South Korea because it is an Asian country. What is not stressed is that we receive precious little manpower or anything else from other countries, and our SEATO partners—South Korea is not part of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization—are conspicuous by the almost total absence of their support.

The facts are that there are only an estimated 22,000 troops of other countries aiding the U.S. cause in South Vietnam—compared to 220,000 Americans there. About 20,000 of these troops are from South Korea, a country so dependent on the United States it could hardly be called a voluntary ally. Getting help from South Korea is like receiving money from the son you support at college.

Now the cabinet at Seoul has voted to send another 20,000 men to Vietnam—which will place about the same number of Koreans in Vietnam as there are American forces in South Korea. This constitutes a curious exchange, but the inducement offered South Korea goes far to clarify the underlying motives. As summarized in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the United States has promised to:

"Increase the pay of Korean troops in Vietnam by 25 percent; continue the present Korean military assistance program for the next few years; supply more modern arms and equipment to South Korea and underwrite activation of three reserve divisions; enable South Korea to sell as much as possible to South Vietnam under U.S. procurement programs; and release soon to Korea $150 million in promised development loan funds."

All this adds up to a demeaning, desperate effort by the administration to buy support from a dependent nation when it is not forthcoming voluntarily from independent allies. An historical precedent that comes to mind is the British hiring Hessians to fight the Americans during our own revolution.

Farm Bureau Is Cutting Its Own Throat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. B. F. SISK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call your attention and that of my colleagues to an editorial on American Farm Bureau policy which appeared in the California Farmer on April 16. From time to time I find myself in disagreement with Jack Pickett, the editor, however, in this case I feel he "hit the nail on the head."

FARM BUREAU IS CUTTING ITS OWN THROAT

A bill to assess each cotton grower a dollar a bale for promotion of sales passed the House. The bill may have trouble in the Senate.

Most cotton leaders in this State are for the bill. The producers of synthetics pour millions into promotion and are grabbing bigger and bigger chunks of the market.

If there is one economic fact of life that stands out above all others in this commercially minded Nation, it is the value of promotion. You would think that every American knows you have to "sell" in this competitive world.

Now guess who is the chief opposition to this cotton bill? You might guess the synthetic manufacturer. No, you're wrong. They did not try to block the bill and they have a powerful lobby apparatus. No, the biggest opposition to the bill comes from the American Farm Bureau.

The American Farm Bureau is opposed to the automatic check-off of funds, yet the bill provides that if individuals want to be exempt they can be exempt.

We have the hideous feeling that Allan Grant, president of California Farm Bureau, is trapped on the cotton bill. Shuman, the national president, has made such a personal issue of the cotton bill that guys like Grant are looked upon as being against motherhood and the Boy Scouts if they speak up for the bill.

Maybe the American Farm Bureau is against the Boy Scouts; after all, the Scouts are pretty centralized. The American Farm Bureau is strongly against too much power in a centralized government. So are we. But, you want to know something funny? The most centralized organization we know of is the American Farm Bureau.

We are not against the Farm Bureau. In fact, we are worried sick about their future. They have embraced a set of principles that would try the nettle of the 12 Disciples and while they are noble principles, the Farm Bureau will throw a huge omnibus bill down the drain if one tiny paragraph violates the golden commandments from national headquarters.

Unfortunately, this is a world of compromises, especially in the writing of legislation. Farm Bureau is rigid. They won't take eight points and lose two in a bill. Not facing up to political reality is just murdering this fine farm organization.

Speech by Congressman Dominick V. Daniels on Americanization Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday our colleague, the very distinguished gentleman from New Jersey, DOMINICK V. DANIELS, was the guest speaker at the 35th annual Americanization Day ceremonies held in Jersey City on April 24, 1966, under the sponsorship of the Clinton E. Fisk Post No. 132, VFW.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include Mr. DANIELS' remarks at this point in the RECORD:

AMERICANIZATION DAY

(Speech by Congressman DOMINICK V. DANIELS, April 24, 1966)

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, I am very happy and proud to be able to say a few words on this 35th annual Americanization Day. Each year this event seems to become a more important part of the life of the community and certainly the officers and members of the Clinton E. Fisk Post No. 132, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars deserve the appreciation of every citizen of our county and our State for helping to keep alive the great American patriotic tradition—love of God and love of country.

Standing here, I cannot help but reflect upon last year's Americanization Day celebration and what has transpired since that April day only 1 year ago.

At that time, the conflict in South Vietnam had not broadened to the extent that it has today and our participation then was on a far more limited scale. At that time, I said that our young men in South Vietnam were the equal of any fighting men that this Nation had ever turned out. I do not claim the gift of prophecy but these brave young men have lived up to our best hopes. They are, to repeat General MacArthur's description of our troops in Korea a decade and a half ago, "Truly splendid in every way."

This thought was brought home to me, as I am sure it was to you, 3 weeks ago when Life magazine published on its cover, a picture of Pete Dawkins, a former West Point all-American football star of the fifties and later a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, who is serving as an Infantry captain in Vietnam. Already Captain Dawkins, perhaps one of the most out standing graduates of the U.S. Military Academy as well as one of its greatest athletes, has earned several decorations for bravery above and beyond the call of duty.

While a few shun the battle, burn draft cards, and avoid serving their country, it is other young men like Pete Dawkins who are manning the ramparts of freedom thousands of miles from home.

I like to think that young men like Captain Dawkins truly represent the younger generation of Americans. The lunatic fringe may get the front page stories and the headlines, but it is the average GI from Jersey City and elsewhere, who is doing his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty who, I think, typifies the very best that this great Nation can produce.

In common with all parents in all parts of this Nation I long for an early end to the terrible war in Vietnam but so long as our young men are putting their lives on the line, it is not proper for us who are remote from the struggle to let these young men know that we stand behind them and that we appreciate their sacrifices.

It well behooves us to let those who are bearing the burden of battle know that we deeply appreciate their heroism.

The masters of the Communist slave empire rely upon the fact that our willingness to meet aggression by force with force will decline and that we, tiring of the struggle, eventually will falter and allow them to win by default.

This Communist view is reinforced every day by the antics of the draft card burners and those who espouse the concept of peace at any price.

Let each of us reject these false prophets and put our faith in those who are worthy of our support. Our brave men guarding the frontiers of freedom in southeast Asia.

I hope that the next time we meet here on this great day that an honorable end will have been found for the conflict in Vietnam. But until that time I think every man, woman, and child across the breadth of this land should raise his or her voice in support of our soldiers, sailors, and airmen now serving in Vietnam.

Our debt to them can never really be paid but we can let them know that the people for whom they are fighting and dying really do care.

Thank you.

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT T. SECREST

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14596) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

Mr. SECREST. Mr. Chairman, the passage of H.R. 14596 making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture is good news, not only to school administrators and teachers, but to parents and children in schools throughout the United States. We owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the subcommittee and to its chairman, Congressman WHITTEN.

The restoration of funds for the school lunch program and the special milk program deserve universal approval. In Ohio, we are especially grateful for the restoration of funds for the extension service and research.

When I testified before the subcommittee on March 21, I was able to present a complete picture of the disasterous effects if the reduction recommended by the Budget Bureau was allowed to stand. I received valuable information concerning the operation of the program and pointing out the need for continuation of adequate appropriations from the following:

Harold T. Nichols, superintendent of Newark city schools; Leroy Watt, superintendent of schools, Wooster City schools, Wooster, Ohio; W. H. Hauenstein, superintendent, Rittman public schools; Roy D. McKinley, superintendent of schools, Coshocton public schools; David V. Shelby, superintendent, Cambridge city schools; Richard H. Jordan, superintendent of schools, Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village School, Loudonville, Ohio.

Wallace E. Blake, superintendent, Zanesville city schools; J. L. Baird, superintendent of schools, Ashland city schools; Harold Sebold, superintendent, Licking County public schools.

John R. Lea, county superintendent, Wayne County public schools; Earl J. Weikel, superintendent, Ashland County public schools; Walter C. Havey, superintendent, Coshocton County schools; Robert P. Murphy, county superintendent, Guernsey County public schools; E. J. Miller, county superintendent, Holmes County public schools; A. O. Tom, Muskingum County public schools.

These statements were of great assistance to me in my attempt to present an effective argument before the subcommittee.

I am also happy that the House adopted the amendment to prohibit the sale of agricultural commodities to any nation which sells or furnishes or which permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport to North Vietnam any equipment, material, or commodities so long as North Vietnam is governed by the Communist regime. Certainly we should not help in any way those nations who help our enemies. This was a good amendment and I hope a similar amendment will be adopted to the foreign aid bill and any other bill providing for assistance to other nations. I was happy to vote for the amendment and the bill as amended.

Success Heralded

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, his trip to Mexico was another triumph for President Johnson's diplomacy, according to the Houston Chronicle.

The Chronicle terms the visit "a smashing success," and declares that the success was due largely to the obvious warm feeling which President and Mrs. Johnson have for Mexico.

The paper adds:

> It is a feeling which the Mexican people reciprocate if one may judge by the size of the welcome crowd—the largest ever to greet a visiting dignitary.

The Chronicle's editorial hailing the success of the trip is like many others I have seen and I offer it, in its entirety, for inclusion in the RECORD.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Apr. 16, 1966]

OUR GOOD FRIEND TO THE SOUTH

Good-will tours by a chief of state, even when they are hurried-up affairs like President Johnson's trip to Mexico, are designed to spread good will. And judged on this basis alone the President's jaunt to see our neighbor to the south has been a smashing success. You can chalk up one more triumph for Lyndon Johnson's folksy sort of diplomacy, for the trip's success was due largely to the obvious warm feeling which President and Mrs. Johnson have for Mexico. It is a feeling which the Mexican people reciprocate if one may judge by the size of the welcoming crowd—the largest ever to greet a visiting dignitary.

There was more to it than just cheering, of course. This was an opportunity for the President—engrossed as he is in the problems of Asia—to demonstrate his concern and friendship for the people of Latin America. That is a matter of significant importance. Mexican President Diaz Ordaz spoke correctly when he called for a United States-Mexican future "free of rancor and jealousy" but warned that genuine friendship cannot flourish except "among free men who respect each other."

For his part, President Johnson used the occasion to endorse a plan for him to meet with Latin American chiefs of state in the future to examine common problems and to put a little more sip in the Alliance for Progress. Mr. Johnson said in his speech at the unveiling of the Abraham Lincoln statue: "We are engaged in a vast social revolution touching the lives of millions of peoples on two continents. Like Lincoln's this is a test of whether freedom can work. It is a test of whether men in liberty can overcome the weight of the past and lift from their brothers the blight of hunger, the blindness of ignorance and the burden of disease * * *." His administration, Mr. Johnson said, "will not be deterred by those, whether in the United States or in Latin America, who tenaciously or selfishly cling to the stultifying privileges from the past. We will not be deterred by those who say that to risk change is to risk communism."

And in a less idological vein, Mr. Johnson expressed his interest in seeing the closing of the Darien Gap in Panama and Colombia, thus connecting the 14,000 miles of highway which runs from Fairbanks, Alaska, to southern Chile and Argentina.

As a gesture of international friendship and cooperation, this brief Mexican visit for the President was short but sweet.

Auto Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, for many years I have introduced legislation to compel automobile manufacturers to issue a certificate of fitness on the sale of automobiles and on February 17, 1966, I joined others of our colleagues in sponsoring legislation to establish a National Traffic Safety Agency in the Department of Commerce.

In the present Congress I have introduced H.R. 570 to require the fitness certificate and H.R. 12905 to establish the Traffic Safety Agency. Last month I testified before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce urging the enactment of these bills.

In this connection I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial from the April 3, 1966 edition of the New York Herald Tribune which points out what should be known to everyone, "The virtues of minimum auto safety standards are obvious."

The editorial follows:

AUTO SAFETY TO THE FRONT

President Johnson's proposed automobile safety legislation is essentially modest. It says that the Federal Government shall have the discretionary authority, no later than 1970, to set minimum safety standards for new passenger cars. Every other form of transportation has long been regulated; automobiles shouldn't be exempt.

There are those, like Howard Pyle of the National Safety Council, who argue that the Detroit manufacturers are quite capable and responsible, and that safety should be left to voluntary action because mandated minimums might tend to become maximums. Others contend that the automobile industry hasn't sufficiently exerted itself on safety and that styling, to lure customers, gets undue emphasis. And such critics as New York's Senator KENNEDY protest that the Johnson program ought to be tougher and faster. But no one disputes the desirability of optimum safety. So the quarrel is really without basic substance. It merely happens that a long-dormant issue has suddenly come to life. Because thousands are killed or maimed on the highways, people have at last come to wonder about prevention.

In all the safety hurrah, however, just a few kind words should be said for Detroit. The automobile makers aren't murderers; they don't deliberately produce unsafe cars. A competitive industry turns out what it believes the public wants and will buy. The result has been a mixture of elements. Detroit may not have concentrated on safety first, but it can't be accused of safety last. Standards are set by the market as well as manufacturer. But where they are not all that they could be, the obvious remedy is Government action. Give the buyers more built-in safety—at an extra price, of course—because it's good for them. Detroit already knew this, but it had to be prodded.

The virtues of minimum auto safety standards are obvious. Yet no one should think these are the complete cure. Safety can never be made absolute. Much more research into causes is needed. The highway itself is often an accident factor. The most important thing is that no automobile is any better than its driver. The car can be improved and will be, but the human factor deserves at least equal attention.

The CIA and Universities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked to learn of the relationship which exists between the Central Intelligence Agency and several of our universities. Michigan State University officials have admitted that the CIA used the MSU technical assistance project in South Vietnam as a cover for their own activities. On April 26, 1966, the center of international studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced that it would sever connections with the CIA at the end of June.

Any such association naturally throws suspicion upon the activities of the American universities overseas, particularly those engaged in technical assistance programs in the underdeveloped nations.

As a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, I sincerely hope that that great institution will not become involved in any manner with any of the questionable and compromising activities generally associated with the CIA.

It is in this respect that I call the attention of my colleagues to an editorial which recently appeared in the Milwaukee Journal.

THE CIA AND MICHIGAN STATE

Even back in 1957 the story in Saigon was that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was "hidden" behind some of the American aid programs there—even those of Michigan State University. Michigan State had a 7-year, multimillion-dollar technical assistance project in Vietnam. Its professors and technicians trained police and government officials and did other work for the Diem regime. Prof. Wesley Fischel, of Michigan State has often been mentioned as one of the men who helped install the late Ngo Dinh Diem as President of South Vietnam.

In the current Ramparts magazine a former coordinator of the university's projects charges that from 1957–59 the university offered cover for and worked and cooperated with the CIA. Prof. Ralph Smuckler, acting dean of the office of international programs at Michigan State, says that the Ramparts article is distorted but admits that there was a relutcant relationship with the CIA in Saigon. Prof. Robert Scigliano, former assistant chief of the project, says that it is "absolutely correct" that the university had acted as a "cover for the CIA" team.

Obviously the CIA must, as an intelligence agency, operate in political areas. But here it was operating with a group which was creating a government, in effect, and training it.

Other American universities with special competence have worked and are working in other nations. The revelation that one university served as a CIA cover is likely to make all such work suspect in the future. There is suspicion enough about American aid programs without throwing gasoline on the fire by mixing up technical and educational training with intelligence operations and even espionage. It is unfortunate that Michigan State let itself in for such business and unwise for the CIA to sully legitimate aid programs with cloak and dagger operations.

With Cost of Living Increasing Congress Must Increase Veterans' Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced two bills designed to increase assistance to World War I, World War II, and Korean veterans as well as their widows and dependents. I believe enactment of these bills is essential if the dignity of the veteran is to be maintained in an economy which, because of inflation, is rapidly denying him the necessities of life and in many instances making it virtually impossible for him to make both ends meet.

The first bill increases the pensions veterans and widows receive. The second bill increases the amount of allowable outside earnings. The details of both of these bills follow my remarks.

There are those who maintain that any increase in pensions will encourage inflation. But why, I ask, should the deserving veteran and his widow, of all people, have to pay the bill for the Great Society's grand experiment in unbalanced budgetry? The way to deal with inflation is not to treat its unfortunate effect on the pensioner, but to deal directly with its cause which is unrestricted Federal spending for unwise and discredited domestic programs and misdirected foreign aid.

I am hopeful that the Congress and the administration will establish principles of priority and impose fiscal restraints on those programs which are the cause of the alarming decrease in the value of the dollar so that its disastrous effect on veterans and other pensioners will be remedied.

The substance of the bills follow:

A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to increase the rate of pension to certain veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict, their widows and children, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the table in section 521(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Column I		Column II
Annual income		
More than— but	Equal to or less than—	
-------------	$2, 400	$100"

(b) The table in section 521(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Column I		Column II	Column III	Column IV
Annual income		One dependent	Two dependents	Three or more dependents
More than— but	Equal to or less than—			
	$3, 600	$105	$110	$115"

(c) Section 521(f)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "$1,200" and substituting in lieu thereof "$3,600".

(d) The table in section 541(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Column I		Column II
Annual income		
More than— but	Equal to or less than—	
	$1, 800	$65
$1, 800	2, 400	55"

(e) The table in section 541(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Column I		Column II
Annual income		
More than— but	Equal to or less than—	
	$2, 400	$80
$2, 400	3, 600	65"

SEC. 2. (a) Section 542(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "$38" and substituting in lieu thereof "$50".

(b) Section 542(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "$1,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "$2,400".

A bill to increase the rate of pension payable to certain veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict and their widows, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the rate of pension payable with respect to a veteran of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict, who is eligible to receive pension under the provisions of title 38, United State Code, as in effect on June 30, 1960, shall be payable at the following monthly rate—

(1) $85.05;

(2) $100, if the veteran is married and living with or reasonably contributing to the support of his spouse or has a child or children; or

(3) $146.30, if the veteran is in need of regular aid and attendance.

(b) In the case of any such veteran who is in need of regular aid and attendance, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall, upon presentation of a prescription made out by a duly licensed physician as specific therapy in treatment of an illness or injury suffered by such veteran, furnish such veteran any drugs or medicines therein prescribed.

(c) No such pension shall be paid to any unmarried veteran whose annual income exceeds $2,100, or to any married veteran or any veteran with children whose annual income exceeds $3,400. No other income limitation shall be applicable to the payment of such pension.

SEC. 2. (a) Each widow of a veteran of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict who is eligible to receive pension under the provisions of title 38, United States Code, as in effect on June 30, 1960, shall be paid pension at the following monthly rate—

(1) Widow, no child, $64;

(2) Widow, one child, $83, with $15 for each additional child.

(b) No such pension shall be paid to any widow without child whose annual income exceds $2,100, or to a widow (with a child) whose annual income exceeds $3,400. No other income limitation shall be applicable to the payment of such pension.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar month which begins after the date of its enactment.

A Model Mother

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, John J. Reddin, in a feature article in the Seattle Times, entitled "Faces of the City," has written of the joy and happiness Mrs. Rosa Barraugh has brought into the lives of her children and those around her.

Mr. Reddin has chosen Mrs. Barraugh as his mother of the year and indeed from this heartwarming story she will undoubtedly be chosen by others around her.

In connection with Mother's Day 1966, which will be observed on Sunday, May 8, I insert in the RECORD the story of the life of this very fine mother and friend.

ROSA IS 18 SPELLED BACKWARD

Because May 8 will be Mother's Day, we would like to get our nomination in early. Mrs. Rosa Barraugh, a petite, white-haired great-grandmother, easily could model for a Mother's Day poster, a lavender-and-old-lace greeting card, or a Mother's Day box of candy.

She is a sprightly and handsome woman with mischievous twinkle in her clear blue eyes. Also, she bakes the best applesauce cake, liberally laced with peach brandy.

Cheerful and hard working, Rosa puts in a full 8-hour day, 5 days a week, as laundress at a Capitol Hill nursing home for the elderly and infirm.

At 81, Rosa is considerably older than most of the patients she helps care for at the nursing home.

And, despite the heavy work that would exhaust many women half her age, Rosa has a seemingly inexhaustible supply of enthusiasm and energy.

She commutes each day by bus from her apartment home near the bottom of the Queen Anne Counterbalance to the Hansen Convalescent Home, 620 19th Avenue East, and is a familiar figure to other bus riders. The pupils at nearby St. Joseph's Parochial School all know "Rosa."

She handles the big nursing home's laundry all by herself.

"Don't you have some husky guy to help you lift the heavy wet wash?" we asked.

"I'm the husky guy," Rosa said matter of factly.

"But I really enjoy my work," she added seriously. "Whenever I meet patients in wheelchairs, I always try to pat 'em on the shoulder and smile. Some are very feeble, and they appreciate a friendly word and smile."

"And Mother always finds time to take their personal laundry to their rooms and puts it in the dresser drawers," said her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Nicolaysen, a registered nurse, who makes her home with Mrs. Barraugh at 720 Queen Anne Avenue N.

Like many who have had a hard life, Mrs. Barraugh is generous almost to a fault. She cannot ignore a hungry-looking child or shabbily dressed adult, friends and family say. She is always helping someone.

Reared in an orphanage (Mrs. Barraugh's mother died when Rosa was less than a year old and her father found it necessary to place several of the youngest children in a German Lutheran orphan home), Rosa spoke only German when she left the strict supervision of the Michigan orphanage at age 16.

"I had seldom been outside the orphanage and didn't know a word of English," Mrs. Barraugh recalled. "I didn't even know a meat market from a hay-and-feed store—or the various names for fruit. Sometimes we got an apple or an orange at Christmas, but we never saw other fruit, or candy or cookies."

Eventually Rosa went to Butte, to make her home with an older sister. There, she met and married Alfred Barraugh and had four children. The husband died in 1925, and Rosa was left to raise the four children.

She worked 10 years in the laundry at Butte's Murray Hospital, then moved to Seattle and worked 10 years in the laundry at Maynard Hospital. Then she moved to Bremerton, to be near her grandchildren, and worked 10 years in the laundry at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

When she reached the mandatory retirement age of 65, Mrs. Barraugh was retired from the shipyard. Instead of taking it easy, however, she worked as a practical nurse here, then went to work at the Hansen Convalescent Home.

"At age 72 nobody wants to hire you," Rosa said. "That's why I am so grateful to Bob and Fred Hansen, who own the convalescent home. They are almost like my own sons. Do you know what they call me?—'their little girl.' They even take me to their home or out to dinner."

Rosa is the favorite of everybody at the nursing home—not just the Hansens. As usual, the other employees gave Rosa a party in the nursing home lounge last Saturday, her 81st birthday.

"They had a huge cake in the shape of a cross and decorated with daffodils," Rosa said. "And everybody sang 'Happy Birthday!' When people asked how old I was, I said, '18—spelled backwards.' You're only as old as you feel, and I certainly do not feel 81. Every day I give thanks to God for my good health * * *."

She said children from nearby St. Joseph's School often visit the nursing home with Easter or May baskets or to sing at Christmas or St. Patrick's Day and when she meets them on the bus they say:

"We know you. You're Rosa from the nursing home."

Busy baking eight loaves of apple-sauce cake at home on her day off, Mrs. Barraugh offered us one of the loaves to take home.

"All my life I never had any social life," she said seriously. "At the orphanage, it was harsh and strict, no time for tenderness or affection. Just work, which is about all I have ever known.

"But I'm one of the lucky people, really. I enjoy my work and I enjoy life. Mr. Bob and Mr. Fred have been good to me. I wouldn't have had a chance any place else * * *."

Nope, Rose, that's where you're wrong. Bob and Fred Hansen and all the elderly patients at the nursing home—they are the lucky ones.

Real lucky.

Auto Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. MACKIE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. MACKIE. Mr. Speaker, Rome had its circuses which were motivated by political expediency. From time to time, the Congress of the United States of America has been accused of presenting sideshows for the same reason. This is inevitable, particularly at a time such as the present, deep concern, over international problems is soothed by the comfort of a perfectly safe and highly dramatic domestic sideshow on which anyone can assume heroic postures and point condemningly.

I refer to the issue of safety in automobiles. Naturally, everyone is for safety. It is like being for virtue and against sin. But in their zeal to take potshots at the easiest of the targets—the automobile—it is not difficult to arrive at a general effect of misdirection and unfair implication. Playing individual against great corporations is a well-exploited means of building political careers, and of selling books—but it is not necessarily the correct manner of arriving at the truth.

This apparently is the season when self-appointed critics suddenly discover that traffic safety is a serious problem and offer simple ABC solutions to complicated problems, and choose to ignore the tremendous progress which has been made. In their "zeal" these critics use cute but meaningless phrases, innuendos, and emotionalism and cast gray shadows of generalization over dedicated people working in safety organizations. They would have you believe that they, as prophets, are here to save mankind by authoring books and mouthing speeches.

The congressional district I represent includes Flint, Mich., the birthplace of General Motors—where presently 11 divisions of that corporation provide some 75,000 jobs directly—and thousands more indirectly throughout the Nation. In Flint, large numbers of Buicks and Chevrolets are manufactured. I have the good fortune to know a great many of the people who design, engineer, plan, build, and sell these automobiles. The Flint autoworkers take great pride in their workmanship—a pride that makes a major contribution to automobile safety in itself. The organizations of the Flint automotive workers are devoted to industrial and social progress. Be sure that the built-in safety factor in the automobile is high on their list of concern. It is worth remembering—although I am sure this fact has become completely lost in recent weeks—that even the largest so-called soulless corporation is comprised of nothing more than very human beings who are remarkably like the rest of us.

At this point, as a matter of public record, I, too, am for safety. But I assure you that neither you, I, or even the most publicized self-appointed experts, are one bit more concerned about safety than the men who make our automobiles—and who, taken collectively, make up the "soulless corporations."

I had the good fortune to be State highway commissioner of the State of Michigan for several years, which provided me an exceptional opportunity to observe the factors responsible for safe driving. There are many factors, not just one. Of course, we would all agree that built-in safety elements in car manufacturing should be developed as far as possible. And this process is going on continuously.

But while we are listing the faults of the carmakers—let us remember the tremendous list of accomplishments they have achieved in the field of safety. Let us remember that the driver, the weather, and the highway also have something to do with safe driving. Let us at least keep our perspective and not infer that the solution to the problem lies in car construction alone. Maybe the automobile industry, the backbone of our economy, has some points in its favor too.

Eighteenth Anniversary of Israel's Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Speaker, this year we celebrate the 18th anniversary of the founding of the state of Israel and it is my honor to join in this commemoration.

For a nation so small, so young, and so lacking in natural resources, Israel has come a long way in a short period of time. I am sure that its future is destined to be a bright and influential one on the world scene.

By placing its trust in God and in its people, Israel has flourished. A garden has grown in what used to be desert.

The people of Israel have turned their land into a source of steadily rising living standards through hard work and diligent study of the forces of nature.

The same qualities make the people of Israel world famed for their culture, their art and the depth of their knowledge.

While it has been only 18 years since Israel's birth, its conception has taken thousands of years.

With the age of its concept as the "promised land" has come wisdom. With its youth as a nation has come vigor.

The people of Israel have proved their courage on countless occasions against a hostile landscape and even more hostile neighbors bent upon their destruction. However, they have shown that their urge to create a free and peaceful land is stronger than the will of its neighbors to destroy.

I urge this administration to properly mark Israel's independence by assuring them that first, we will not contribute to an arms imbalance which favors the Arabs in the Middle East in any way; second, we will do our best to discourage our allies from contributing in an way to such imbalance; third, we will do our best to bring the Arab-Israeli dispute to a peaceful conclusion; and, fourth, we will always stand ready to aid Israel in the event that these other goals are unrealized.

Again, Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to join in marking the independence of this proud, inspired, and inspiring nation.

My congratulations and best wishes to the Israeli Government and its loyal supporters throughout the world. We wish Israel and its people a happy and prosperous future as a nation and as a people.

East Boston's Champ Wins National Cookout Prize

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the following article refers to one of my constituents who recently won a top prize in America's Cookout Championship "for men only."

[From the Boston Globe, Apr. 26, 1966]

EAST BOSTON'S CHAMP WINS NATIONAL COOKOUT PRIZE

(By Dorothy Crandall)

HONOLULU.—Boston took a top prize in this world series of outdoor cooking contests when stocky, laughing, 38-year-old Gerald Christopher, of 972 Bennington Street, East Boston, barbecued islander grilled ribs—lamb recipe he created by combining two old favorites—and won a snappy, coral-colored 1966 Jeep station wagon.

Winner of the first prize $10,000 in America's cookout championship "for men only" was 36-year-old Donald Thoennes (pronounced tennis), a NASA aerospace mechanic of Cleveland.

Working in an outdoor kitchen on the beach at Waikiki with 24 other amateur chefs, Thoennes grilled a whole stuffed chicken on a spit. His Polynesian stuffed chicken took 2 hours to grill to golden brown, was one of the last entries to be turned in and won the unanimous vote of the five judges.

The three other top winners of Jeep station wagons along with east Boston's Christopher are two Oklahomans, Bruce Rascoe of Tulsa and Harold Taylor of Poncacity, and Lee Williams, Jr. of Irving, Tex. Winning meats grilled were duckling, chicken, lamb, and beef.

The Polynesian recipe is the first chicken dish to win a prize in the 7 years of this national cookout sponsored by Kaiser quilted foil. Prizes in former years were distributed among seafood, beef, lamb, pork, and veal.

Wives are also invited for this cookout week in Hawaii, and Alice Christopher is here with her husband Gerald, who was born in east Boston and attended Boston Technical High School. He served with the Quartermaster Corps in Japan. Currently he is chairman of the board of the Orient Heights Yacht Club, and a member of St. Lazarous Holy Name Society. The Christophers have three children, Mark 14, daughter Allyn 11, and David 8.

The Polynesian winning receipe won points on its golden color and tender, juicy meat.

The light, rich-tasting stuffing was well cooked, for the metal spit carried the heat into the center. Thoennes served it on a big wooden platter with a wreath of fresh curly parsley rimmed with fresh orange slices, half a maraschino cherry in the center of each. This edible garnish was fresh looking, delightful.

Christopher's winning glazed ribs of lamb were perfectly cooked and meaty—not too fat. The glaze was crisp and golden with excellent flavor. He added a bowl of the extra marinade, and the parmesan cheese is an unusual flavor blend with lamb.

Valenti's Resignation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post today paid a felicitous tribute to Jack J. Valenti that expresses the sentiments of all who are familiar with his great contribution to the Government.

As the Post editorial observes, Mr. Valenti's "service to the President has been of a kind that mere money could not buy." He has given unstintingly of his talents, time, and energy, and the whole Nation is indebted to him for his brilliant and selfless record of service.

I am happy to insert below the Post editorial in full:

VALENTI'S RESIGNATION

The resignation of Jack J. Valenti, as assistant to President Johnson, leaves a void in the White House establishment that will not be filled easily. He served the President in a way that most administrators wish they were served and in a way that few of them are served. He had the personal qualities that permitted him to subordinate his own wishes and inclinations completely to the desires of the President. The President's word was his law—and he was often able to anticipate the "word" because he so well understood the moods and wishes and impulses of the Chief Executive.

One can hardly begrudge the hard working Valenti the handsome position he has been given by the Motion Picture Association. He now will have many bosses, instead of just one; but it is to be doubted that he will find his burdens increased in proportion to the number of officials he now must serve.

His service to the President has been of a kind that mere money could not buy. But money more commensurate with the duties involved ought to be made available for the officials like Valenti who so greatly contribute to the smooth operation of the Federal Government. No doubt he will be worth a great deal to the Motion Picture Producers Association; but he was worth a great deal more to the people of the United States than he ever received while serving them at the White House.

Attacks on the Vice President Are Untrue and Unfair

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, every so often we see the spectacle in the press and elsewhere of smear tactics being used against a public figure. This is what is happening today in the case of our Vice President, HUBERT HUMPHREY. Those who know him know that the charges are not only untrue but that they are also unfair.

One of those who has correctly come to the defense of the Vice President is Roscoe Drummond and it is with pleasure I commend to the attention of our colleagues Mr. Drummond's column which appeared in the April 1, 1966, edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

The article follows:

HIS VIEW ON VIET DEFENDED—ATTACKS ON HUMPHREY: "FOUL, UNTRUE, AND UNFAIR"

(By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—HUBERT HUMPHREY is long used to being called all kinds of names. For the most part, the conservatives attacked him for being too liberal.

Now the liberals are after him because they just can't abide his support of President Johnson's course in Vietnam.

They are unwilling to meet the Vice President's arguments head on. They want to derail his powerful advocacy, and they apparently see only one way to do it: attack his honesty, destroy his credibility, if possible, by suggesting over and over that HUBERT HUMPHREY is a hypocrite, that he doesn't believe what he is saying, that he is just cravenly doing the bidding of Lyndon Johnson.

There is only one verdict to be pronounced on this kind of smear—foul, totally untrue and unfair.

Fortunately, it won't work. His liberal attackers will never succeed in setting up a barrier between the Vice President and the American people by impunging his honesty and his sincerity. It would have to rest on a falsehood, and this falsehood won't stand up.

You can argue that HUMPHREY is wrong. You can believe that he is stupid, if you want to. But you can't persuade anybody who knows him or who has heard him speak that he is a hypocrite, that he is untrue to his own convictions in supporting the two wars in Vietnam—the war against the Vietcong and the war for a better life for the Vietnamese.

HUMPHREY has great intellectual honesty. I don't know a Washington reporter over the whole partisan spectrum—and most reporters can spot a phony at a hundred paces—who doubts that HUMPHREY says what he believes and believes what he says.

But knowledge of the Vice President's intellectual integrity is not the only basis for demonstrating that he is speaking his own deep convictions in expounding why we are in Vietnam and why it is no violation of liberalism to be there.

The fact is that HUMPHREY was bravely fighting Midwestern isolationism in the midthirties when many New Deal liberals were saying that isolationism was the way to build America.

The fact is that HUMPHREY was helping to alert the Nation to the oncoming menace of Hitlerism at a time when many prewar liberals were blindly suggesting that aggression in Europe should be none of our business.

The fact is that HUMPHREY was a founding member of Americans for Democratic Action in 1947 and knows that one of its original aims was to comb the Communist totalitarians out of the liberal movement and enable American liberals to speak up for human freedom everywhere.

It isn't HUMPHREY who is burning his ADA card. It is the anti-Vietnam war liberals who are tearing their ADA cards in half by neglecting half of the ADA's founding purpose, which was to resist totalitarianism in whatever guise—Nazi, Fascist, Communist, or homegrown.

This is exactly what the Vice President is saying—and saying so effectively—that the United States is fighting two wars in Vietnam, a war against totalitarian aggression and a war in behalf of a better life for the people of Vietnam.

He is saying—and I think rightly—that both wars carry out true liberal doctrine, and that we cannot nourish freedom effectively at home if we permit the freedom of others to be suffocated by aggression called wars of liberation.

HUMPHREY and Dean Rusk are as one in saying: "Don't ask me to call a man a liberal who wants to turn over to a totalitarian regime more than 14 million South Vietnamese."

Viva L.B.J.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELIGIO DE LA GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's trip to Mexico did much to create an atmosphere in which problems can be worked out, the Christian Science Monitor reported in a dispatch from Mexico.

And as one who accompanied the President on his trip I can attest that the reception given President Johnson and the official party "was a thundering welcome," as the paper reports.

Others in the House of Representatives delegation accompanying the President to the event included my colleagues, Representatives FRANK CHELF, of Kentucky; GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, of California; HENRY B. GONZALEZ, of Texas; with their wives, and EDWARD R. ROYBAL, of California.

Certainly as the paper adds:

> There is little doubt that President Johnson's personal image in Mexico was enhanced by this unusual visit. And the presence of top U.S. leaders itself made Mexicans hopeful that this is a major attempt at better understanding within the hemisphere.

Since I had accompanied the President on his trip I felt this editorial comment would be of general interest to my colleagues and I include it in the RECORD.

[From the Christian Science Monitor,
Apr. 16, 1966]

JOHNSON OLÉ ECHOES IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY.—President Johnson's neighborly visit to unveil a statue of Abraham Lincoln here and conduct informal chats with President Díaz Ordaz has not only pleased the Mexican public but has perked up lagging feelings among government officials.

Mr. Johnson's trip is unofficial. But his entourage of State Department personnel, headed by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, indicates to many here that the President felt this was the time to smooth some official ruffled feathers.

Moreover, the President used the occasion of his visit to endorse the proposal of Argentine President Illia that he meet with Latin American chiefs of state to speed up the work of the Alliance for Progress.

"I will in the months ahead," he said, "join with Latin American leaders in exploring the proposal for a new meeting at the very highest level to examine our common problems and to give the Alliance for Progress increased momentum.

RIO PACT RECALLED

Mexico and most other Latin American nations have been disturbed by misunderstandings with the United States over economic development aid within the Organization of American States (OAS). Burdened by loan repayments, Latin Americans have been asking the United States for more trade, fewer strings on aid, higher and more stabilized commodity prices.

When the United States signed the Rio pact last November, which pledged hemispheric cooperation in economic and social development, the less developed Latin American nations looked for new progress on economic and social issues.

But while amendments to the OAS Charter were being drawn up last month in Panama, the United States rejected certain provisions for economic agreements and presented what many observers felt was a watered-down version that would do little to change the current situation.

Then, at a conference in Buenos Aires a few days later, Latin Americans learned they would receive no additional preferential trade or commodity agreements from the United States, and Assistant Secretary of State Lincoln Gordon suggested that Latin America develop more self-assistance programs.

The smaller nations felt this was unjust criticism, that they were moving as fast as possible under the circumstances.

Mexican officials were slow to criticize, and when they did speak out they expressed more disappointment than anger. But bitter comments appeared in newspaper editorials.

And many top economists were privately saying that Latin America was again being shelved while the United States turned its attention to other matters and that the souhern part of the hemisphere might have to seeks its salvation in other areas of the world.

And then, just a week before President Johnson announced his trip, Mexico, Chile, and Uruguay balked at paying for OAS administrative expenses covering the Dominican crisis. Mexico, following its traditional nonintervention policy, also has spoken out strongly against U.S. proposals for a hemispheric military force.

Aside from OAS squabbles, Mexico has been perturbed about commodity prices for cotton and coffee, its sugar industry, which relies so much on U.S. quotas, recent restrictions on duty-free tourist purchases, and the cutoff of the "bracero" program.

For these reasons, President Johnson's remarks are of particular interest here. He cautioned that a conference of hemisphere presidents "should be prepared with utmost care." But he added that "careful preparation, need not be the enemy of imaginative action."

On other major points, Mr. Johnson said:

The United States will continue to concentrate assistance mainly in economic and social fields "and to encourage our Latin American neighbors, where possible, to limit their outlays for military purposes."

The United States will continue to work to stabilize earnings of traditional Latin American exports "while assisting efforts to expand those new exports on which Latin American trade will increasingly depend."

Latin American economic integration is vital to hemispheric development.

The United States is committed "to government by the consent of the governed—a consent to be granted in free and honest elections. It does not seek to impose on others any form of government. But let us stand determined on this principle: Despots are not welcome in this hemisphere."

Mr. Johnson beefed up his good will mission with Latin American specialists Lincoln Gordon and Thomas Mann and well-known friends of Mexico such as Senators MIKE MANSFIELD, EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, PAUL H. DOUGLAS, GEORGE D. AIKEN, and JOSEPH MONTOYA.

THUNDERING WELCOME

The reception given Mr. Johnson and the official party Thursday was a thundering welcome—with more than 2 million Mexicans lining the route of the President's motorcade from the modernistic airport terminal to Los Pinos, the Mexican White House. It took 2½ hours to travel the 10-mile route.

There is little doubt that President Johnson's personal image in Mexico was enhanced by this unusual visit. And the presence of top U.S. leaders itself made Mexicans hopeful that this is a major attempt at better understanding within the hemisphere.

Commuters Tax

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, recently WHLI, an outstanding and progressive radio station in Nassau County, Long Island, broadcast an editorial by Paul Godofsky, its president, on the question of the so-called commuters tax. The inequities of this tax were clearly pointed out by Mr. Godofsky and I agree with and wish to associate myself with his remarks. The editorial follows:

Mayor John V. Lindsay was the lead-off witness before the New York City Council, hearing testimony on Mr. Lindsay's proposed tax program which includes an income tax on commuters. In our opinion, the mayor's arguments are highly questionable. In response, we have written to Mayor Lindsay, and we now share this letter with you:

"DEAR MAYOR: You testified that 'commuters owe their standard of suburban living to New York City.' While this may be true, you have failed to recognize that the commuter has more than satisfied his debt. This hardy breed of talent and intellect, willing to undergo the daily rigors of transportation, constitute a labor and managerial force essential to attract the business and industry that have made yours one of the world's greatest cities. You must recognize that in large measure, New York owes its existence to the commuter.

"You also testified, Mr. Lindsay, you fear that exempting commuters from your proposed income tax would 'accelerate the flight of middle- and upper-income families' from your city. You must admit that Long Island's real estate taxes hardly make this suburb more desirable financially. You would have to go a long way in increasing your city's tax rate before matching the amount paid by Nassau and Suffolk residents. Nassau homeowners pay taxes that are about 30 percent higher than that paid on comparable property in New York.

"You must appreciate the fact that much of this higher suburban tax rate goes toward paying for local services such as public health, education, and welfare—services you provide your constituents but refuse to offer to the nonresident from whom you unjustifiably seek financial aid. How can you ask for something and give nothing in return?

"Admittedly, Mayor Lindsay, you do make some city services available to the commuters. For the few hours out of the entire week that is devoted to the workweek only, fire protection, police protection, and some sanitation services are provided. The amount of services required of your city by the commuter is comparatively negligible.

"Despite this, Mr. Lindsay, some 500,000 commuters pay State taxes amounting to $150 million; 30 percent of which eventually goes to meeting your budget needs. Add to this city sales taxes paid by commuters and you have a $60- to $70-million contribution made by nonresidents. How can you in good conscience ask for more? How can you justify imposing taxes on Long Islanders in your position as mayor for whom no Long Islander was ever given the privilege of voting?"

That is WHLI's letter to Mayor John Lindsay. We urge you to join us in expressing your feelings both to Mr. Lindsay and to our own legislators that they may redouble their efforts in defeating the mayor's proposed income tax on commuters.

Prosperity Cannot Hide Conflict and Confusion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. AYRES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, the column "The Editor's Notebook," by John S. Knight appears in not only the Knight newspapers, the Akron Beacon-Journal, the Chicago Daily News, the Detroit Free Press, the Miami Herald, the Charlotte Observer, and the Tallahassee Democrat, but many other newspapers as well.

The editors of most of the Nation's newspapers read it diligently for Mr. Knight has gained a national reputation for his sound and objective evaluation of current events.

Under his direction the Knight newspapers have achieved great success and without doubt this is principally true because Mr. Knight has never neglected his role as a reporter.

I believe that the column which I am placing in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will be of interest to my colleagues.

The column follows:

PROSPERITY CANNOT HIDE CONFLICT AND CONFUSION

(By John S. Knight)

The economy is booming, people have more money to spend, everyone and everything is being reformed and no one appears to be satisfied.

We are living in an era of discord and discontent. The tragic war in Vietnam is in itself cause for great unhappiness. American boys are dying for obscure objectives; the casualty lists become more alarming.

Our Government first represented that U.S. forces were in Vietnam by invitation. But the war was to be won by the Vietnamese themselves, or so we were told. Remember?

Then the emphasis was shifted and Vietnam became "vital" to our security. The United States is now bearing the brunt of the conflict.

And what do we do about the Buddhists, Catholics, feuding warlords and anti-American demonstrations in Saigon? When will free elections be held? No one in Washington seems to know.

So we edge precariously toward a major confrontation with China with a policy which Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY has called "containment without isolation."

What does this mean? Who really knows?

Meanwhile, the United States found time to prod the United Nations into backing Great Britain's request for enforcing oil sanctions against Rhodesia.

Yet we are not at war with Rhodesia, a nation with a stable regime whose only offense is control of power by a white minority. Though we may disagree with this policy, is it in our true interest to be the enforcer of the British blockade?

The British insist upon trading with Cuba and our enemies in North Vietnam. Freedom of the seas, you know. But they react differently when Greek and Portuguese shipping carries oil destined for Rhodesia.

Such international trade then becomes a "threat to the peace," even though there is no emergency but only a dispute within the British Commonwealth.

Rhodesia is a British problem and clearly Britain's responsibility. Yet Prime Minister Harold Wilson has managed to shift at least a portion of the burden upon the U.N. and the United States.

Our propensity for meddling leads to one involvement after another, all taken in the fatuous notion that the United States can somehow cure all of the world's ills.

At home we are engaged in an orgy of reform. Every two-bit politician has a scheme to set us right. The professional reformers want to handcuff the police, criminal lawyers seek "easy justice" for their clients and the courts too often comply.

The poverty program is in a mess, as local officials and welfare officials quarrel over money and authority. Yet Congress continues to provide more funds without attempting to get at the root of the problem.

Until recent congressional investigations, millions of Americans enjoyed their automobiles. Now these cars are suddenly found to be unsafe with defective workmanship and absence of crash padding throughout.

So the lawmakers in their great wisdom plan to supplant the engineers by telling the automobile manufacturers how to build their cars. Time was when a car purchaser got a lemon, he didn't buy again. But now that is all being changed and presumably everyone will be happy. Chances are that a Government-designed automobile would match the inefficiency of Government itself.

For the nonce, our safety types are on the kick of blaming the machine rather than its operator. Never mind the drunks, the people who can't see, aging drivers with poor reflexes, the issuing of drivers' licenses without frequent reexamination—the fault lies with the car. Or so they say.

Senator PHILIP A. HART, of Michigan, is another reformer who is sure that our housewives are getting bilked at the supermarkets. "Truth in packaging" is the Senator's cry; an economy size does not represent real savings and he wants to do something about it.

But the ladies we know are pretty sharp about their purchases. They can spot fake merchandise faster than Matt Dillon on the draw.

Yes, the reformers are having their day. North Carolina's attorney general ruled recently that the State's liquor laws say the hard stuff may be possessed only in the home or en route from the liquor store to the home.

This ruling reverses a policy in effect since 1958 which has never been challenged in the last four sessions of the State legislature. And all by the whim of an official whose appointment to the public payroll did not, as the Charlotte Observer says, "necessarily enhance or enlarge his wisdom."

There are good and needed reforms to be sure. Meantime, we should demand better enforcement of those which have become law.

Zoning and building code violations, owner maintenance of sidewalks, and better enforcement of traffic regulations are a few that come to mind.

Civil rights leaders bent upon reform set a poor example for their children in advocating the nonobservance of laws with which they do not happen to agree.

Supreme Court decisions which shackle law enforcement officers have contributed to the rise of crime. Social security taxes will rise to 10.8 percent of your taxable wage base by 1973. Even so, the sums realized are certain to be inadequate for President Johnson's demands under the Great Society programs.

People are becoming weary of excessive reforms and their impact upon the freedom of the individual. When big government countenances waste and inefficiency in welfare measures and then asks you to help the other fellow pay his rent, one has a right to get hot under the collar.

If it were not for the golfing achievements of Jack Nicklaus, an evening with Jackie Gleason, or marveling over Graustark, the magnificent colt who appears to have a lock on the Kentucky Derby, life would be mighty grim in these United States where oddly enough prosperity is the dancing partner of discontent.

The CIA in Domestic Affairs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the Central Intelligence Agency, a supreclandestine agency, ostensibly founded for intelligence gathering purposes, has turned into an organization with its own foreign service, air force, political desks, military staffs, and combat forces.

Not content with rivaling the Department of State for the responsibility of making and carrying out foreign policy, the CIA now appears to be involved in domestic affairs. I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues an editorial which appeared recently in the Washington Post dealing with this topic.

ABOVE THE LAW

The Central Intelligence Agency is currently engaged in an attempt to deny any means of redress to a man whose character it has ruthlessly assassinated. By an open admission of its Deputy Director, a CIA operative named Juri Raus was instructed to defame an Estonian, Eerik Heine, active in the Estonian community in the United States by bruiting it about that Mr. Heine was a covert Soviet agent. Mr. Heine sued for slander. Mr. Raus does not deny that he made the offending statements. At the same time he makes no effort to defend them as truthful. He merely submits to the court a CIA assertion that he said what he said on instructions from his superiors, that what he said is therefore privileged and that Mr. Heine's suit ought to be dismissed on these grounds.

The law is probably on the side of the CIA. In 1959, the Supreme Court decided, by 5 to 4, a case, *Barr* v. *Matteo*, holding that two subordinate officials of the Office of Rent Stabilization had an absolute privilege against a suit for libel based upon a press release they had issued. Chief Justice Warren, in a dissenting opinion, said prophetically and, we think, altogether soundly that the decision would have the "effect of deterring the desirable public discussion of all aspects of our Government and the conduct of its officials. It will sanctify the powerful and silence debate. This is a much more serious danger than the possibility that a Government official might occasionally be called upon to defend his actions and to respond in damages for a malicious defamation."

We make no judgment as to the merits of the controversy between Messrs. Raus and Heine. But, we think it intolerable that Government officials should hold an unlimited license for slander. If, as the CIA asserts, "it would be contrary to the security interests of the United States" to release the information relevant to Mr. Raus' defense, then the CIA ought to indemnify Mr. Heine for the injury done to him. The United States has other interests than security; it has an interest in justice and in the integrity of its courts. We think that a Federal judge ought to have the power to say to the CIA what Judge Albert Reeves said to the FBI when that agency tried to withhold relevant information in the trial of Judith Coplon in 1949: "If it turns out that the Government has come into court exposing itself, then it will have to take the peril. If it embarrasses the Government to disclose relevant material, then the Government ought not to be here."

This case raises some other vital questions. What on earth is the CIA doing trying to manipulate the affairs of the Estonian community in the United States? This kind of interference in the political actions of foreign nationality groups amounts, in our judgment, to a most dangerous sort of subversion, a pollution of one of the main currents of American political life. The CIA ought to be excluded absolutely from involvement in domestic affairs.

Kingsport's St. Francis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, a week ago, a wonderful feature article appeared on the front page of the Kingsport Times, published in my hometown of Kingsport, Tenn.

Written by the very talented and able Mrs. Joan Roesgen, the article relates the warm and human story of Mr. Pat Tyman, of Kingsport, whose love and devotion to all creatures is an example for us all.

Mr. Tyman's golden deeds have spanned many activities and have touched many people. His selfless kindness characterizes his great concern for the happiness of others, and I am extremely proud to insert this story about him in the RECORD:

ANOTHER GOLDEN DEED: BIRDS' BEST FRIEND

(By Joan Roesgen)

On Sunday he doesn't come, and the birds accept this, and they don't wait around. Pat knows its true because his friends tell him so, and he has many friends in Kingsport.

At 5:30 in the morning, the air is fresh and the sounds of a yawning town are muted, and the birds are very hungry.

This morning, like every other morning since last October, 80-year-old Pat Tymon left his house at 1453 Miller Street and walked 2 miles down Center Street, through Highland Park, past the new Dobyns-Bennett High School and Mafair Methodist Church, on down to the State Theater.

At the State Theater, George, the janitor, handed him two bags of popcorn swept up from the aisles after last night's show, and bags under arm, Pat started up Broad Street toward the Clinchfield Railroad Depot.

The birds are timid, "but they know me," and hovering and squealing at his shoulder, they followed him up the block.

Pat walked slowly from the depot down to the corner of Cherokee Street. Every few steps, his right hand dipped into the bags. A hundred blackbirds and sparrows and pigeons swooped down at his feet as the kernels hit the grass.

When the popcorn was gone, Pat went over to the Palace Vending Machine Building across the street, and the girls there gave him a bag of bread crusts. Pat took that bag over to the bus station, sat down on a bench, and crumbed the crusts to snow for the return trip.

"The birds like it that way."

Five years ago Pat Tymon was named winner of the Exchange Club's "Book of Golden Deeds." He was known in those days as the "year-around Santa Claus" of the Palmer Memorial Center for his contributions to crippled children.

And his aid and interest in the handicapped and needy have made him a familiar figure around church and welfare agencies. Pat retired 5 years ago as foreman of Southern Oxygen.

Now his major concern is feeding the birds. "I do it because I love them. Anyone who doesn't love birds wouldn't understand."

Pat used to toss the popcorn along Broad Street on his way up to the depot. One day a policeman stopped him and said he was violating a city litter ordinance.

Pat's an Irishman, and he lost his temper, but he also did as he was told.

Several weeks ago, another policeman stopped him along the depot path and told him the same thing.

Pat lost his temper again and "I told him to run me in if he wanted to; he'd have all the bird lovers on his neck."

"Anyway, the birds eat up every kernel and crumb within a half hour," said Pat, "so how can I be littering?"

There's no city ordinance against feeding the birds, "and I always put my empty bags in the trash can."

ROK Tiger Division in Vietnam Awesome in Combat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, there are few experiences as poignant as watching a crack, physically fit combat unit in action. A reporter who was recently treated to such an experience was Steve Northrup, and the combat unit which displayed this action was part of Korea's 15,000-man Tiger Division.

The ROK division which arrived in Vietnam less than a year ago has rapidly gained a reputation for being one of the world's toughest fighting machines. The mere presence of the ROK troops in the coastal area near the city of Qui Nhon has discouraged and deterred Viet Cong terrorist attacks on truck convoys as well as on ROK-troop occupied hamlets.

Reporter Northrup not only witnessed the tough daily regimen of the troops in their immaculate camp, but accompanied them on precision-sharp combat helicopter landings as well as on perilous night marches through Viet Cong territory. And although he has observed almost all the American and Vietnamese units stationed in Vietnam, he nevertheless describes the men of the Tiger Division with admiration mixed with awe:

> These guys are not men. They are big mean machines—tough as hell. They really are tigers.

Reporter Steve Northrup's account of his experiences with the ROK Tiger Division appeared in the April 18, 1966 issue of the Honolulu Advertiser. I submit the article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

VIETCONG CAREFUL TO AVOID KOREA'S TOUGH "TIGERS"

(By Steve Northrup)

QUI NHON, VIETNAM.—It is a lonely 15-mile drive from this coastal Vietnamese city to the main camp of the Republic of Korea (ROK) Tiger Division.

But the trucks of the Koreans don't carry the machineguns and heavy armament that most forces consider necessary for survival in a country where ambushes are a dime a dozen.

The reason is simple: The Vietcong have learned better than to fool with the 15,000-man Tiger Division, a group which has established itself as one of the world's toughest fighting machines in a little less than a year on the job.

I arrived at the ROK base camp about sundown, quitting time in most armies. But the sturdy ROK's had work parties still out digging trenches.

While I was with the Koreans they kicked off an operation named "Panther" in which troops were helicoptered into a Vietcong-controlled area 10 miles northeast of Phu Cat.

A Korean combat landing is a sight to behold. The ROK's are all business. They come off the choppers charging at full speed, shooting as they run and running every step of the way.

In a short time the ROK's covered a lot of ground and did it very well. No American unit moves this fast in combat.

At one point I was jogging along, trying to keep up, when I saw a sight I could hardly believe. A ROK soldier raced past me at a full gallop. On his back was a 60 millimeter mortar tube, the baseplate, tripod and six rounds of ammunition. His carbine and bandoleers of ammunition were slung on top of the fantastic load that must have weighed 150 pounds.

When the day's work was finally done the Koreans immediately kicked off a furious volleyball match. They play hard too.

The ROK camp is immaculate. There is absolute discipline. Every man knows his job and does it with a will. There's no goofing off or goldbricking around here.

In the little Vietnamese hamlet of Hoa Hoi, the Koreans are very welcome as a police force.

They pulled out of the village on orders last February 18. For the next three nights the hamlet was mortared, machinegunned and terrorized by the Communists.

One company of ROK troops returned. The Communists left, and the villagers have petitioned the ROK commander to keep a unit there permanently.

Next the Koreans rounded up a dozen or so male suspects and a quantity of Vietcong military gear. The only problem was they couldn't find out which of the suspects owned the gear.

So they grabbed one man out of the group, hustled him over to a trench that looked suspiciously like a grave, and blindfolded him.

A ROK soldier fired one shot directly over the prisoner's head. For a second the prisoner thought he was dead, then he began quivering.

The blindfold was jerked off and quick as a flash the prisoner ran over to the group and picked out one man—the owner of the military gear. He quickly told all he knew of the guerrilla operation.

Tough but very effective. That's the way the Koreans operate. And they don't know the fear of darkness that hampers other military units in this country.

The first night out we slept until midnight. Then there was a hand on my shoulder. "It is time to go now," a soldier said. I looked at my watch again, thinking perhaps it had stopped.

But between then and 6 a.m. we covered 5 miles through known Vietcong territory, making our way through unbelievable terrain in the darkness.

No American unit, except perhaps the crack U.S. Special Forces delta teams would even attempt such a night march.

A Korean battalion often covers 15 miles a day through rice paddies and tangled jungle.

I thought to myself, "These guys are not men. They are big mean machines—tough as hell."

In 9 months of covering the war in Vietnam I have marched with virtually every major American and Vietnamese unit. None of them impressed me as much as the Koreans.

They really are tigers.

Harford County, Md., County Commissioner Abe Davis Dies at 72

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker it is with a great sense of loss that I bring to the attention of my distinguished colleagues of the death of Mr. Abe Davis, chairman of the county commissioners of Harford County, Md. Mr. Davis served the public with great loyalty for many years, and he climaxed his civic career with 3 years as chairman of the Harford County commissioners. I should like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point the tributes paid to Mr. Davis by the newspapers of Harford County:

[From the Harford County (Md.) Aegis, Apr. 21, 1966]

THE COUNTY'S LOSS

The death last week of Abe Davis, chairman of the Harford County commissioners, is a severe loss to all of this county's residents.

Mr. Davis had served Harford ably during his tenure in office, while maintaining an even disposition that permitted him to always show courteous and tactful relationships with the many persons with whom he came in contact.

We always had a high regard for this public official who remained extremely active, belying his age, until the past few weeks of his illness. A gentleman, who had proven efficient with the C. & P. Telephone Co. and in business, Mr. Davis reached his true potential as a public official in the past 3 years when he served as chairman of the county's governing body.

The loss of the second of three commissioners in the same term of office here is unfortunate for Harford and the loss of such a devoted public servant as Abe Davis is lamented.

[From the Harford County (Md.) Aegis]

COMMISSIONER ABE DAVIS EXPIRES

County Commissioner Chairman Abraham (Abe) Davis died on Friday, April 15, at the Harford Memorial Hospital after a lingering illness.

The popular 72-year-old resident of Havre de Grace had been ill since early January and had been confined to the hospital since February 23.

A son of the late Jacob and Katherine Peterson Davis, of Havre de Grace, Mr. Davis was employed by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for 39 years, and before his retirement in 1954, he was supervisor of the company's cable division in the Harford County area.

Mr. Davis was first elected a county commissioner in 1954 after serving on the Havre de Grace City Council. Reelected in 1958 and 1962, he was made the board chairman in 1963 after the death of D. Paul McNabb, who was chairman.

Mr. Davis, a Democrat, did not limit his civic activities to politics.

He was on the board of directors of the Harford Memorial Hospital, the Harford County chapter of the State Blood Bank Association, the Havre de Grace Salvation Army and the Citizens Nursing Home.

He was the oldest active member of the Susquehanna Volunteer Fire Company and was past exalted ruler of the Elks Club of Havre de Grace. He was also a member of the Rotary Club and Moose Lodge and belonged to the Northern Council, Maryland chapter of Telephone Pioneers of America.

Mr. Davis lived at 314 Fountain Street, with his wife, the former Edith McGonigal. They were married in 1915.

Besides his wife, Mr. Davis is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Frank Hutchins and Mrs. Irvin Wachsman, both of Havre de Grace; three sisters, Miss Lillian E. Davis, Mrs. Isidor Goldstrom, both of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Mrs. Chester Halnan, Pompano Beach, Fla.; also four grandchildren.

Largely attended funeral services were held on Tuesday morning at the Pennington & Son Funeral Parlor, Havre de Grace, with Rabbi Shaw and Rabbi Lawrence officiating. Burial was in Angel Hill Cemetery.

Those who served as active pallbearers were: Messrs. William Bauer, Richard Grubb, Harry Welch, Basil Coakley, William Muller, and Daniel Moore. Honorary pallbearers were Sheriff William Kunkel, Garland R. Greer, Thomas L. Adams, D. Franklin McGinnis, John H. O'Neill, Robert H. Archer, William O. Whiteford, and P. Howard Marshall.

[From the Harford County (Md.) Democrat, Apr. 21, 1966]

COMMISSIONER DAVIS DIES IN THIRD TERM

Mr. Abraham Davis, the popular chairman of the Harford County Board of Commissioners, known far and wide as "Abe," died last Friday night at the Harford Memorial Hospital. He had been a patient there since February 23 and for the past several months was so seriously ill as not to be able to attend board meetings.

Born in Havre de Grace, he was 72 and was employed for almost 40 years by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., and was supervisor of the cable department in the Harford County area when he retired in 1954.

He was first elected to board of county commissioners that year after serving on the Havre de Grace City Council. He was reelected in 1958 and in 1962 was made chairman of the board following the death of Chairman D. Paul McNabb.

Mr. Davis was a lifelong Democrat and was interested in many civic activities; was a member of the board of directors of the Harford Memorial Hospital, the State blood bank association, the Havre de Grace Salvation Army, and the Harford County Nursing Home.

He was the oldest active member of the Susquehanna Volunteer Fire Company, past president of the Elks Club, a member of the Havre de Grace Rotary and Aberdeen Moose Lodge.

His survivors are his widow, Mrs. Edith McGonigal Davis; two daughters, Mrs. Frank Hutchins and Mrs. Irvin Wachsman of Harve de Grace; three sisters, Miss Lillian E. Davis and Mrs. Isadore Goldstrum of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Mrs. Chester Halnan, of Pompano Beach, Fla., and four grandchildren.

Funeral services were largely attended at the Pennington Funeral Home on Tuesday morning at 11 a.m., with interment in Angel Hill Cemetery. Rabbi Lawrence and Rabbi Shan officiated at the services.

Active pallbearers were Messrs. William Bauer, Richard Grubb, Harry Welch, Basil Coakley, William Muller, and Daniel Moore.

Honorary pallbearers were Sheriff William Kunkel; Messrs. Garland R. Greer, Thomas L. Adams, D. Franklin McGinnis, John H. O'Neill, Robert H. Archer, William Whiteford, and Howard Marshall.

[From the Harford County (Md.) News-Advertiser, Apr. 21, 1966]

COMMISSIONER ABE DAVIS SUCCUMBS AFTER ILLNESS

Harford County this week mourned the death of Abraham Davis who died late Friday night at Harford Memorial Hospital at the age of 72, following a lengthy illness. Mr. Davis was chairman of the board of county commissioners since 1963.

He was first elected a county commissioner in 1954 after serving on the Harve de Grace City Council. He was reelected in 1958 and 1962.

For 39 years, he was employed by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. He was supervisor of the cable department in Harford County and retired in 1954.

He was a member of the board of directors of the Harford Memorial Hospital and the county chapter of the State blood bank association.

He was also a member of the board of directors of the Harve de Grace Salvation Army and the Harford County Nursing Home.

He was the oldest member of the Susquehanna Volunteer Fire Co. and was past exalted ruler of the Elks Club here.

He belonged to the Rotary Club and the Moose Lodge and the Northern Council, Maryland Chapter of the Telephone Pioneers of America.

He is survived by his wife, the former Edith McGonigal; two daughters, Mrs. Frank Hutchins and Mrs. Irvin Wachsman; three sisters, Miss Lillian E. Davis, Mrs. Isidor Goldstrom, both of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Mrs. Chester Halman, of Pompano Beach, Fla., and four grandchildren.

[From the Harford County (Md.) Democrat, Apr. 21, 1966]

RESOLUTION IN MEMORIAM OF ABE DAVIS

The county commissioners on Tuesday adopted the following resolution following the death of the chairman of the board, Abe Davis:

"D. Franklin McGinnis and John H. O'Neill, members of the Board of County Commissioners of Harford County, acknowledge with deep regret the death of their chairman, the Honorable Abe Davis, and passed the following resolution 19th day of April:

"Whereas the said Abe Davis was elected three terms to the office of county commissioners; and

"Whereas he served as chairman of said board since December 30, 1963; and

"Whereas, he served faithfully and diligently in his office of county commissioner to promote the best interest of the people of Harford County; and

"Whereas he was an inspiration to those who worked with him and served under him; and

"Whereas he was recognized as a civic leader in the city of Havre de Grace and Harford County; and

"Whereas in his untimely passing, Harford County has lost an outstanding citizen whose guidance will be sorely missed: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the County Commissioners of Harford County,* That they express their most profound regrets over the passing of the Honorable Abe Davis; and be it further

"*Resolved,* That the County Commissioners of Harford County send a copy of this Resolution to his widow, Mrs. Edith McGonigal Davis, and his family."

[From the Havre de Grace (Md.) Record, Apr. 21, 1966]

COMMISSIONER ABE DAVIS DIES

Mr. Abraham Davis, chairman of the Harford County Commissioners and a well-known, lifelong resident of this city, died last Friday in Harford Memorial Hospital, where he had been a patient for nearly 2 months.

Mr. Davis, who retired from the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. in April 1955, after 39 years' service, began his career as a cable splicer's helper and later advanced to cable splicer and then to supervisor of the cable department in the Harford County area.

He was elected a county commissioner in 1954 and reelected in 1958 and 1962. He had also been a member of the Havre de Grace City Council.

He was the oldest active member of Susquehanna Hose Co., a member and past president of the Rotary Club and a member of the Aberdeen Moose Lodge. Mr. Davis was a member and two-time exalted ruler of the Elks Lodge, and was on the boards of Hanford Memorial Hospital, the Salvation Army, the Harvord County chapter of the State Blood Bank Association, and Harford County Nursing Home. Mr. Davis was a former partner in the Davis jewelry business and a member of the Northern Council, Maryland Chapter, Telephone Pioneers of America.

Mr. Davis lived at 314 Fountain Street with his wife, the former Edith McGonigal. The Davises observed their golden wedding anniversary in February of last year. He was a son of the late Jacob and Kathryn Peterson Davis.

Besides his wife, Mr. Davis is survived by two daughters: Mrs. Frank Hutchins and Mrs. Irvin Wachsman, both of this city; three sisters: Miss Lillian E. Davis and Mrs. Dora Goldstrom of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Mrs. Chester Halnan, Pompano Beach, Fla., and four grandchildren.

The funeral was held on Tuesday at 11 a.m. at the Pennington & Son Funeral Parlors, with Rabbis Lawrence and Shan officiating. Burial was in Angel Hill Cemetery.

The active pallbearers were: Messrs. William Bauer, Richard Grubb, Harry Welch, Basil Coakley, William Muller, and Daniel Moore. Honorary pallbearers were: Sheriff William Kunkel, Messrs. Garland Greer, Thomas Adams, D. Franklin McGinnis, John O'Neill, Robert Archer, William Whiteford, and Howard Marshall.

Rabbi Avraham Soltes—Distinguished Spiritual Service to His Community and to the Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, on March 21, Rabbi Avraham Soltes, of Temple Emanuel, Great Neck, N.Y., delivered the invocation at that day's session of the House of Representatives. Later Rabbi Soltes, who also serves as chaplain to the cadets of his faith at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, met with Lt. Gen. J. B. Lampert, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and me at the Capitol. General Lampert, former Superintendent at the Military Academy, worked closely with Rabbi Soltes during his assignment to West Point and had high praise for the rabbi's contributions to the spiritual life of the Academy.

I have received compliments from other Members of this distinguished body on the inspiring words delivered that day by Rabbi Soltes, and I would like to take official note of the contributions he continues to make to our community and to our future leaders at West Point. This Nation is the better for men like Rabbi Soltes.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

Peking Seeks To Destroy the United Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following column which appeared in the April 2, 1966, edition of the New York Journal American.

This article demolishes the arguments of those who believe that something constructive could come about if Red China were admitted to the United Nations.

The article follows:

PEKING SEEKS TO SHATTER U.N.

(By Paul Roberts)

The issue of Red China's admission to the United Nations is raising its controversial head higher and higher these days, despite the fact that Red China has repeatedly indicated it will not come anywhere near the world organization until it is entirely reorganized along lines advocated by Peking.

In fact, it can be safely said that the biggest opposition to Red China's admission to the U.N. in its present form comes from Red China. This is not a matter of "informed opinion," but of candid statements in official Peking publications and broadcasts.

For example, last September 29, Foreign Minister Chen Yi told foreign correspondents in Peking that two conditions would have to be met before Red China would accept a U.N. seat even if offered one: (a) The U.N. would have to openly declare that it was "wrong" when it condemned Red China for aggression during the Korean war; and (b) that the U.N. Charter would have to be reviewed, with all "independent" countries being granted membership and all "imperialist puppet states" being thrown out.

The question is: Do those who advocate the seating of Red China in the U.N. contemplate meeting these conditions, either fully or even part of the way? If not, then the entire issue would appear to be academic, since Red China has flatly stated that its acceptance of admission depends on its demands being met.

Last May 21 Premier Chou En-lai told Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia that "people are increasingly aware that it (the U.N.) has become a tool of U.S. imperialism * * * It has become a common demand of many Asian and African countries that the U.N. thoroughly reorganize itself and correct its mistakes."

The "People's Daily" of Peking, had already said, in stronger language, on February 15, 1965, that "the U.N. has degenerated to the extent of being a tool in the hands of the United States to pursue its policy of neocolonialism. Wherever the blue-and-white flag of the U.N. is hoisted, there is side by side with it the stars and stripes of the United States. The U.S. aggression against Korea was a case in point."

Chou has also flatly advocated that "another" U.N. be established, and said as much on January 24, 1965, at a dinner honoring then Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio.

"Another U.N., a revolutionary one, may well be set up," he said, "so that rival dramas may be staged in competition with that body which calls itself the U.N. but which is under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and therefore can only make mischief and do nothing good. How can it be that the United States is allowed to stage its own dramas, while we are not?"

And striking a chilling, remarkably Prussian-like theme, Red Chinese Defense Minister Lin Piao wrote, last September 3: "War can temper the people and push history forward * * * In this sense, war is a great school."

All of which is hardly compatible with the spirit, let alone the charter, of the U.N. It can only be deduced, then, that those urging the admission of Red China to the U.N. fail to recognize the true issue—which is that the Chinese people certainly merit U.N. membership, but not its present and incredibly outlaw regime.

NATO To Survive

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES L. WELTNER
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 5, 1966

Mr. WELTNER. Mr. Speaker, President de Gaulle's action will weaken but will not destroy the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Atlanta Constitution points out in an editorial I have read with much interest.

As the paper states:

> An Atlantic alliance even without the active participation of France is earnestly desired by the other 14 members.

Since its analysis adds more light to this issue of concern to us at this time, I include it in the RECORD:

NATO WILL SURVIVE

In an interview published in a Paris newspaper Tuesday, Secretary of State Dean Rusk has remainded France and President de Gaulle that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization can function perfectly well without France.

The Secretary in the interview and in other statements of policy on NATO has made it clear that any disruption of NATO and its integrated military forces belongs squarely to De Gaulle. If the alliance is weakened and the dream of European unity shattered, it is not this Nation's responsibility. If the work of two decades toward the goal of military and political unity is shattered, the blame can be laid to De Gaulle's intransigence and revived nationalism.

"Naturally," the Secretary is quoted, "the 14 countries (that with France make up the alliance), representing 450 million people and disposing of massive military power, will not be paralyzed by the attitude of France." Thus the Secretary made clear that this country has no intention of abandoning the integrated military command setup. France alone wants that.

Meanwhile, in a formal diplomatic note, the United States has told France it is not practical to complete the removal of American military forces from France by April 1, 1967, as De Gaulle had requested. The note called the French Government's attention to the fact that if the French units stationed in Germany were withdrawn from the integrated defense system of the alliance, they would immediately and automatically lose the American nuclear warheads now at their disposal under the "double key" system. The nuclear "double key" warheads agreement of September 6, 1960, applies explicitly to allied forces which had been integrated under the NATO command.

France's unilateral action will weaken but will not destroy NATO. It will encourage a revival of German nationalism but only so far as we are willing to retreat from NATO ourselves. An Atlantic alliance even without the active participation of France is earnestly desired by the other 14 members. And as Secretary Rusk says, it would still be an alliance with massive military power.

United States Strengthens Relations With Good Neighbor Mexico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it has been said with considerable truth that true friendship is a union of mutual respect born of like interests and a willingness to resolve honest differences. It is these qualities which I believe have characterized the longstanding friendly relations between the United States and Mexico.

No really productive or meaningful relationship, be it between individuals or countries, can ever completely avoid the shoals of differences of opinion. It is, in fact, through the give and take of settlement and attempted resolution that such friendly relations actually deepen.

An excellent example of this fact was brought to our attention recently by the visit of President Johnson to Mexico. The significance of this visit was pointed out on April 19 in an editorial appearing in the Milwaukee Journal.

The editorial praises President Johnson for making the trip to Mexico, noting that "a willingness to negotiate differences in a spirit of neighborliness is heartening." Urging that this process must be forever nurtured, it cites the President's visit as a distinct help in that respect.

Because this editorial praising the value of the meeting between the heads of the American States seems so typical of others I have seen, I have permission to include it in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

GOOD NEIGHBOR MEXICO

It is particularly significant that President Johnson picked Mexico for his first trip abroad as chief executive and that his reception was so enthusiastic. Good relations with our southern neighbor are vital for maintaining hemispheric solidarity. Mexico is emerging as one of the most influential nations in Latin America.

Mexican governments have been succeeding each other in orderly fashion since 1920. The last major political violence occurred as long ago as 1929. Symbolic of Mexico's maturity is the fact that five ex-presidents sat together at President Diaz Ordaz's inauguration in a spirit of national unity.

This stability has strengthened Mexico's international position immeasurably and has contributed to unparalleled prosperity south of the border. Few developing nations, in fact, can challenge Mexico's recent record for powerful, sustained, noninflationary growth.

For its part, Mexico realizes that good relations with the United States are a key to continuing success in the very important field of tourism. Expenditures by travelers—most of them from the United States—are Mexico's greatest source of foreign income.

Perhaps the best evidence of the amicable relations between the two nations was the recent peaceful resolution of two long festering irritants. The century-old Chamizal dispute was settled when the United States agreed to turn over to Mexico 437 acres in El Paso, Tex. Also, both countries agreed to undertake a $5 million drainage project to control salinity of the Colorado River water that has been damaging Mexican crops.

This willingness to negotiate differences in a spirit of neighborliness is heartening. But the process must be forever nurtured. President Johnson's visit helps in that respect.

A Little Child Shall Lead Them

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article written by a Navy chaplain concerning the tremendous morale boost which some valiant Navy men received when a group of Schoolchildren took time out to remember them in their efforts to defend our country in foreign waters. The ship, U.S.S. *Hancock,* is homebased in my congressional district and the children are second-grade boys and girls in the Oakridge School, Sacramento, Calif. I am also inserting in the RECORD Lt. Cmdr. David W. Plank's letter to me which so vividly illustrates how much the actions of these boys and girls are appreciated.

Every day I read in a newspaper or magazine some account of an effort by a small minority of Americans to detract from our Vietnam involvement or in some way embarass the defense endeavors of our country. I know that the majority of Americans support our President and our Nation in this time of great threat to its security. However, it is the actions of a group of schoolchildren which seem to properly focus the feelings of this majority of Americans because these children are thinking of our fighting men and doing something to show their thoughts and support. I think it is an excellent example for all of us to follow and I would like to particularly call your attention to Chaplain Plank's closing quotation to the effect "a little child shall lead them."

U.S.S. HANCOCK (CVA-19),
FPO San Francisco, April 19, 1966.

Hon. GEORGE P. MILLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. MILLER: I invite you, sir, to read the enclosed short article which pertains to a group of California schoolchildren. It describes what happened when a small package of their letters and crayon drawings found their way to the aircraft carrier *Hancock.* Not only were weary warriors of this Vietnam-engaged ship cheered and strengthened, but they were vividly reminded of our American purpose in the world.

The story is both heartwarming and of great significance, I believe. It is my hope that you will both enjoy it and in some way find it helpful in your much appreciated work on the behalf of us citizens of California—my native State.

Very respectfully yours,
DAVID W. PLANK,
Lieutenant Commander, Chaplain Corps, U.S. Navy, Ship's Chaplain.

Vietnam Warriors Cheered by Children's Crayon Drawings

(By Lt. Cmdr. David W. Plank, Chaplain Corps, U.S. Navy)

This is the story of a bundle of children's drawings that were addressed and mailed to "The U.S. Navy, Vietnam." What follows could have been repeated aboard many other ships and military installations. Hence this is not a story about the 7th Fleet Alameda-based attack aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Hancock* (CVA-19); it is about 24 grease-crayon pictures painstakingly drawn by second-grade boys and girls in Oakridge School, Sacramento, Calif.

The story necessarily begins on April 6, 1966, the day a small ordinary-looking cylindrical package arrived in the chaplains' office aboard *Hancock*. At the time, she was busy operating in the tropical waters of the South China Sea, catapulting Vietnam-bound planes from her flight deck, one every 26 seconds. The package which Ship's Chaplain David W. Plank found was tattered and badly scarred from its long journey. For it had been 70 days enroute—January 28 was the postmark it bore. In a child's scrawled handwriting it was addressed to, "The U.S. Navy, care of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Vietnam." It had come from "Miss Burns Second Grade, Oakridge School, Sacramento, Calif."

The chaplain opened the package. Out tumbled 24 grease-crayon drawings, and 19 oversized letters. The pictures bore scribbled titles such as "Our Janitor in the Hospital," "My House," "This Is Me, This Is You," and "Evelyn the Clown." The letters read in part, "Thank you for fighting for our classroom and country. I hope all of you don't die," "We have sawdust in our hair," "My mother went to the hospital. Do you have a brother?" "I am praying for you. I am crying for you. Please come back."

From where had this forlorn package of pictures and letters come? Who sent it to *Hancock*? How did it happen on board? Where had it been for 70 days? No one seemed to know—or care. The chaplain's first impulse was to simply discard them all, then write a perfunctory letter of thanks to Miss Burns.

But then came a thought. Why not give these children's expressions of concern, encouragement, and appreciation an opportunity to be heard themselves by those for whom they were intended, men of the U.S. Navy fighting in Vietnam? Mount and display them, of course. They may not be artistic masterpieces—certainly they had no commercial value. But the message they held to tell could be priceless.

Two days later, the "Miss Burns' Second Grade Class Grease-Crayon Drawing Exhibit" officially opened in *Hancock's* library when Capt. James C. Donaldson, Jr., the ship's commanding officer, cut with a Navy ceremonial sword the paper chain-ribbon which stretched from wall to wall in the library "gallery." By posters and flyers, by notes on barbershop mirrors and by word of mouth; from bow to fantail, from boilerroom to bridge, the word of the unusual art exhibit spread.

The men came first by ones and twos, then by dozens. During the first week of the exhibit alone, 1,000 men, nearly one-third of *Hancock's* crew, crowded into the library and browsed among the pictures. To add to the enjoyment, they particiated in a contest to choose which they thought were the best pictures and letters. Officers and enlisted men came at lunch hour, before plane launches, after recoveries, during the coffee-break of an engineroom watch; early in the morning, late at night. They toured the picture exhibit in green flight suits and red crash-crew jerseys; in sweaty T-shirts and mechanic's overalls: hardly what you would expect at an art exhibit. But *Hancock* is a fighting ship. And the men that make her so, work hard, hot, round-the-clock hours. These are the ways of war. The men look the part they play.

Thus during the heat of battle, the men of *Fighting Hannah* have been chosen by chance as "The U.S. Navy, Vietnam." They have paused and pondered 24 crayoned drawings; they have thoughtfully read the penciled letters. Though these be the creations of children's tiny hands in far-away Sacramento, Calif., they might have been the heart's handiwork of children anywhere. Weary naval warriors rested and listened to the pure voices of 7-year-old boys and girls from home telling them of their love and prayers, their concern and gratitude. To their duties the men of *Hancock* returned with quicker pace and lighter heart. The true spirit of America had somehow touched and lifted her distant fighting sons—through the fingers of little children.

Into the midst of war, 24 second-grade boys and girls have unwittingly stepped to remind us of our American purpose: to strive always to obtain and preserve for them, and all children, both those living and those of generations to come, justice and equality, peace and freedom, in Vietnam, or any oppressed place upon earth, in order to make certain that children everywhere can always draw what they please, and write whom they wish.

As was said centuries ago, "A little child shall lead them."

The 18th Anniversary of the Independence of Israel

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure for me to offer my congratulations to the State of Israel on the occasion of its 18th anniversary of independence.

Eretz, Israel, was the birthplace of the Jewish people. They were forcibly exiled from their land, but they never ceased to pray and plan for their return. On Novmeber 29, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly called for the establishment of a Jewish State in Eretz-Israel. And a miracle began.

The achievements of this small nation in 18 short years are truly amazing. Through hard work and sacrifice, an arid desert has been transformed into a productive land. And despite all their accomplishments, the people of Israel still strive to mold a stronger and even more united nation.

Israel has become a valued and important member of the world community. It is helping other developing countries through technical and economic assistance. Its people and programs are testimony to a common dedication to make Israel a major contributor to a modern and peaceful world.

My congratulations to the people of Israel for their progress in the past, and I wish them many more anniversaries of equal accomplishment in the future.

California's Dirty Book Caper

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RONALD BROOKS CAMERON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. Speaker, during the frontier period the West sent out a call for men to match its mountains. Today in California we are witnessing the sorry search for causes to match our kooks.

Such a cause has been uncovered by an outfit called CLEAN—California League Enlisting Action Now. Obviously obsessed with the need for a catch title and completely unconcerned with descriptive clarity, CLEAN was obstensibly formed to scour smut right out of the social scene through a ballot initiative. As a highly respected newspaper in my congressional district recently observed in an editorial, the CLEAN initiative "calls for censorship without any standard to determine obscenity or any standard to determine who has the right to decide for free Americans what is obscene." Constitutional safeguards, in other words, would go down the drain along with smut if CLEAN's deadly detergent is applied to the problem of pornography.

Mr. William Wingfield, a personal friend as well as a working newsman and freelance writer, has an article in the April 18 issue of Nation magazine which puts the public spotlight on some of the leaders behind the CLEAN caper, and points up some of the frightening implications of the initiative proposal.

Mr. Wingfield's article and the San Gabriel Valley Daily Tribune editorial follows:

THE POLITICS OF SMUT: CALIFORNIA'S DIRTY BOOK CAPER

(By William Wingfield)

LOS ANGELES.—One almost has to admire the tenacity of some members of the extreme right.

Despite setbacks that would stun persons of more orthodox persuasion, they never retire from the fight against their favorite devils: the United Nations, mental health, civil rights, fluoridation, cultural exchanges—and "dirty" books. In California today, they are back on their feet again, as strong and bullying as if Goldwater had never been defeated, rousing the citizenry against alleged pornography.

California League Enlisting Action Now is a relatively meaningless title, but it has the virtue—sure not coincidental—that its initial letter spell CLEAN, which sounds like a detergent but is in reality the name of a group that is trying to ram through an initimate measure in California, presumably to outlaw smut. The CLEAN campaign brings out the old evangelical fervor that rightists always show when they get keyed up for a great cause. ("I've never found a cause more wonderful to support" exclained one enthusiastic young woman in the rightist California Federation of Republican Women.)

Members of CLEAN and their allied groups, such as the Republican Women's Federation, are now valiantly crashing meetings of city councils, churches, service clubs and other organizations, up and down the State in search of support. They are getting it, too, because everyone is against pornography is the same way that everyone is against crime and ragweed.

The resolutions that city councils are now passing resemble the one adopted by the California Federation of Republican Women on February 2, 1966:

"The present California law on obscenity is so weak that it provides the smut publishers and peddlers with escape hatches and virtual immunity from prosecution. The evidence is overwhelming that the situation concerning obscenity and pornography has grown much worse in recent months. The legislature has failed to take action to improve the law in general sessions of 1963 and 1965, and district attorneys are not prosecuting obscenity cases now because the present law is inadequate to secure convictions."

These resolutions largely rehash an organizing and fund-raising letter sent out by California State Assemblyman E. Richard Barnes, founder of CLEAN. It said in part:

"In spite of the fact that you and thousands of your fellow citizens signed petitions urging legislative action, the California Legislature has utterly failed to come to grips with the critical problem of obscenity in this State. All corrective legislation in 1963 and 1965 was killed in committee.

"Widespread appeals have been made to me to lead in a statewide initiative to place a corrective law on the ballot for adoption by the people in the 1966 general election. After much prayer and consideration, I have consented to lead such a campaign and the task of drafting a proper, legally drawn ordinance is in the hands of a group of California attorneys."

However, despite the enthusiasm of the smut chasers, despite their ability to enroll support from city councils and churches, despite the fact that hard-core pornography may be a very real problem (as anyone who has visited Main Street in Los Angeles or Mission and Mason Streets in San Francisco might agree), despite their assurances that their initiative is perfectly in accord with recent Supreme Court decisions, the spokesmen for CLEAN are singularly evasive and vague as to how their initiative is worded and what they hope it will achieve. I wrote Assemblyman Barnes, asking what he proposed and how the initiative fits in with the Supreme Court rulings; he failed to answer. Efforts to get similar information from other members of CLEAN and from allied groups such as the Republican Women's Federation, the United Republicans, the Young Republicans and the California Republican Assembly have been as futile.

The woman who had "never found a cause more wonderful to support" spat out: "I can't understand why the leftist press won't give us any publicity." She guessed that the "leftist press" would fight the initiative as it fought Goldwater. But she refused to divulge anything about the initiative itself.

Finally, I received a copy of it from the Los Angeles County district attorney's office. Jack Alex, a Los Angeles County deputy district attorney, holds the national record for felony convictions, his number of successful prosecutions well surpassing that of Thomas E. Dewey. Alex has been personally concerned about the problem of smut and made it the major plank of his platform when he sought the Republican nomination to Congress 2 years ago. In his spare time, he gives lectures to churches and the PTA on the menace of pornography.

Yet Alex shudders to think what might result if the voters pass the CLEAN initiative. He points out that it would place all law enforcement at the whim of pressure groups. It would, he said, be an instrument of censorship reaching almost to the level of Orwellian thought control.

Some provisions of the proposed law come dangerously close to setting up kangaroo courts contrary to the Anglo-American legal principle of government by law and not by man. The initiative forbids a judge from dismissing a pornography case. It provides that a jury, which might be swayed by social pressure, rather than a judge skilled in jurisprudence, shall have full jurisdiction and authority, even to the point of determining fines and punishment. It also provides that if prosecuting attorneys feel that a case lacks sufficient grounds to be taken to court, then individuals may file a civil suit to compel the district attorney either to prosecute or be removed from office.

One of the more curious provisions of the initiative states that a person may be excused from prosecution if he possesses obscene material for "research" or "study." We are not told what would constitute research or study. Perhaps it would cover professors and students reading Henry Miller and D. H. Lawrence in college literature classes; more likely, it means Birchers and self-appointed members of CLEAN.

Deputy District Attorney William McGinley, adviser from the district attorney's office to the Los Angeles City and County Commission Against Indecent Literature, observed: "There were a lot of features we thought were very good. There were others we stated to the commission our frank opinion on the constitutionality of. The commission asked if CLEAN would make changes according to the recommendations of the district attorney's office. The representatives of CLEAN said they would not."

This statement is supported by Harry Wood, chief of the appellate section of the Los Angeles County district attorney's office: "We had hoped to support the initiative, but, to be objective, we have to oppose it. Parts of it are unconstitutional. They [CLEAN] take the view we are afraid of the U.S. Supreme Court. While we don't agree with the Supreme Court, we have to realize that the Supreme Court exists."

What frightens Wood, as a law-enforcement officer, is that Assemblyman Barnes' initiative would repeal all prior laws on the subject of pornography. Hence, even if sections of the initiative should be declared unconstitutional—assuming it is adopted—the effect would still be to repeal all existing legislation on the subject.

It is not often that the American Civil Liberties Union agrees with the district attorney's office, but the CLEAN initiative seems to have brought them into alliance. Dr. Eason Monroe, director of the Los Angeles office of the American Civil Liberties Union, stated: "We oppose anything that grants authority to the State on what can be read or printed. The CLEAN thing tries to get around the Supreme Court doctrine that to be obscene, something has to be without redeeming social or literary value."

The measure proposes to set aside Supreme Court rulings under the smoke screen of home rule and "community rights," Dr. Monroe said, and seeks to let vigilantes decide what people can read and write. "They don't want judges messing around in their direct control over what people can read."

Dr. Monroe sees the principle behind CLEAN's initiative as the same as that of the Francis Anti-Communist Constitutional Amendment 4 years ago. That amendment, defeated by California voters in the 1962 election, would have permitted self-appointed censors to exclude those people suspected of being Communist from speaking in public.

With a few exceptions, the names of the founders and statewide advisory committee members of CLEAN read like a "Who's Who" of California's extreme right.

Barnes, himself, is a retired Navy captain and was a Naval chaplain from 1941 to 1961.

He is also a Methodist minister, and says he "prayed" before he accepted leadership of CLEAN. Barnes is listed in the Handbook of the California Legislature as the San Diego director of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade in 1961–62, and a member of Republican Associates, the California Republican Assembly, and the United Republicans of California.

The California Republican Assembly was started decades ago by supporters of Chief Justice Earl Warren when he was the Republican leader of California, but in 1964 it was captured in a coup d'etat by John Birchers and other right wingers. Today, 16 members of its executive committee are admitted members of the John Birch Society.

Meanwhile, the United Republicans of California was formed in 1963 by members of the right wing who have been routed in their prior attempt to take over the California Republican Assembly. One of the founders, Joseph Shell, sought the Republican nomination for Governor in 1962 on the ground that Richard M. Nixon was "soft on communism" and favored civil rights.

State Senator Jack Schrade, another founder of CLEAN, received national attention when he tried to keep newspaper publisher Thomas W. Braden and Methodist Bishop Gerald Kennedy from being reappointed to the State board of education.

Schrade's violent and almost irrational attack on Braden was based on the publisher's criticism of Dr. Max Rafferty, the State's rightwing superintendent of public instruction. Bishop Kennedy earned Schrade's wrath by seeing nothing in the Bible to prevent the teaching of evolution.

Another founder of CLEAN is Loyd Wright, Sr., a former president of the American Bar Association, who was the ultraconservative candidate against incumbent Thomas Kuchel, for U.S. Senator in 1962, Wright announced his candidacy only after the then Congressman, John H. Rousselot, decided not to run. Rousselot is now national public relations director of the John Birch Society. In late 1961, Wright spoke at the "Project Alert School of Anti-Communism" in Los Angeles. At this same school, one of the speakers should: "I don't want to impeach Earl Warren. I want to lynch Earl Warren."

California Secretary of State Frank Jordan, another CLEAN founder, was one of Goldwater's delegates to the 1964 Republican National Convention.

On the statewide advisory committee, State Senator John G. Schmitz boasts that he holds the highest elective office in America of any member of the John Birch Society. He is also a member of the Young Americans for Freedom, and past chairman of the Orange County Coordinating Republican Assembly. The dashing young former Marine aviator says he thinks Ronald Reagan is too liberal and that he wants Los Angeles Police Chief William Parker (of Watts riot fame) for Governor.

Anyone suggesting that President William Howard Taft was the "father of socialism" in America would probably be treated with derision in many parts of the Nation. Yet that's what CLEAN advisory committee member Walter Knott said in effect in a speech in 1961 to the Covina, Calif., Chamber of Commerce. Knott is in a way the Walt Disney of the extreme right wing. He is founder and proprietor of Knott's Berry Farm in Buena Park, the main attraction of which is an old frontier village. It looks like a cross between Tombstone and Virginia City.

Along with the "ghost town" are many shops and restaurants featuring fried chicken. And across the highway from the berry farm proper stands a two-story frame house called the "Freedom Center," one of the many "patriotic" bookstores that proliferate across southern California.

The "Freedom Center" has several whole rooms of rightist books, including one room with stacks of racist literature. Next to the "Freedom Center," Knott is now erecting a full-size replica of Independence Hall.

One of the big moneybags of the California right wing, Joe Crail, is also a CLEAN advisory committee member. Crail is founder of the mammoth Coast Federal Savings & Loan Association in Los Angeles. Copies of rightist tracts are given out at the Coast Federal Savings offices. Coast Federal also maintains the Free Enterprise Speakers Bureau, ready to present rightwing speakers to any club or organization in need of a program. Crail, himself, often hits the lecture trail along with Knott. Both Crail and Knott appear in the bestselling novel on California rightwingers, the Patriot, by Harold Bienvenu.

One of the real powers of CLEAN is William Shearer, once Assemblyman Barnes' administrative assistant. Shearer, a nice-looking young chap, pleasant when he isn't orating, edits the California Statesman. Shearer ran for the California State Assembly from the Oceanside area in 1956 and 1958 before he turned to rightist journalism. He confided to Gerald J. Brown, then the managing editor of the Oceanside Blade-Tribune, that he intended to model his assembly campaign after Senator McCarthy. In 1964, Shearer went up and down the State speaking for repeal of California's Rumford Fair Housing Act and prevention of similar civil rights legislation from ever again being passed in California.

James B. Utt, the very conservative Congressman from Orange and San Diego Counties, placed an article by Shearer defending the John Birch Society in the Congressional Record in 1961. Utt, defender of undertakers and Forest Lawn Cemetery, is the same man who made the Orson Wellesian charge that the United Nations was training African troops in dear old Dixie.

Before he joined the CLEAN advisory committee, Los Angeles County Supervisor Warren Dorn proposed his own initiative to amend the State constitution last year. The reforming supervisor maintained that his amendment would do away with smut by giving local city councils the power to determine what books could be sold in the community. Dorn, like CLEAN, seems to have felt that local city councils could be more readily coerced to ban books than could the State legislature.

The Dorn initiative was ostensibly the outgrowth of the famous Carol Lane case, wherein the California Supreme Court overturned the conviction of an alleged prostitute arrested under city ordinance on the grounds that State law took precedence and pre-empted the field of law enforcement. Supervisor Dorn and his colleagues claimed that this decision opened the whole State to vice and pornography, though Coleman Blease, legislative counsel for the ACLU, pointed out that Miss Lane was subsequently convicted under State law and sentenced to 15 months in jail.

Not long ago, Dorn became inspired by attending an encampment of Moral Rearmament. After his return, the Moral Rearmament choir came to sing to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Supervisor Dorn got up and sang along with them.

As Supervisor Dorn and his constitutional amendment show, censorship as well as intimidation of people holding views or expressing ideas the right doesn't like is a longstanding drive of the right wing. Recently, a young San Diego schoolteacher, Mrs. Geri Turner Davis, won a contest for writing a play, "A Cat Called Jesus." Two women in the San Diego Republican Women's Federation came across Mrs. Davis' achievement when they read the names of the winners in the local newspaper. They immediately blew bugles to rally the rightists against the young teacher.

If the title infuriated rightwingers, the subject matter set them howling. The play is about a Negro prisoner who became the friend of his white jailer.

Mrs. Davis could hardly have foreseen the storm of abuse that broke on her head. Even though she never read the play to her class and wrote it solely as a hobby well outside of her duties as a teacher, she awoke to find an all-out blitz thundering against her. Even untruthfully charging her with "immorality," the rightists tried to get her fired and have her teaching credentials revoked.

Only a few months ago, the rightists were out in force when Negro author and television personality Louis Lomax tried to speak in El Monte, Calif.

One housewife who attended Lomax's talk recalls: "There was a lot of yelling in the back of the room. There were about 20 men there. There was a man in clerical garb with a big cross. There were hoots and shouts before the meeting started.

"There were young Birchers out front handing out anti-civil-rights literature. A lot of slanderous things were yelled. You felt as though it was a pretty explosive situation."

Another housewife said: "When we approached the auditorium, women were handing out Birch propaganda such as 'Support Your Local Police.' The women refused to identify themselves and wouldn't admit being Birchers, but the literature said it was printed by the Birch Society.

"Then the Nazis marched in and chanted 'Jew-Nigger-Communist.' Both the Nazis and the Birchers were on hand. I don't feel it was coincidental."

Just as CLEAN is now going around to churches and city council enrolling support, so the self-appointed censors have been going to city councils, library boards and school boards for the past 4 years trying to get books such as "The Last Temptation of Christ," "Catcher in the Rye," and "Lord of the Flies" removed from library shelves.

In some cities, they have succeeded. In others, the library board members have been exceedingly bruised but have refused to give in.

The central target for the hate campaign in the past 4 years, the man picked as the personification of all the books the right wants banned, "Mr. Dirty Book" himself is Thomas W. Braden, president of the California State Board of Education, publisher of the Oceanside Daily Blade-Tribune, and now candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Braden acknowledges that he has been under attack because he won't agree that the antievolutionist, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty, is the fountainhead of all wisdom. If Rafferty, whose views are endorsed by Russel Kirk, high priest of conservatism, had his way, Braden believes, all textbooks would be "harmless as milk" and filled with the stories of such great patriots as "Fighting Joe" McCarthy.

When it was discovered that some high schools used the Dictonary of American Slang as a library reference book, Young Republicans went through the book and picked out every filthy word listed. They mimeographed the collection and sent the list to every person on their mailing list, with the suggestion that Braden endorsed these words. Braden says that when his daughter was in an Oceanside supermarket, someone handed her the Young Republican compendium.

The American Opinion bookstores filled their windows and shelves with copies of the Dictionary of American Slang so that all could study at first hand this shocking work of obscenity that Braden presumably wanted all teen-agers to read. Probably the tome had the greatest sale in its history through Birch bookstores. (Is this the sort of thing the CLEAN initiative seeks to prevent, or is it an example of "research" and "study"?)

Many of the people now working for CLEAN staffed Rafferty's campaign offices in 1962. These people and their antics haven't been slowed down in the slightest by Goldwater's

Waterloo, nor is CLEAN the rightwing's only current drive in California. It is also trying to elect handsome, platitudinous actor Ronald Reagan as Governor of California, and Max Rafferty is up for reelection.

Meanwhile, Bill Richardson, writer for American Opinion magazine and author of Birch tracts, is running for the California State Senate to take his place along with Schrade and Schmitz.

A character in Greek mythology well symbolizes California's resurgent right; it is Antaeus, the giant who sprang up stronger each time he was struck to the ground. Hercules defeated Antaeus by holding him aloft so that he couldn't recharge his energy from the earth. Is there somewhere a statesman who will hold the rightists aloft for a while?

[From the San Gabriel Valley (Calif.) Daily Tribune, Apr. 17, 1966]

CURE COULD BE WORSE THAN ILL

We have no argument with legitimate efforts to keep hard-core pornography out of the hands of youngsters with impressionable minds. We see no redeeming feature in it. In fact the word itself has an ugly sound.

But, we do believe there is good reason to argue against the means by which some people seek to stamp out pornography through legislative edict.

An initiative petition aimed at outlawing obscenity is now being circulated. Because obscenity is repugnant to most people, they have readily signed the petition—without reading the fine print.

The remedy prescribed by the California League Enlisting Action Now to rid this State of pornographic literature may be worse than the illness it seeks to eradicate.

For the remedy includes near-confiscatory provisions and a provision that law enforcement officers will stand guilty of a law violation if they don't make an arrest and confiscation on the demand of any citizen.

District Attorney Evelle Younger and others aware of the implications of proposed initiative have stated that it is unconstitutional.

It has been suggested that the initiative could provide a means for harassing a daily newspaper out of existence under a section calling for seizure of all copies of any object which any public officer believes contains obscene material. The measure contains specific language permitting any citizen to impel such an officer to act under threat of action against him. The provision states that the taking of evidence must begin the next day to determine whether there is any basis for the material having been seized. It allows any amount of time for taking testimony and gives the court two days more for a ruling as to whether it was proper to seize the material.

A newspaper that printed a story of a sex crime, an illustration in an ad or news column of a woman in a bikini or in lingerie could be in danger of falling under provisions of the seizure section because of a personal whim.

While material seized might later be judged as not being obscene, great damage would have been inflicted on many interested parties—not the least being the reading public deprived of its daily newspaper.

The initiative CLEAN wants to put on the California ballot provides an uglier cure than the ugliness it seeks to stamp out.

The initiative calls for censorship without any standard to determine obscenity or any standard to determine who has the right to decide for free Americans what is obscene.

In our opinion the only effective way to curb obscenity and pornography is for development of standards in the individual that reject it.

Efforts to block it by legislation that makes it possible for one man to determine what another man can read or look at is a blatant disregard to the American principle of self-determination.

VISTA—A Source of New Hope for America's Poor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the organization of VISTA heralded the beginning of a new era in America's dedication to its citizens. Under the provisions of VISTA the volunteers are trained and sent to the areas of greatest need within our own country. It is the work of the VISTA volunteer to bring guidance and hope to people of poverty areas.

Recently, it was my privilege to address the graduating class of VISTA volunteers who completed their training course in Chicago's historic Hull House. The marvelous young and old people—30 of them—were willing to give up a year of their lives to bring enlightment and new horizons of hope for our Nation's less fortunate.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to include in the RECORD today my remarks to this unique graduating class:

My remarks follow:

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN ROMAN C. PUCINSKI, VISTA GRADUATION CEREMONY

You must have had a good reason for deciding to spend the next year of your life working and living with the poor of this Nation.

The reason could not have been a search for glamour—for there is none in poverty. It couldn't be money, because there is none to speak of in the pay that you receive from VISTA.

No doubt each of you has his or her own personal reason for joining VISTA. Basically, I think, it must have been a desire, and even a need to help other people.

I think that you have joined the organization which is taking the practical approach to relieving the problems of poverty in this Nation. It is a highly personal approach—where one person helps another to help himself.

There has been much discussion lately about the cycle of poverty, by which one generation bequeaths to the next the bitter legacy of deprivation, ignorance, and despair. I would think that one of your chief tasks will be to break this cycle—to help a young man go back to school, a young girl to find a job, or to teach a mother how to use the public services and help that were created to provide the aid that she cannot provide for herself.

Each time you help one person break the cycle of poverty, you provide avenues of escape for yet unborn generations. So what you will accomplish within this next year may not be fully measurable for years to come.

The dropout whom you talked into giving school one more chance may go on to college and his children may never know the rancid smell or bitter taste of poverty. The young girl whom you coached and rehearsed in applying for her first job may have escaped, once and for all, from the poverty trap, and the children she may have will have escaped with her.

None of you will change our economic structure to the extent that poverty will be obliterated overnight. It is predicted that our gross national product will soar far past the magic $700 billion mark this year.

Yet even this unprecedented prosperity will not reach down to lift up those who are untrained, unskilled and for the most part unemployable. They are the chronically poor. They were born poor and, unless somebody is willing to spend time, energy and patience with them, they will die poor. It looks as if that somebody may have to be you.

The poor, of course, are the Nation's responsibility—the Nation as a whole. That's why the war on poverty came into being. That's why we have such programs as the Manpower Development and Training Act, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps, and on-the-job training. In essence, these are salvage operations. They're trying to salvage human beings from the economic junkheap where chance, or bad fortune, or ignorance have relegated them.

Yet these training programs are worthless unless the persons for whom they were designed make use of them. But how do you convince a youngster of 19 or 20, whose conception of success, is the local numbers runner or pimp, that he has a chance to make it in that other America—that other America in this case being that place where about 170 million Americans live who are not caught fast in the poverty trap.

I'm not sure that I have the answer to my own question. I'm not sure that I can convince many youths that the promise of America is not just an empty phrase. But I know I try. I know it will take time. And I know that if I succeed, I will gain a tremendous amount of personal satisfaction for the time I can afford to personally invest.

Some of you here are older and I suppose the memory of the depression of the 1930's is still a nagging, even haunting memory. I know that it is with me, for poverty on that scope and scale makes a lasting and unforgettable impression. But perhaps this personal brush with the hopelessness and despair that poverty breeds has motivated you to become a VISTA volunteer. Perhaps your own experiences during those grim times enables you to have a special insight into the problems of those in desperate want.

Today, there seems to be a kind of nostalgic longing for the 1930's—much like the resurrection of the 1920's a few years back. Perhaps this nostalgia is based on the fact that things were simpler in the 1930's—less complicated, less fearful. The problem then was chiefly economic and nearly everyone you knew was in the same boat.

I fail to share this nostalgia for the 1930's for a time when one-third of a nation was ill housed, ill clothed, and ill fed. Today, in 1966, that figure has been reduced. Now it is less than a fifth of the Nation that has been officially stamped as poor because its family incomes fail to exceed $3,500 a year.

I must confess that I am not enamoured of this $3,500 figure which serves as the line of economic demarcation between the poor and the not-so-well-off. It's purely an arbitrary, meaningless to a family of 8 or 10 because they are not just poor, they are virtually destitute if that's their total income.

Those of you who have personally experienced poverty may have a valuable insight into the hearts and minds of the poor. It should serve you well during the next year because you remember, you recall what poverty is like, and how it feels to be poor. But unfortunately, poverty need not be experienced to be abhorred. It is not picturesque; neither is it quaint. It is a degrading human experience; one of the most degrading that there is.

During your VISTA training at Hull House you have become familiar with the face of poverty. Chicago has its share on the West Side. Most big cities do. In fact, half of the Nation's poor—more than 5 million families—live in the blighted, rundown areas of cities and towns.

Perhaps your experience here in training has given you visible evidence of the fact that slums make up 20 percent of the average American city and that these same areas produce 45 percent of the Nation's major crimes.

Yet through the years that these grim statistics have come into being, Hull House, still under the lasting influence and inspiration of its founder, Jane Addams, has existed to serve the needs of the poor; to encourage them; to show them where to go and what to do; to teach them the need for helping themselves.

Regardless of where your year in VISTA leads you, I am confident that you will take part of Chicago with you in the spirit of Hull House and the philosophy of service for which it stands.

It is encouraging to me that the Office of Economic Opportunity and VISTA have availed themselves of the experience and knowledge that Hull House commands. For there is a great amount of wisdom that has been distilled from years of intimate knowledge of the poverty stricken and the problems that confront them.

As VISTA volunteers you will not be Hull House in miniature. You will be individuals, equipped for the most part only with commonsense and, I think, a great amount of compassion. You will make some of the rules as you go along, for there is no magic formula for helping the poor to lift themselves out of poverty. You will work under minimum supervision, and the most pressing deadline you will have is the deadline of how long the poor can endure the dismal conditions in which they live.

By becoming VISTA volunteers, you have assumed a grave responsibility—that of helping people to change their lives. Without you, these lives could continue at their present pace, in their present environment, at their present level of hopelessness and suffering. Whatever hope you bring, whatever help you render, will make the lives of some fellow citizens take a different and doubtlessly better course.

The year that you are about to spend in service to America will serve still another purpose. It will make some people uneasy. It will make them pause and wonder about themselves. The reason that they will wonder about themselves is because they are wondering about you. They are wondering whatever possessed you to give up a large slice of your most precious possession—your time—to go among the poor to find out if you could help them help themselves.

Perhaps you will make others feel a little guilty. I hope that you do. Because the next time they are asked to serve on a committee, or to take part in a community drive, your own selfless commitment and dedication may cause them to make an extra effort.

If during these weeks of training you have entertained some nagging doubts about whether you are needed, or whether anyone can make use of your talents, or whether VISTA is really doing something for the Nation's poor, I would like to tell you some interesting facts.

First of all, you're in demand. In fact, the demand reminds me of the old Army recruiting poster which had a stern faced Uncle Sam point a finger at the passerby with the admonishment: "Uncle Sam Wants You."

The Nation's poor need and want VISTA volunteers.

There are almost 2,500 of you now—either on the job or in training. The demand for volunteers has far outstripped the supply. In all, VISTA has received requests for more than 7,000 volunteers to serve local sponsors across the Nation—from Alaska to the Virgin Islands. I strongly hope that this demand will be met in time.

Perhaps a historian of some future date will be a bit puzzled as to why American citizens were asked by their Government to work among the poor during a time of record-setting prosperity. It is indeed a paradox that when this Nation is enjoying an economy of abundance unsurpassed in history, it is still grappling with the problem of dire poverty in the midst of plenty. If you will accomplish anything, you will help to make the Nation aware of this paradox and awake its conscience. You will help to serve as living testimony that there is indeed another kind of America—one of hunger and cold and illiteracy and desperation and hopelessness. You will make many of us painfully aware that we as individuals have a deep obligation to our fellow citizens.

You had to make a choice. You could either sit home and do nothing or you could plunge into the war on poverty up to your neck. You decided to take the plunge. By making this choice to become a VISTA volunteer, you have also chosen to be entered on the pages of American history in a chapter that will tell of a Nation's awakened conscience.

It is a proud way to be remembered.

Thank you.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereo. (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. GALE SCHISLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14596) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to see the appropriations bill for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies passed in a form which will not impair what I consider some of the finest programs carried on in the Nation. I have been opposed to a lot of suggestions made in recent weeks for cutting this and that out of the appropriations measure.

I was particularly concerned about proposed reductions in the budget that would have curtailed our programs for milk and school lunches. I was likewise opposed to budget reductions that would have affected such vital programs as agricultural research, insect and disease control, soil and water conservation, agricultural conservation, agricultural extension services, and rural electrification and telephone programs.

Some days ago I filed a statement with the Appropriations Committee of this House expressing strong opposition to the proposed cuts for the school lunch and special milk programs. I did not feel that it is sound or just economic policy to take funds from present projects in order to support the child nutritional program or the food stamp program.

I fully recognize the need to extend benefits of the lunch and milk program to children not now covered. But I do not agree that such undertakings should be financed by cutting an existing program of long-established value.

All children are entitled to share in the benefits of a nutritional program, irrespective of their family income level. As a former schoolteacher, and a former administrator, I am very familiar with the value of milk and a hot lunch every day for all students.

For a Nation with an abundance of foodstuffs to such an extent that we can send billions of tons of surplus around the world, it seems absurd that we cannot supply milk and lunches for our own schoolchildren. I agree that we should include those children from low-income families in certain areas of the Nation who are not presently sharing in this nutrition program. But let us do this by increasing, not decreasing, food and milk funds so that all children will be covered.

Because of my strong feeling and concern about this matter, Mr. Speaker, I introduced a bill that would have accomplished the same objective that became a reality here today with the passage of this appropriation bill. The purpose of my bill was to forestall any cutbacks in these vital school programs. The support of so many colleagues in favor of the appropriation bill has made any further action unnecessary because we have achieved our goal by restoring the cuts in the budget.

No segment of our population is more important to the country than our children. No better program relating to nutrition has ever been undertaken by the Federal Government than the milk and hot lunch projects. In many instances, the milk and hot lunch consumed at school turn out to be the only major nutritional benefits available to thousands of children during the day.

The special milk program has been in operation in our schools since 1954. While it requires extra work on the part of teachers and school administrators, it has enthusiastic support from school personnel because its benefits are readily apparent. I helped administer such a program in connection with my duties as a teacher and principal. I am very much aware of what this program can do for the health and welfare of our children, and I know that parents are very much in favor of it.

I was also opposed to reductions which might have seriously crippled certain services and activities in the agricultural field. I enumerated these earlier, Mr. Speaker, and I shall only say again that restoration of most of these proposed cutbacks have reaffirmed our support for programs that have proven successful over the years. This means that our farmers will continue to utilize the vital specialized services offered by the Department of Agriculture. I am not interested now or in the future, Mr. Speaker, in participating in any efforts that might create a situation leading to a food deficit in this Nation. Rather, I am determined to see us maintain our present abundance. Agriculture is the very basis of our personal well-being and the key to our national prosperity and international strength, and I want to see it stay that way.

Passage of this bill today, Mr. Speaker, represents a victory for every schoolchild who participates in the school lunch and milk programs. It likewise represents a victory for every farmer interested in a sound and healthy program for agriculture.

Through the mail that has come to us from our home districts and through our personal visits to our districts in recent weeks, we have determined the feelings of the people on these vital issues, Mr. Speaker. By voting as we have here today, we are working the will of the people, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, we know this is a good program.

Beautiful Train Ride

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, West Virginia has some of the world's most beautiful scenery, as many people have publicly stated. A newspaper article by Harold C. Gadd, published on April 24 in the Sunday Gazette-Mail State magazine, Charleston, W. Va., adds another testimonial to the long list of those attesting to the natural attributes of the Mountain State.

That testimonial will be reaffirmed, without any doubt, by all those who take the May 15 train ride discussed in the article—a sightseeing trip by train right up the New River Canyon from Charleston to Hinton and return.

I ask unanimous consent that this newspaper article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the newspaper article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THAT NEW RIVER TRAIN

(By Harold C. Gadd)

Jesse Stuart of Kentucky, author of "The Man With the Bull Tongue Plow" and other books, has called the trip down the Greenbrier Valley and New River Canyon "the world's most beautiful train ride."

Anyone who has taken the fast flying Virginian out of Washington about 11 p.m. and awoke amid the grandeur of the Greenbrier Valley on a bright spring morning will have to agree with him.

In this age of jet travel and automobile tourism, all too few have seen this breathtaking West Virginia scenery. The planes fly too high and the highways rarely come close to it. But the C. & O. Railway goes right down the middle and, at last, someone has come up with an idea that seems so natural you wonder why it wasn't thought of before.

The idea is to run a sightseeing train right up the New River Canyon, from Charleston to Hinton—and back. Make it an all-day affair. Let the passengers bring along picnic baskets. Stop along the way to let them shoot photos. Couple on some observation cars so they can get unobstructed views.

The more that members of the Collis P. Huntington chapter of the National Railway Historical Society, Inc., thought about the idea the more they liked it.

So, they're going to sponsor such an excursion. If folks like the idea, they'll sponsor another one in the fall—when fall colors are at their peak. It might even get to be a regular, twice-a-year thing—I hope.

On Sunday, May 15, the mystery and grandeur of the East's most wonderous canyon will become dramatically available to everyone. The special C. & O. passenger train will penetrate its deep walls from end to end, allowing an unhurried look by those on board the coaches and unique open-top observation cars. Twice during the trip the train will pause for a half-hour while the passengers examine the canyon first hand on the ground. One of these halts will be directly below Hawk's Nest and Lovers Leap.

Some of the many unusual and historic features accented by the "New River Train" on May 15 will include a look at the old quarry where rock was hewn for West Virginia's contribution to the construction of the Washington Monument; a rock formation near Thurmond said to resemble the face of President McKinley; a high coal mine tram near Brooklyn that carried passengers on a thrilling ride into the canyon from a tipple nearly 1,000 feet above—in addition to its main job of moving "black diamonds" to the railway; the beautiful Great Falls of the Kanawha River near Gauley Bridge; and the equally spectacular—but seldom visited—Sandstone Falls of New River below Hinton.

These areas, and dozens of other points of interest, will be carefully described in a detailed trip itinerary published especially for the tour and provided as part of the fare by the sponsor.

Open-top observation cars, familiar on excursions in other States, will make their debut on mainline West Virginia railroads with the "New River Train." Their use, in conjunction with seven coaches and a fully equipped refreshment car, will round out the excursion as a complete vehicle for family fun and enjoyment of this truly phenomenal natural landmark. The open-top cars will be available to all passengers.

The special will leave Charleston's C. & O. depot at 9 a.m. on May 15, and arrive back home at 5 p.m. after traveling the entire 50-mile-long canyon from Gauley Bridge to Hinton. (All schedule times are daylight saving). Fares are little more than those of normal rail travel without the special features offered by the "New River Train"—if there were any such trains conveniently scheduled. Adult tickets are $7.50 and children under 12 can ride for only $5.

Passengers can pack their lunches and go "picnic style," supplementing their menu with soft drinks or coffee and snacks from the refreshment car. Or, if they prefer, complete box lunches consisting of fried chicken and all the trimmings will be available at $1.50 each—but only if ordered in advance.

All tickets will be sold in advance, by mail from the sponsor at Box 271, Huntington, W. Va., 25707, or from downtown ticket agencies at Galperin's Music Store on Capitol Street and the Fountain Hobby Center on Washington Street at Bigley Avenue.

There are only 400 seats available and nearly half of these are being allotted to a Huntington section of the special excursion.

An added treat on the train will be genuine mountaineer folk singers performing on the return from Hinton and leading the passengers in group singing.

If one of the songs isn't "The New River Train," I'm going to be mighty disappointed.

Clearing the Tracks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD J. IRWIN
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, the Interstate Commerce Commission is to be lauded for its creative and responsible decision in approving the merger of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroads. While giving the railroads the strength that comes through a combination, the ICC demanded that the ailing commuter and long-haul passenger service of the New Haven Railroad be included in the merger.

The mass transit problems of the East are many but they are not without solution. A solution for the area served by the merged railroads will come through an energetic coordination of their facilities and resources, many of which are already intertwined. Efficiency in running this transportation system, as well as economy, demanded the decision announced by the ICC yesterday. Now the railroad and the involved States can and must move forward to meeting the challenges of the metropolitan area's transportation needs.

Today's New York Times carries an excellent editorial on the decision noting the economic and geographic distinctions that must be made in understanding the difference between the two decisions handed down by the Commission yesterday. The editorial follows:

CLEARING THE TRACKS

The Interstate Commerce Commission has drawn some fine geographical and economic distinctions in approving the merger of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroads while turning down the merger of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in the West.

There is a rationale for these two seemingly contradictory decisions. The railroads located in the crowded East have a long and troubled financial history. To be sure, the Pennsy and the Central have done well in the past few years. But they were weak and ailing before the present surge of prosperity, and they are convinced that without a merger they would begin sliding downhill once again. In the East, where each railroad faces intense competition from other rails as well as from airlines, trucks, buses, and pipelines, the ICC has recognized that consolidation is the only realistic solution.

The situation confronting the railroads is not as critical in the West. By and large, competition is less intense and profits easier to come by. The ICC acknowledged that the proposed Great Northern merger, which had been recommended by its examiner, would have resulted in considerable economies and still greater profits, but it was not convinced that such a move would have benefited the employees of the carriers involved or the public.

In giving its blessing to the marriage of Pennsy and the Central, the ICC has acted in the public interest. The new combination, which will be the Nation's biggest rail system, will be in a position to make real savings in costs. Even more important, it will have the resources for accelerating technological change which must be carried out if the railroads, East and West, are to maintain or improve their share of the markets for goods and for people. The rails have long complained that they have lagged behind the advances made in other countries because of the straitjacket of regulation and the paucity of profits; now that the ICC has cleared the tracks in the East, these alleged barriers have been removed.

The ICC's insistence that the new combination absorb the passenger as well as freight traffic of the bankrupt New Haven Railroad should not be an insuperable handicap. After all, the merged lines will enjoy a rail monopoly in many areas. This privileged status carries responsibility and challenge. There would be little point in a merger that pleased only the stockholders of the Pennsy and Central. The new management has to show that it can serve the public more effectively and efficiently than they and their smaller rivals did as independent units.

A successful showing may speed approval for the proposed merger of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western Railroads, which would leave the East in the possession of two giant lines. Such a solution would be in the interests of the railroads, including those small and weak lines that are now rusting away, and of the public. The ICC's decision yesterday will enable the new road to compete on more equal footing against its truck and airline competition, which is desirable. But the public also requires a competitive balance within the railroad system.

Twenty-three Wisconsin Cities Escape Traffic Deaths

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, we all know that our highway traffic toll is a cause for national shame. Far, far too many people are killed needlessly on our roads.

The usual question is, well, why doesn't somebody do something about it?

Somebody is doing something about it in Wisconsin—in 23 Wisconsin cities to be specific.

The National Safety Council reported that not a single traffic death was recorded in any of those 23 cities in January and February of this year. They include our largest city, Milwaukee, as well as small- and medium-size cities.

They were Appleton, Beaver Dam, Beloit, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, La Crosse, Madison—our capital city—Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield, Milwaukee—as I say our largest, Neenah, Oshkosh, Racine, Shorewood, Stevens Point, Superior, Two Rivers, Waukesha, Wausau, Wauwatosa, and Wisconsin Rapids.

Mr. President, this is an achievement worth talking about. It also is an inspiration to those cities to continue their efforts to save lives and an example to our other cities and towns.

Running the Road

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, with the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval of the merger of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroads, our attention has been directed to the railroads' dynamic leaders, Mr. Stuart T. Saunders and Mr. Alfred E. Perlman. As noted in the following New York Times story these gentlemen bring to the merger the technological and management expertise that has borne extraordinary success and holds great promise for the new system:

RUNNING THE ROAD

(Alfred E. Perlman)

A particular talent is needed to rebuild a washed-out Nebraska railroad in 5 months, transform "two streaks of rust" with high mountains and low traffic into the moneymaking Denver & Rio Grande and whittle the high costs of the New York Central System with technology and cybernetics. But something else is required to thread the legal, financial, and political maze leading to a successful railroad merger.

Alfred E. Perlman has prevailed in both areas. Associates say his achievement refutes those critics who have had faint praise for him as only an expert operating man.

The 63-year-old New York Central president is now prepared to enjoy his triumph as president and chief administrative officer of the combined Central and Pennsylvania Railroads. It is the No. 2 post.

A LONG ENGAGEMENT

Mr. Perlman likes to recall that he has been thinking about mergers since his student days at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology more than 40 years ago. But the merger now realized differs from his dream of two consolidated eastern systems, one headed by the Pennsy, the other by the Central and himself.

When he broke off the original merger talks with the Pennsy in 1959, Mr. Perlman remarked with ill-received whimsy: "Before we marry the girl we want to make sure no other heiress is around that might fall in our lap."

He then tried to promote a merger of the Central, Chesapeake & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio railroads, but wound up fighting and losing to the C. & O. in an acrimonious battle for the B. & O.

With the Norfolk & Western Railway under Stuart T. Saunders forging another Eastern merger, Mr. Perlman and the Pennsy resumed their negotiations. Now that the N. & W. and C. & O. systems are planning to merge with each other, two consolidated Eastern systems appear possible after all.

FROM RED TO BLACK

Mr. Perlman, wrapped in a western reputation as a railroad troubleshooter came East in 1954 to head the New York Central at the behest of the late Robert R. Young. Mr. Young, a flamboyant financier, had won control of the rundown system in a proxy fight.

In less than 10 years, Mr. Perlman, applying research, new methods, new technology and the almost automated efficiency of aggressive young management, had brought the railroad from the brink of bankruptcy to a solid black-ink position.

But the route to merger and financial success has not been smooth. Mr. Perlman, despite his deliberate, outwardly gentle manner of speaking, has the most famous temper in the railroad industry. The years, however, have softened what appeared as a brusque, scrappy nature. The gray-haired executive now appears more mellowed.

MASTER OF DETAILS

Born in St. Paul, Minn., on November 22, 1902, Alfred Edward Perlman has been absorbed with railroads almost all his life. Educated at M.I.T. and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, he sought experience as an engine wiper, car cleaner, and track laborer before advancing through operations.

He says he refuses outside directorships to devote himself to the railroad. He is known for his personal familiarity with operating details and he has been a frequent consultant with governmental railroad groups.

In 1937, Mr. Perlman married Adele Sylvia Emrich of Denver. They have two children and live close to the shore in New Rochelle, N.Y. He enjoys swimming, hunting, fishing, and reading historical novels, biographies, and railroad research reports.

STUART T. SAUNDERS

In the late 1950's stagnet business was spreading despondency through the railroad industry. Business and Government leaders were sensing that the bloated national railway system needed trimming for efficient, competitive service—perhaps for survival. Such attitudes provided the putty for the forceful and ingenious personality of Stuart T. Saunders. Mr. Saunders has now left his imprint as the man who kicked off the modern merger movement and supplied much of its relentless power.

Stuart Saunders had barely settled into the presidency of the coal-carrying Norfolk & Western Railway in 1958 when he pushed for a merger with his rival, the Virginian Railway. The Interstate Commerce Commission approved in 1959, and the industry had its precedent—the first merger of independent railroads in modern times.

MASTER OF MERGERS

Next, Mr. Saunders engineered the complex merger, lease and sales agreement between the N. & W., Nickel Plate and Wabash Railroads and presented the case to the ICC. By the time the Commission approved in 1964, Mr. Saunders had moved on to become chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

When he arrived in Philadelphia in 1963, the Pennsy's application for merger with the New York Central was well underway. But he contributed his talents for persuasion and compromise to working with another strong personality, Alfred E. Perlman, the Central's mercurial president, to whip up public support, appease labor and accommodate the failing New Haven Railroad.

When not working on the merger, Mr. Saunders enlarged the Pennsy's capital-improvements program, streamlined administration, pushed new marketing techniques and diversified into pipelines and real estate. Sharply higher stock prices have reflected public approval.

With the Pennsy-Central merger approved, Mr. Saunders is to be chairman and chief executive of the new goliath. His place in the corporate aristocracy is as assured as that of Roger M. Blough or Henry Ford 2d.

SEVENTEEN DIRECTORSHIPS

Mr. Saunders holds 17 corporate directorships (Chase Manhattan, United States Steel, Equitable Life), 10 honorary degrees, 4 Government advisory posts and memberships galore in civic, scientific, and educational groups. He is well known at the White House and serves as vice chairman of the business council.

The Pennsy executive is a stocky, baldish man, 56 years old, whose serious demeanor and dark-rimmed glasses give him a judicial air. Trained as a Harvard lawyer, he gained his railway experience on the N. & W.'s legal staff. His counterpart, Mr. Perlman, got his early experience as a track laborer.

A fastidious man who scorns golf and exercise while doting on French cooking and vintage wines, Mr. Saunders carries his personal intensity to the bridge table as well as the board room.

Born in McDowell, W. Va., on July 16, 1909, Stuart Thomas Saunders received his B.A. degree from Roanoke (Va.) College in 1930 and his law degree from Harvard in 1934. He began law practice in Washington in 1934 and joined the N. & W. in Roanoke in 1939. He married a former law partner, Dorothy Davidson, 27 years ago and they have four children. They live in Ardmore, Pa.

Associates speculate whether a man of Mr. Saunders' energy and ambition will be satisfied to administer a merged railroad system—even though it is the Nation's largest and most complex. His eminence and his support of President Johnson have raised his name as a possible Secretary of Transportation.

Why Not Truth in Budgeting?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD D. CLANCY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, Dick Kirkpatrick, able Washington bureau chief of the Cincinnati Enquirer, recently reported on Republican efforts to expose the "gimmickry" in the administration's new budget, and I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues his article on this important subject.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Apr. 21, 1966]

REPUBLICANS ASK WHY NOT TRUTH IN BUDGETING?

(By Dick Kirkpatrick)

WASHINGTON.—"Truth-in-packaging" and "truth-in-labeling" legislation recently has won administration backing, but what Republicans say is urgently needed in Washington is "truth in budgeting" from President Johnson.

They say that by "gimmickry," the administration is hiding mushrooming spending programs and budget costs.

The $1.8 billion deficit which President Johnson predicted in presenting his new budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, will be in excess of $5 billion, Representative ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Republican, of Michigan, predicted during the debate on the rent subsidy program.

He contended that some costs have been hidden by underestimating them, and that expenditures actually will be increased by more than $5 billion. More than $3 billion of this increase will be met by sales of assets and by a number of budget reductions—some of which, Congressman CEDERBERG insists, the President knew the Congress would not tolerate (such as costs in school milk funds).

A year ago in May, when the fiscal year had only one month yet to go, President Johnson asked for a $700 million supplemental appsopriation to pay the costs of the Vietnam war. This showed as a cost for the 1965 fiscal year.

Then in August 1965, with the new fiscal year a little more than a month old, President Johnson asked for $1.7 billion in added

Vietnam costs, and again last month he has asked for $13.1 billion for war costs.

Republicans contend the President has badly estimated the growing costs of war, or has deferred letting Congress and the people know.

The last balanced budget was in 1960 under President Eisenhower. Since then, the annual deficits (including the estimated 1967 budget deficit) have totaled $36.4 billion. This represents a 47.5 percent increase in just 7 years in the cost of Government.

"Except for its lavishness in about 20 different Great Society programs, the entire budget document has the tightly corseted appearance of a design to make the total costs of government seem to be less than they are," said Congressman CEDERBERG.

The threat of new corporate taxes because of the inflationary squeeze, he said, could mean a much higher deficit. Roughly every 10 percent drop in pre-tax corporate profits will reduce tax payments and increase the deficit by about $3.5 billion, he said.

The buildup in spending authority in Great Society programs will amount to $28.7 billion more than the current level, he contended. "The Great Society programs are barely beginning and are sure to grow at a fast rate."

Representative GERALD FORD, Republican, of Michigan, the Republican floor leader, noted that in October last year the anticipated budget deficit for fiscal 1966 (ending June 30) was $5.3 billion, but that it now is expected to be nearer $8 billion.

"If we take the President's budget for fiscal year 1967, and if we take his supplementals for fiscal year 1966, in effect we are voting for higher prices, higher taxes, higher deficits, higher costs.

"The Great Society will be the High Society," said Congressman FORD.

Representative WRIGHT PATMAN, Democrat, of Texas, long a critic of the Federal Reserve Bank system, puts the blame of the inflationary threat on the raising of interest rates last December by the Federal Reserve.

Perspective on Modern Health Care

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, a most significant statement regarding responsible business management was made by Mr. George R. Cain, chairman of the board and president of Abbott Laboratories, when he addressed their annual meeting held in the Prudential Building, Chicago, April 22, 1966.

I am proud to call to the Members' attention the fact that Abbott Laboratories' executive offices and a large complex of its research and manufacturing installations are located in the 12th District of Illinois. This great company has divisions and subsidiaries in many other parts of the United States and in 49 countries of the free world.

Underscoring the ethical requirements of the pharmaceutical industry to maintain high standards for their products and the civic responsibility of pharmaceutical suppliers to the Nation, Mr. Cain spoke eloquently and forthrightly.

I am attaching Mr. Cain's remarks entitled "Perspective on Modern Health Care," for the benefit of my colleagues in the House and Senate and of the countless others to whose attention the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD comes.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a pleasure to welcome you to this annual meeting. I would like this morning to comment briefly on the rapidly changing social and scientific environment in which the drug manufacturing industry operates. Then, Dr. Charles S. Brown, executive vice president, will review specific Abbott activities. After that, we will be happy to answer your questions.

You may have seen considerable newspaper publicity about our industry in recent weeks, especially since the installation of a new Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, Dr. James L. Goddard. As newspapers usually can relate only bits and pieces of speeches and statements, the casual reader could get distorted or incomplete impressions of a complex reality.

Change is so rapid today, and the news media so efficient, that we have a good deal of almost instant news. Before one set of instant facts—or one instant interpretation—can be digested, a new set of facts, and another interpretation, crowd in on the first. Yet instant news, despite its values, leaves much to be desired. It makes it easy to lose, rather than gain, perspective. And so this morning I am concerned with perspective, or, to put it another way, with a broad, and hopefully, balanced appraisal of reality.

The reality I refer to is a highly creative force in the world of medicine—the American drug manufacturing industry. It has been by far the most successful in the world over the past 25 years. Its record is written in the preservation of millions of lives. It is written in shorter illnesses, briefer hospital stays, and wages and salaries saved by earlier returns to the job. The saving in human misery is beyond calculation.

This creative force, the American pharmaceutical industry, is largely responsible for new and better drugs, for a revolution in drug therapy. It is linked to new and more sophisticated medical techniques and better trained physicians, dentists, and pharmacists—all coping as capably as possible with a knowledge explosion to bring better health care to mankind. Together these forces have created a health-care system that is far better today than ever before. And it is going to become much more advanced in the years ahead.

In this struggle to bring improved and widespread health care to people, the fastest growing element on the American scene today is government. Government involvement at both State and Federal levels has been increasing aggressively under a philosophy that insists upon a public welfare medical system designed to embrace the indigent and disabled at every age. In a few months medicare becomes reality, bringing some 19 million elderly persons into Government medical insurance. The expanding research programs of the National Institutes of Health—involving expenditures of more than a billion dollars a year—illustrate Government determination to advance health standards and progress. A massive Federal program to create centers for the treatment of heart disease, cancer, and strokes is getting underway. Plainly, health philosophy in the United States now involves a blend of Government and private programs, with Government's role growing swiftly, in an attempt to fill needs it feels are not or cannot be met by the private sector.

For many years ours has been a closely regulated industry, as it should be where health and life itself are at stake. This trend is increasing under new regulations and with new, more complicated, and more potent drugs which must meet stringent tests of safety and efficacy. It is all part of the evolution of our industry. The drug manufacturing industry has always been a creative force. Thus it is not surprising that for all its past successes it is now being called upon for more success, for still better products. At the same time it is being asked to conform to more rigid standards of perfection, some of them resulting from the advancing technology so characteristic of the industry.

We welcome the challenge. We welcome it even though we know what it means in terms of unceasing demands. It means, for example, more controversy, since the subtleties of medical treatment often do not lend themselves to clear-cut solutions. Nevertheless, the time has come for an utmost effort. We think the goal is worth the price. The pursuit of excellence is always worth the price and, unquestionably, more of it is needed in a great many aspects of American life.

The point I want to make is that despite the "alarums and excursions," which are commonplace enough in our restless and violent world, despite what may happen in coming months, there is no undue cause for concern about this industry. Like any other, it has imperfections. Like any other, it doesn't always reach its objectives and aspirations. But it comes pretty close.

One of our problems is that we are in truth a very special, a different industry. Our research deals with the awesome mysteries of the living cell, probing into life and disease processes, into the secrets of molecules that govern growth and degeneration. Our marketing is geared to benefit the consumer, but through a relatively small and highly educated professional audience—the physician. Our advertising standards, subject to close medical review, prescribe limitations not imposed on other advertising. Our research planning and products come under Government surveillance to a degree that would appall many other industries. Our products are used, not for pleasure or convenience, but for the prevention and cure of disease—and medicine is still an art as well as a science. Thus we are involved with human life and health, carrying a unique responsibility that transcends standards established by Federal laws and regulations.

Given these conditions, we can expect criticism of our advertising and labeling, of our investigational practices, of our product claims. These criticisms concern isolated details usually involving matters of judgment. They do not affect our basic operations nearly as much as newspaper headlines might indicate. Where practices have been vulnerable, they can be improved. Where lapses have appeared, they can be corrected. Constructive criticism helps to make any industry even better—and the beneficiaries are the companies, the professions, the shareholders and, most of all, the consumers who require our products.

So whatever you may have gathered from the flood of instant news, you can be assured that this is an industry of integrity and responsibility. It is a great creative force on the world medical scene. We agree with the Food and Drug Administration that our prime mission is to maintain the health of people—through constantly improving pharmaceutical products. We have never abandoned or neglected that mission. The record speaks for itself.

It must be emphasized that we are dealing today with an explosion of scientific knowledge which dwarfs the accomplishments of all past centuries combined. Every time we find a new fact or confirm a theory, we open doors to still more facts or propositions, to still greater complexity. As our research turns more and more to those areas of greatest need—mainly the still unconquered diseases—we solve one problem only to raise new ones.

Meanwhile we seek to comply with governmental efforts to impose standards of perfection in areas involving medical judgment. This is an appropriate effort, and even if it might be termed overly ambitious, we approve the objective. However, it poses some difficulties. There have always been many differences of opinion among physicians and scientists themselves. Such differences are as much a part of medical practice as they are in war or politics. Some physicians swear by drugs that others regard as inferior, or mediocre. There are preferences for drugs as there are for so many other things in life. Each human being is a different physiological individual. This is one reason for the availability of various drugs, many of them closely related, which seem to give varying results in patients with the same symptoms or same disease states.

Actually, many strides in medical science have resulted from controversy and from consideration of many points of view. We will cooperate closely with the Food and Drug Administration to determine on a case-by-case basis which course of action, which studies, which interpretation of data, and which product claims can best serve the health needs of people. It's a tough assignment, but actually we've been carrying it forward for a long time. It will continue to evolve toward ultimate perfection. On our success depends the further health progress of this country as well as of that great portion of the world which has come to rely on the ingenuity and integrity of the American pharmaceutical industry.

Drug regulation, like drug research and production, has never been static in recent times. Both change with new needs, new challenges, new knowledge. So the current flurry of regulatory activity is simply one aspect—although hardly a minor one—of a changing social and scientific picture. Out of it an industry of our stature and standards will become an even more vital force—just as we expect a more competent and prudent FDA to help bring about improvement in both industry and agency activities. Whatever our differences—and we will surely continue at times to differ vigorously—we are confident of mutual progress.

In essence, this regulatory activity will not alter basic facts on health care in the United States. The use of medical products and services will continue to rise. This trend should accelerate with the advent of Government programs, with the increase in hospital-centered medicine. The growth in populations and living standards, while noticeable in this country, will be even more marked abroad. It might be futile to speculate on the impact of medicare at this time, but let's select one small straw in the wind. According to the American druggist survey, the plus-65 age group comprises 9.5 percent of the population, but it required 21.2 percent of all drugs dispensed in 1965. This compared to 19.9 in 1964.

In summary, then, it is time to reassert a strong measure of confidence in the Nation's drug supply and in its drug suppliers. The creative force of this industry, in which our company plays a significant part, will not shrink from new and greater challenges. Its opportunities for service and growth still abound. It has the capacity for mature partnership within itself, with other parts of the health industry, and when necessary with Goevrnment. It has the capacity for achieving still higher standards of excellence, as it must to fulfill its unique responsibility to society.

This year is the silver anniversary of the development of penicillin, the drug that more than any other ushered in a new age of therapy. Yet we are still only at the beginning of this age. Much remains undone. Rather than slacken, we will intensify our program, confident that they will bring forth new products and services. And in this overall effort your company, Abbott Laboratories, is uniquely equipped with money, people, and facilities to maintain our position of leadership and to help mankind attain levels of health and longevity as yet hardly imagined.

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1967

SPEECH
OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14596) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committee has acted wisely in restoring the funds for the school milk program and the school lunch program. These programs benefit many of the Nation's youth who otherwise would not know the nutritional value of our agricultural abundance.

As early as February 10, I delivered a speech on this floor, deploring the Budget Bureau's decision to recommend that the school milk and school lunch program be pinched thin. The special milk program was to be reduced from $103 to $21 million; the school lunch program from $157 to $138 million.

I deplored that cutback in the same way in which I have deplored the other self-administered cuts in the Great Society's programs. The Budget Bureau boasts that it has reduced spending for new Great Society programs from the $3.9 billion authorized last year, to $2.3 billion.

Mr. Chairman, today the House will play Florence Nightingale and refuse to let the Great Society's school milk and school lunch program go unaided when slashed by the administration. These programs will be restored to full strength.

In the same spirit I call on my colleagues to join me in an effort to continue to assist Great Society programs. In the name of the sick and the poor and the needy I urge that this action serve as a precedent and not an exception.

I also call on our Republican colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join in this effort. In a recent press conference, the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] pointed out that the Republicans were working to restore the funds for the school milk program. One is tempted to think that this effort was prompted by an interest in the farmer rather than by an interest in the schoolchildren themselves. This bill appropriates $6.9 billion for agriculture. The committee has restored other proposed cuts in addition to the milk and lunch programs. I suspect that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr Bow] will not offer his 5 percent across-the-board amendment today.

But perhaps the Republican effort on the school milk and lunch programs is genuine. I challenge my Republican colleagues to prove that their impulses were truly humanitarian, by voting for a restoration of funds for education, for medical facilities, and for housing when the pertinent appropriations bills are before the Appropriations Committee and later before the House.

Administration Pooling Program Is a Menace to the Mortgage Market

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article from the April 11 Wall Street Journal describing the intense pressure building up in the mortgage market. With each passing day, it is getting more expensive for Mr. Average American to buy and pay for a house of his own.

The latest threat to potential homeowners is the President's proposal for the pooling of Government-made loans and the selling of participations therein to private investors so as to get private funds qualifying as budget receipts with which to camouflage the budget deficit. The impact of sales of participations in these pooled loans will hit the mortgage market like a ton of bricks. Who will go to the trouble of buying VA-insured and FHA-insured mortgages when they can buy participation certificates in Government loans and get about the same return by clipping coupons?

If the Wall Street Journal can write as follows about the present mortgage market, I hate to imagine what they will be saying about the mortgage market after the administration sells its planned amount of participation shares. The plain truth of the matter is that in this case a budget gimmick is a mortgage market killer to boot.

The article follows:

HOUSING HEADACHES—MORTGAGE MONEY GETS SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE, PINCHING MANY BUYERS—HIGHER INTEREST RATES LIFT MONTHLY PAYMENTS; SOME BORROWERS ARE REJECTED—TRANSFEREE'S DOUBLE TROUBLE

If you were going to buy a house a few months ago, but decided to wait, kick yourself—hard.

You'll have to put more money down now, and make higher monthly interest payments on your mortgage—besides, possibly, coughing up some higher fees in cash. The price of the house may be higher, too.

And that's presuming you can buy a house at all—which may be presuming too much. If you would just barely have qualified for a mortgage last year, forget it. You won't qualify now.

All this reflects the impact on the housing and mortgage market of tightening money. That impact is uneven from one locality to another, but only in degree. A Wall Street Journal check of builders and mortgage lenders across the country discloses some degree of tightness in every market, and it frequently is severe.

DAY-BY-DAY TIGHTENING

What's more, in several cities the mortgage market seems to be tightening further almost daily. An illustration:

A few weeks ago a Dow Chemical Co. executive, who was transferred to San Francisco, agreed to buy a $27,500 suburban house, paying 10 percent down and borrowing $24,750 on a conventional mortgage at 6½ percent interest—already very high by comparison with rates in some other markets.

But when time came to sign the final papers a few days ago, the mortgage banker who had agreed orally to make the loan at 6½ percent backed down, and increased the rate to 6¾ percent. So the executive's monthly payments will be $4 higher than he had expected. Besides that, he had to pay a cash fee of $495 for obtaining the mortgage. That's $123.75 more than he would have paid a few months earlier to get a mortgage from the same lender.

At that, the executive was lucky; he did get a mortgage. Many would-be home buyers are less fortunate.

A Clevelander, transferred to a job on the east coast, thought a few weeks ago that he had his suburban home sold. But the prospective buyer's bank refused to to make a mortgage loan. "The bank said he had too many other obligations, despite the fact that he was offering a very attractive down payment," reports the disappointed seller.

INCOME LIMIT GOES UP

Dave O'Neill, senior vice president of Jay F. Zook, Inc., Cleveland mortgage bankers, indicate this is no isolated case. Last year, says O'Neill, a man earning $800 a month would have qualified for a motrgage on which the monthly payments would be 23 percent of that, or $184—even if he also were paying $200 a month on installment loans, perhaps to buy a new car and furniture. Today, says Mr. O'Neill, a man saddled with instalment payments of $200 monthly would have to be earning $1,000 a month to qualify for that large a mortgage.

All this makes a startling contrast to the mortgage-market conditions of the past few years. Not long ago, mortgage lenders were so loaded with money, and so eager to get it out working, that they were indulging in what conservatives in the trade regarded as highly questionable practices to drum up business. Among them: Entertaining home builders at lunch to get their mortgage business; running contests with such prizes as a free trip to Hawaii for the loan officer who wrote the most mortgage business, and soliciting homeowners by telephone to inquire if the householders wouldn't like to get some quick cash by increasing their mortgages.

Roughly since last fall, however, a combination of enormous loan demand and more restrictive Federal Reserve monetary policy has restricted supplies of lendable funds, and pushed up interest rates, throughout the economy. This general tightening is now pinching the mortgage market with particular severity, for a variety of reasons.

INSURERS WITHDRAW

Insurance companies, which normally supplies a great deal of mortgage money by buying mortgages from the banks or other institutions that make the original loans, are withdrawing from the market, many lenders report. Some say the insurers are concentrating on lending money to corporations, largely for plant expansion, a business they find more profitable. "The secondary mortgage market has virtually dried up, which for us has caused about a 15-percent drop in available funds since the first of the year," says Fred Moldenhauer, senior vice president of Brentwood Savings & Loan Association in the Los Angeles area.

Savings banks and savings and loan associations, which make many mortgage loans, also have been hit from another direction. Many savers no longer are making deposits in them, or are taking money out, to put it instead in commercial banks which do not concentrate on mortgage lending. Commercial banks in many areas now pay 5 percent interest or more to savers buying "certificates of deposit." The buyer of such a certificate leaves his funds on deposit for a specified time, such as 1 year. The savings institutions often pay only 4¼ or 4½ percent.

A week ago the Government tightened another screw on the supply of mortgage money. The Federal National Mortgage Association, which buys from the original lenders mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration or the Veterans' Administration, announced it would buy only mortgages of $15,000 or less. Previously it bought mortgages of up to $30,000, the maximum the FHA will insure.

The combined effect of all this, in some cases, has been drastic in the extreme. First Federal Savings and Loan Association of New York City figures it will have only about $25 million to lend on mortgages in 1966, down some 45 percent from the $45 million it loaned last year. "This means that a fellow who gets here first will get a loan that someone who comes later won't get," says David Weiner, vice president and mortgage officer.

In Philadelphia, Home Unity Savings & Loan Association decided last Tuesday practically to go out of the mortgage lending business for now. It will consider an application for a mortgage only if the borrower is an existing depositor at the institution.

"This will reduce our home mortgage business by about 90 percent," says Clifford P. Allen, president. "The move was necessary because of the withdrawals (of savings) that are continuing as a result of the 5 percent and 5½ percent interest rates paid on certificates of deposit by banks." Home Unity pays 4¼ percent to savers.

Lenders cutting down less drastically are nevertheless becoming far more choosy about who gets a mortgage loan, increasing down payment and other requirements, and charging more in interest and fees for the loans they do make. Besides taking a mortgage applicant's other monthly payments into consideration in deciding whether or not to make a loan, many more lenders are granting loans only on the basis of a borrower's current income—not what he can expect to make in a few years.

YOU'VE GOT TO HAVE IT NOW

"People who were getting loans approved with no problems 6 months age are having to move into apartments now," says Alfred Carlson, who builds $30,000 to $50,000 houses in Atlanta. "I know one man with a $14,000 income who was able to get a $48,000 mortgage then; today they would turn him down flat. He was approved because of his potential (for increasing his salary), but today you've got to have it right now."

In Pittsburgh, Dollar Savings Bank the week before last decided to demand a 10 percent down payment on FHA or VA mortgage loans, and to charge closing fees. G. E. Coburn, vice president, says this means a home buyer seking an FHA mortgage on a $20,000 house will have to come up with about $2,600 in cash—$2,000 as a down payment and $600 in closing fees. Until 2 weeks ago, says Mr. Coburn, the buyer would have had to pay a cash total of only about $1,000.

Mortgage interest rates vary widely by locality, amount of mortgage, amount of down payment, borrower's credit standing and other factors. But in most cities they have risen one-fourth or one-half a percentage point, and in some cases three-fourths of a point in the past few months; in others they are beginning to show such rises now.

HOW RATES HAVE RISEN

Some sample increases: In Boston, the Home Savings Bank charges 5¾ percent interest on most of its mortgage loans now, up from 5¼ percent to 5½ percent a few months ago. In the Southwest, 20-year or 25-year mortgages now cost 6¼ percent to 6½ percent, against 5¾ percent to 6 percent 6 months ago. In Detroit, a major bank is charging 6¼ percent, up sharly from 5½ percent a year ago. In Los Angeles, the going rate at S. & L.'s in October was 6 percent; now it is 6½ percent.

One Southwestern lender offers a handy rule-of-thumb for gaging the effect of such increases: Each one-fourth-point increase in interest rates raises the monthly payment roughly 14 to 15 cents for each $1,000 of the mortgage. A 20-year loan at 6 percent costs around $7.17 a month for each $1,000, this lender says: at 6¼ percent it would cost a bit more than $7.31 per $1,000. On a $20,000 mortgage at 6 percent the monthly principal and interest payment works out to $143.29; at 6¼ percent, to $146.19; at 6½ percent, to $149.12.

In some cases, there is a ceiling on the stated interest rate. The FHA will not allow lenders to charge more than 5½ percent on mortgages it insures (though that ceiling was raised from a former 5¼ percent earlier this year). On "conventional" (non-Government-insured) mortgages, some States specify a ceiling under general antiusury laws—6 percent in Pennsylvania, for instance.

THE POINT SYSTEM

But many mortgage lenders get around these ceilings by charging "points" in addition to the stated interest rate. Here's how this works:

Assume a buyer agrees to purchase a house for $22,000, puts $2,000 down, and attempts to borrow the remaining $20,000 on an FHA-insured mortgage. The lender, unwilling to get only 5½ percent return on his money, charges, perhaps, 5 points—a discount of 5 percent from the face amount of the mortgage. That is, he lends, not $20,000, but $19,000. The borrower repays the full $20,000 over the life of the mortgage, plus interest of 5½ percent on the $20,000, but the lender gets a considerably higher effective return than that 5½ percent. Unless the seller of the house wishes to cancel the deal with this buyer, the seller will get $1,000 less than the stated sale price, since he will receive the money actually loaned on the mortgage as part of his price, not the full $22,000.

Point discounts are appearing, especially on FHA mortgages but also on some conventional ones, in areas where they are rare a few months ago; and the discounts are skyrocketing in areas where they were common but relatively low. In San Francisco, the standard discount on FHA mortgages has risen from 1 point to 5 points since early this year. In Dallas, discounts on FHA mortgages jumped from 4 points to 6 points over a single weekend last month, says one banker—and a mortgage company official has heard of some discounts since then going to a startling 7 or 8 points.

PRICE BOOSTS FORCED

Point discounts on mortgages often push up the selling price of a house. To go back to the earlier example of the $22,000 house with the FHA-insured mortgage of $20,000, the seller, to avoid absorbing the 5-point discount that he might know is the going rate in his area, might raise the price to $23,000, requiring the buyer to put down $3,000 in cash.

This is not theory. In Detroit, lenders are discounting mortgages on houses built by Practical Homes, Inc., about 8 points. To offset that, "we're contemplating a price rise that will probably run about $300 to $500," says Nathan Golden, Practical Homes secretary. Another Detroit builder says he already has raised prices $500 on homes in the $20,000 range because of rising point discounts on mortgages.

Some individual sellers, unable to raise their asking price, have been "locked into" their homes. They don't think they can afford to absorb a point discount on the sale.

"The other day, a lady whose husband is being transferred to Utah came in to talk about selling their house here," relates Ray Thompson, general manager of Stanley M. Davis Homes Co., Davis, Calif., real estate firm. "The house is appraised at $18,200, which means a buyer could get an FHA loan on it for $17,400. But she (the would-be seller) couldn't place the loan for less than 5 points (discount), which means she'd get $870 less than the sale price." Apparently figuring she couldn't ask a higher price, and unwilling to take an $870 loss, the woman decided to lease her house rather than sell it, and rent a home in Utah, rather than buy one.

DOUBLE TROUBLE FOR A TRANSFEREE

Some home owners, transferred across the country as money tightened, have taken a beating both as sellers and buyers. A New Jersey man, transferred last month to the Midwest, accepted an offer on his old home that was $1,000 under his asking price, because New Jersey brokers assured him the buyer could get a $20,000 FHA-insured mortgage with no point discount. If the mortgage had been granted immediately that would have been true. But the FHA took 3 weeks to approve the mortgage—and meanwhile New Jersey lenders began demanding a 3-point discount. That came to $600, and the seller, unable to raise the price he had agreed on with the buyer, absorbed it.

Meanwhile, the transferee was negotiating to buy a house in the Midwest—and point discounts were rising there. Before he could sign a contract, he had to raise his bid $500 to cover 2 of the 4 discount points the seller of his new home otherwise would have had to absorb on the transferee's new mortgage.

As might be expected, the tightening mortgage market, and the troubles it raises for both buyers and sellers, has caused some builders to cut back on construction plans. The effect is hard to isolate, as housing starts had been heading down even before the money squeeze began. Among the reasons for the decline in starts are overbuilding in some areas and house-price increases forced by rising wages and prices of building materials.

BIG APARTMENT PROJECT DELAYED

But some builders blame the mortgage squeeze for some of the cutback in housing starts. Al Frank, president of Buffalo Grove Homebuilders, Inc., a suburban Chicago firm, has decided to delay starting an 800-unit apartment project, originally scheduled for this autumn, because of financing uncertainties (apartment mortgage loans, of course, are made directly to the builder, but they are subject to the same pressures as individual-home mortgages). In Atlanta, Arthur Bennefield, a builder of low-to-medium-priced homes, is shelving plans to build an entire subdivision of 75 houses "until the mortgage situation eases."

Many other builders say the mortgage squeeze has hit too recently to have affected their sales yet, and for the moment they are going ahead with present construction plans. But some say they eventually may have to cut back if the mortgage pinch doesn't loosen. Leon N. Weiner, a Wilmington, Del., builder, right now still plans to build 300 houses and 200 apartments this year, but says "the tight money situation may cut into these plans."

It may indeed, unless mortgage lenders surveyed by this newspaper are wrong almost to a man. Nearly all expect the mortgage squeeze to get tighter still, particularly as the Federal National Mortgage Association's decision not to buy mortgages of over $15,000 further cuts the supply of lendable money. Mortgage officials almost unanimously expect the FHA soon to raise the ceiling on loans it insures to 5¾ percent from the present 5½ percent; latest word from Washington is that such a move could come any day.

Tucsonan Named National Teacher of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, perhaps the greatest freedom for which we strive in this country is the freedom for each individual to develop to maximum greatness. As a society we collectively strive for individuality, for the opportunity presented each man or woman to develop fully his or her physical and intellectual capacities.

I suppose most adults share a feeling that we will depart this world without having sampled all of its riches. Though grateful for what we have seen and touched we know there is much we have missed. And so we hope the children of today will get guided into paths of even richer experience. Our hopes necessarily rest largely on the teachers of our youngsters.

We in Arizona are proud that one of our fine teachers, Mrs. Mona Dayton, was chosen the 1966 National Teacher of the Year. This mother of four children was selected by Look magazine and the Council of Chief State School Officers for her ability to supply "crisp food for young, often-neglected imaginations" and to use "principles of brotherhood" in her teaching.

In her first-graders at Walter Douglas Elementary School in Tucson, Mrs. Dayton has inspired a thirst for learning and an appreciation of the world's wonders. She has helped them achieve self-confidence by guiding them to projects where they score successes.

Her tools are everything and anything—the outdoors of Arizona, a boa constrictor, an owl, a chandelier. Her first graders build sundials outside and model volcanoes inside. They learn math by counting "pebble people" and conduct scientific experiments using prisms and other instruments. They learn about magnification and the eye by cutting out the hard lenses of cow's eyes obtained from a local slaughterhouse. The children observe, discuss and then record in pictures and writing. They even write poetry. One student wrote:

> Once there was a candle that everyone loved because it kept the day long. It blew out and then the people were scared cause they didn't like the dark. They like light.

Believing that children learn as they encounter cultures different from their own, Mrs. Dayton likes to combine in her classes children of Caucasian, Spanish-American, Negro, and Indian backgrounds.

When he presented Mrs. Dayton with the National Teacher of the Year Award early this month, President Johnson said:

> We have certainly never honored a more unusual teacher.

The President's remarks were most appropriate and I should like to call them to the attention of my colleagues.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT, AT PRESENTATION OF TEACHER OF THE YEAR AWARD, TO MRS. MONA M. DAYTON, AT THE WHITE HOUSE, APRIL 5, 1966

Mrs. Dayton, Secretary Gardner, Mr. Dubinsky, and my friends, I am delighted to be here with you this morning to pay this very just tribute to this very dedicated lady.

My thoughts, like those of many Americans these days, are very much on battles and soldiers and the bitterness of war. I am very delighted this morning to take a moment away from these concerns, although not completely away.

I thought this morning of something that Gen. Omar Bradley said many years ago. I was just reading his book the other day describing the landing on Normandy. General Bradley said, "The teacher is the real soldier of democracy. Others can defend it, but only he can make it work."

We are here today to honor a woman who makes democracy work. She is a soldier in the greatest and most glorious battle that man has ever fought—the battle for the truth and the understanding that alone has set man free, and it will, alone and ultimately, keep men free.

This is the third time that I have honored such a soldier as Teacher of the Year, but never, I think, have Look magazine and the Council of Chief State School Officers made a more deserving or a better choice. We have certainly never honored a more unusual teacher than the remarkable and renowned lady we have come here this morning to congratulate, Mrs. Mona Dayton of Tucson, Ariz.

She has done more than just teach her first graders how to read and write. She has taken the great outdoors of Tucson as her classroom, and the great desert as her desk. She has taken the animals as her teaching assistants, and she has taken nature and beauty by one hand, and boys and girls by the other, and she has made them dance together in a happy circle of understanding and respect.

In Mrs. Dayton's class, I am told that there are a number of 6-year-old scientists who know how to build a sundial and know how to construct a model volcano. That is very impressive. When I was 6 years old I knew little about model volcanoes, but I have learned a lot since them from sitting on top of the real thing.

Mrs. Dayton, your remarkable class also contains, I am informed, some naturalists. Their classmates, I heard, include an owl and a 6-foot boa constrictor. I had better not let Mrs. Johnson and Liz Carpenter hear about that or they will take another tour to Arizona from Big Bend. I am happy that that boa constrictor is not here with you today.

But Mrs. Dayton has opened the eyes and ears of her first graders so much that there are poets among them. A little girl named Karen described a night in the desert, and this is the way she described it: "Stardust on the cactus, owls in their nest, birds listening to your words in the wind."

This child and her teacher help explain why the Government has increased its commitment to education and to training, since I became President, from a little less than $5 billion to a little over $10 billion in less than 3 years.

Today Mrs. Dayton receives a pin and a plaque which symbolize her honor. I know that she shares my view that in this day and age we can get no more value from every dollar we spend than that which we spend on education and health.

I was looking at the figures of my Budget Director this morning. The last 3 years we have taken our health expenditures in the Nation from a little under $5 billion to a little over $10 billion, and it is paying such rich dividends in the solutions and the answers we are finding to disease.

So, Mrs. Dayton, you receive my congratulations. I also want to appoint you this morning to serve on the commission which will select next year's presidential scholars here at the White House. America's teachers are not only making democracy work, they are helping it to flourish and to triumph, and they deserve our gratitude, for as it has been said, "Through the teacher's hands pass all members of every profession."

I am so glad that you could be here with us, and you could be hearing some of these things that you deserve during your lifetime. I have with me this morning a teacher that I started out teaching with in the first school I taught in many years ago, Mrs. Opal Way Brooks.

Come over, Mrs. Brooks. I want you to meet Mrs. Dayton. She and I both taught in the same school a few years ago. Mrs. Brooks, I want you to know another teacher. He is a retired man. He is here with me this morning and I wanted him to come over and meet you—Mr. Dubinsky. He has been teaching me for about 30 years, too. Now he is going away. They said he retired while he could still read his obituaries. He is going to be away for about 7 weeks and then he is going to come back.

Open Letter to Openminded Lawmakers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CATHERINE MAY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, there came across my desk the other day a newsletter from the Grey Advertising Co., Inc., entitled "An Open Letter to Openminded Lawmakers."

Because I felt it posed a number of points and questions that will deserve our objective analysis as Members of Congress, I include the newsletter in the Appendix of the Record:

AN OPEN LETTER TO OPENMINDED LAWMAKERS

Historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., recently said during a discussion on Vietnam:

> "The job now is not to propagate the theory of some sinister, organized purpose in the U.S. Government, but to understand that they are human beings like the people in this room."

He went on to say that the problems of people in Government are not easy problems, and that Washington has a lot of things to worry about.

Few Congresses in history have been faced by projects so gigantic. The business world appreciates the magnitude of your tasks and applauds the zeal and statesmanship with which you are warring against poverty and striving to improve our people's health, education and opportunities for a better life.

We do not claim to speak for all business. However, since we are in close relationship with a large number of companies, including some of the industrial leaders of America, we do understand the thinking and attitude of the business world.

It has been our experience that businessmen generally agree that if the democratic process is to work there must be not only common goals between business and Government, but a mutual understanding of the role each is to play in propelling our society to these goals most effectively and efficiently.

Hence, businessmen are often perplexed, and at times frustrated, when this accord in purpose is fractured by discord in action.

INFLUENCE ON PROFIT

Realistically, businessmen recognize that Government has become one of the most important, if not the most important, factor in the production of profit. And you, our lawmakers, know that without profit our social and economic structure cannot exist, as the Russians have discovered.

As you also know so well, what happens in Washington (and in State capitals, too) can undo much of what business achieves through greater efficiency in production and distribution.

We're sure you will agree that a healthy economy based on orderly, though vigorous, competition is vital for reaching the economic and social goals for which both business and the Government are aiming.

We know you share this view because we see serious attempts by legislative committees and Government agencies, such as the Federal Trade Commission, to eliminate some of the confusion spread over the marketplace by the avalanche of regulations, sometimes contradictory, often obscure, and frequently duplicating regulations already on the books.

BILLION-DOLLAR PROTECTION

Let's take "consumer protection." We should like to remind our friends in the legislatures that a study by a committee of the Congress a few years ago reported:

Thirty-three Federal departments and agencies perform activities affecting consumer interests; 296 activities are performed that directly or indirectly protect consumers or advance their interests; 64,714 Federal employees and nearly a billion dollars annually are used in programs of direct consumer protection and advancement. This billion does not include personnel and expenditure figures for any of the 135 activities having an indirect effect on consumer interests.

Yet the pressure is mounting for more laws to protect the consumer.

For example, Senator Hart's so-called truth-in-packaging bill. Its very name is an implied accusation that packaging is generally untruthful.

We urge you to examine this bill. Is its aim to eliminate deceptive labeling? Present law clearly prohibits deception, whether in packaging or labeling. What's more, section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act already prohibits all deceitful trade practices.

We ask you in all sincerity, at a time when you are beset by so many crucial problems, foreign and domestic, is it for the best interests of your constituents to dissipate your time and efforts on projects about which the public has evidenced so little concern?

Actually, members of the President's Consumer Advisory Council freely admit that there is not enough down-to-earth evidence that the American consumer sorely needs protection.

At a recent conference in Washington, Dr. Richard Holton, chairman of the Council, outlined legislation he was recommending to "protect the consumer," while frankly admitting that there is really no substantial body of evidence of mass dissatisfaction on the part of the consumer. Isn't it reasonable for us to wonder why such legislation is being framed?

WE RESPECTFULLY ASK

Why even consider legislation like the Hart bill under such circumstances?

Why authorize investigations which reveal already well-known facts?

Why pass laws which only harass the business community without advancing the public good?

Why enact legislation which would tend to erode Government-business harmony at a time when team work is so vital?

We're confident that you'll continue to do what you have in the past: refuse to be drawn into legislation on alleged problems which are already adequately covered under existing statutes.

THE TARGET IN THE SPOTLIGHT

It must be obvious to you that we, as a company engaged in advertising and marketing, are especially concerned with this sector of our economy. If you reflect on it, you'll come to the conclusion that marketing (particularly its advertising arm) is most often singled out as a target for restrictive measures.

True, there are and there always will be some miscreants in any activity involving human beings. And we do need agencies such as the Federal Trade Commission to keep them in line. We have such agencies.

Unfortunately, in their zeal to deal with the malefactors, some Government agencies grossly distort the role of advertising in our economy.

TEN GUIDELINES FOR GOVERNMENT

It has become customary for the Government to issue guidelines to help the people (especially business) comply with the myriad rules and regulations which are inevitably a part of any complex political or social organism.

Though unhappily some sectors of our economy flout the guidelines, while others are forced to obey them, they do serve a useful purpose, and so we take the liberty of suggesting a few guidelines for the Government which we hope will help bring about a better understanding of marketing, particularly advertising, by people in Government.

1. Look at business as the instrument of our economic progress, which it is, and not as a bugaboo lurking in the shadows to prey on the unwary.

2. Apply to every bill regulating business the acid test of whether it will harm the public by disturbing the orderly flow of goods in the market place without materially benefitting the few it's designed to aid.

3. You realize, of course, that in an affluent society, the mass of people already have more than the sheer necessities of clothes, food, and shelter. To maintain such a society, the consumer must be free to choose from an abundance of "extras" which include new conceptions of necessities as well as luxuries. Ask yourself: Is restricting this freedom of choice, even by the best-intentional laws, in the best interest of the people?

4. You know that there is no built-in demand for the innovations and improvements which stem from our productive genius, and that such a demand is essential to our economic growth. Advertising is an effective stimulus to the creation of demand.

5. When considering bills affecting any form of selling, give thought to the urgent need of more and better selling to further our country's growth. Congress indicated its philosophy in the historic Employment Act of 1946, that our Nation's goals can be achieved best by "promoting maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."

6. Remember that advertising is not a thing apart, but an integral part of selling, the life blood of our economy. Laws curtailing advertising hamper industry's power to sell.

7. Think of advertising as salesmanship on a mass scale in a massive society. You cannot have mass production without mass consumption. You cannot have mass consump-

tion without advertising. Unneeded measures restricting advertising act as brakes on mass consumption.

8. Regulations and laws which encourage disblief in the integrity of business tend to destroy faith in our system of individual initiative and competitive enterprise.

9. Keep in mind that profit is the strength of the American economy. Without profit in the private sector, we'll have famine in the public sector, for there will be no money for keeping our Nation strong, for good schools, colleges, recreation facilities, hospitals, or for the Government. Advertising produces profit.

10. If measures are needed to cool off an overheated economy, impeding mass selling must not be one of them. For history has shown that once we bank the fires of our economic powerplant (advertising and selling), we'll have to cope with closed factories, motionless machines, silent stores, and jobless people.

It all adds up to the need for a better understanding of business by Government and a stronger Government-business "alliance for progress" on the homefront.

We hope this brief letter has made some small contribution to this end.

Safer Ocean Cruises, Now or Later?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, on April 8, the Norwegian-flag cruise ship, MS *Viking Princess*, operating out of Miami, Fla., on a Caribbean cruise, caught fire requiring that passengers and crew abandon it. This represents the second maritime disaster affecting foreign-flag passenger cruise ships operating out of our ports within the very brief period of 5 months. The earlier and more disastrous incident, you will recall, occurred on the morning of November 13, 1965, when the Panamanian-flag cruise shop, SS *Yarmouth Castle*, a 38-year-old former U.S.-flag passenger ship, caught fire and sank with the loss of 90 lives.

Next week, on May 3, an extraordinary session of the Maritime Safety Committee of the International Maritime Consultative Organization will convene in London, England. This extraordinary session is being convened at the behest of the American delegation in order to attempt to upgrade the international safety standards on passenger ships. In view of the substantial ocean cruise traffic generated from our shores, the United States has a vital interest in the outcome of this forthcoming session.

I, myself, will be in attendance as an observer at this extraordinary session of the Maritime Safety Committee. In order that all of my colleagues may be apprised of what is at stake with respect to the interests of the United States, I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this time the pertinent portions of a series of four articles written by the Washington Star staff writer, Miriam Ottenberg, published between March 7 through 10, 1966, dealing with the problem of substandard foreign-flag passenger ships operating out of American ports. Hopefully, there will be recognition of the hazards confronting American citizens patronizing certain substandard foreign-flag cruise ships, and as a result international action will be taken to upgrade maritime safety standards. However, if such action is not forthcoming, then I would propose that the Congress act along the lines of my recently introduced legislation, H.R. 14464, to bring these cruise vessels under our safety regulations. What is required is that there be safer ocean cruises now, and not later at the convenience of some particular economic interest.

TRAVELER BEWARE

(By Miriam Ottenberg)

Americans assume that when they board a ship—any ship—at an American port their Government has made sure the ship is safe to go to sea.

Their Government, however, can't give that assurance. The Coast Guard, which inspects the ships, can assure the safety of America's seagoing fleet. But aged foreign-flag vessels which meet neither the rigid American design for safety nor the lesser standards of the International Safety of Life at Sea Conventions (SOLAS) are allowed under existing treaties to sail from American ports with American passengers.

That's why the *Yarmouth Castle* carried a Coast Guard certificate when it sailed to disaster last November, even though it was a 38-year-old tinderbox.

The certificate stated only that the ship had been examined by the Coast Guard in October and "the conditions of the ship's seaworthiness correspond substantially on this date with the particulars of the safety certificates now in force."

As the Coast Guard's board of investigation report on the *Yarmouth Castle* noted last Thursday, less than 3 weeks before the disaster the Coast Guard had conducted a fire and boat drill on the *Yarmouth Castle* and checked the sprinkler system, the watertight doors and the emergency generator.

The report made it clear, however, that these precautions were futile because the ship was highly combustible and the fire was out of control before the crew was even alerted to fight it.

* * * * *

A Star study brought out these contradictions and paradoxes:

1. The three SOLAS treaties or conventions—in 1929, 1948, and 1960—while successively raising safety standards on new ships, exempted old ships from compliance except where "practicable and reasonable." This "grandfather clause" has permitted the continued operation of the very ships most likely to run into trouble. The *Yarmouth Castle* was exempted under the "grandfather clause," as was the SS. *Lakonia*, a 33-year-old Greek ship which caught fire on a 1963 Christmas cruise. Of the shipload of British holidaymakers, 127 were lost.

2. With the cruise trade booming, aged ships long overdue for the scrap heap are being diverted to American ports. A recent listing of large foreign-flag passenger vessels included 12 built before the earliest SOLAS convention became effective in July 1931. Among the dozen was a rebuilt 1914 ship—52 years old and still cruising.

SHIPS OVERAGE

3. Of the ships coming to these shores for winter Caribbean cruises and summer transatlantic voyages are some that American steamship lines get rid of because this Government would not continue granting subsidies to overage vessels. Under new names and foreign flags, these ships are sailing from American ports with American passengers. Last December the liner *President Monroe* became the 12th overage American vessel to join the active Greek-flag fleet.

4. Although ships built under American standards and flying the American flag are rated the world's safest because of their fireproof construction, this country's passenger fleet is dwindling while foreign lines continue to grow and cash in on the American market.

5. American interests eager to exploit the cruise trade but unwilling to meet U.S. safety standards are picking up secondhand ships at bargain prices and registering them under so-called flags of convenience. More than half the passengers from American ports during a recent cruise season traveled on ships registered under the Liberian or Panamanian flag. The *Yarmouth Castle* had sailed under both flags during her long career.

SOME NEVER GO "HOME"

6. Although the "home country" must certify that ships under its registry conform to SOLAS requirements, some ships registered under foreign flags never go "home." The *Yarmouth Castle* sailed under the Panamanian flag but her base was Miami. Flag-of-convenience countries generally require that ships under their flag get safety certificates from a well-known agency such as the American Bureau of Shipping (which surveyed the *Yarmouth Castle*) or Lloyds of London. Some cutrate operators have been known to shop around until they find an inspector who will certify that a substandard ship meets SOLAS standards.

7. To the Commandant of the Coast Guard, Adm. Edwin J. Roland, the qualifications of the officers' and crew are "probably the most important single thing that goes toward the safety of a ship." The SOLAS conventions, however, set no standards for the training and experience of crews.

8. American passengers are not as safe as the cargo sailing from American ports. The Cargo of Goods by Sea Act details how cargo should be safely stowed, carried, and unstowed. But there is no matching law detailing the safety responsibilities of vessels carrying passengers.

AIR CONTROL TIGHTER

9. This Government exercises much tighter control over air than sea travel in terms of assuring that foreign as well as domestic planes flying in and out of this country meet its air safety standards.

Commenting on present gaps in safety at sea, Representative WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, Republican of California, ranking minority member of the House Merchant Marine Committee, said Americans are accustomed to having public transportation meet the higest safety standards.

"They're willing to accept acts of God," he said, "but they wouldn't expect to take off in a basically unsafe airplane without a competent pilot. Yet that very thing is happening at sea."

CITES EXAMPLES

MAILLIARD began his crusade to head off sea disaster with legislation more than a year ago. He acted after the *Lakonia* tragedy and after his cruise on a foreign-flag vessel convinced him that the *Lakonia* tragedy could be duplicated. In January 1965 he called for legislation "to eliminate the serious hazards of 'shoestring' operations which continually peril the unsuspecting American passenger."

He cited these examples:

"One foreign-flag ship, vintage World War I, went through a series of five owners—and five different names. Only after acquiring such a shadowy reputation that travel agencies refused to book passage, did the owners take her off the market.

"Another oldtimer until recently steamed out of New York for summer cruises but was not certified for winter service in the

Atlantic, so her operators put her in the Florida cruise circuit for that season.

"Another so-called luxury liner on the Miami-to-West Indies run in earlier days was chartered for ferry service between Sweden and England."

When MAILLIARD's proposed legislation and a similar measure introduced by Representative EDWARD A. GARMATZ, Democrat, of Maryland, now chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, came to hearings last August, MAILLIARD singled out the *Yarmouth Castle* as "a shining example of a ship that was not in proper condition to engage in cruise trade."

BILL WATERED DOWN

At that time, most Government officials who testified were so loath to shake the status quo that only a watered-down bill emerged from committee and passed the House. It dealt more with financial responsibility of cruise operators than with the safety of their ships.

The wide disparity betwen aged foreign-flag ships like the *Yarmouth Castle* and any ocean-going American passenger ship is nowhere better demonstrated than during a routine Coast Guard inspection.

When Coast Guard inspectors examine a foreign vessel, they can only verify whether the ship complies with the safety certificate issued by an agent of the home country and whether it carries satisfactory lifesaving and firefighting equipment.

On an American-flag vessel, however, the Coast Guard demands that the ship and its crew meet the highest safety standards in the world.

Similar high standards of ship construction and crew competence are likewise reflected in the Coast Guard's inspections of modern passenger ships of the traditional maritime nations. The trouble comes not in these foreign-flag ships but in the overage ships put into the trade under the flags of convenience of countries with no maritime background.

Coast Guard inspectors already know an American ship when they board it. They met it at the blueprint stage and approved the plans. They tested the metal and wiring before it left the factory. A resident Coast Guard inspector stayed with the ship from the time the keel was laid until it was commissioned.

Inspectors made sure every step of the way that the American ship had the built-in safety of fireproof construction and heavily insulated wiring on all electrical conduits.

* * * * *

There's a tale of frustration and compromise behind the Coast Guard's limitations when foreign ships of dubious safety come into American ports.

Coast Guard inspectors are pushing their safety role to the outermost limits, but they can't get around the wording of international treaties, domestic law, and Presidential order.

They may privately fear that a foreign ship isn't safe. But they dare not express that opinion publicly as long as the ship carries a certificate that it meets treaty standards and inspection shows the ship complies with the conditions of its certificate.

In the background is a history of attempts over a score of years to assure reasonable protection for Americans traveling on foreign ships.

LATEST TREATY CITED

Even the latest treaty—the 1960 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), which went into effect only last May—permits methods of fire protection which the United States abandoned three decades ago. Also, the 1960 convention enabled aged vessels to cash in on the booming American tourist trade. The *Yarmouth Castle,* which carried 90 passengers to their deaths last November, was one such vessel.

The Coast Guard and other American officials negotiating with foreign countries until now have batted zero on efforts (1) to get rid of old ships that can't possibly be brought up to modern standards of safety, (2) to put crew requirements into the treaties and (3) particularly to eliminate all but fireproof construction of new ships.

Congress was advised of the shortcomings of the treaty in February 1962, when the then Coast Guard Commandant, Adm. Alfred C. Richmond, acknowledged that the "level of safety of the 1960 Convention (SOLAS) is not as high as that sought by our delegation."

FIRE PROTECTION HIT

The Admiral specifically mentioned that that the "fire protection and extinction" provisions of the treaty are not up to the standards of this country.

He was spelling out what has worried Coast Guard officers for years—that the standards required by the treaties are minimal and that's all the Coast Guard can enforce against ships of nations that are signatories to SOLAS.

Since 1936, after the *Morro Castle* disaster off New Jersey, the United States has required fireproof construction of its ships. The liner *United States* is rated supreme in its absence of combustible materials. Its boast: The only wood abroad is the tops of the butcher's blocks and the piano.

When the maritime nations gathered to negotiate the 1948 SOLAS convention, the U.S. Coast Guard fought for basically fireproof materials—and lost. The same battle was fought again and lost again in the 1960 SOLAS convention.

So far as new ships are concerned three basic methods of construction are permitted. The United States method of fireproof construction is listed as method 1. Equally permissible is method 2, which permits nonfireproof materials but requires an automatic sprinkler and fire alarm. Method 3, which sets up a system of subdivisions with an automatic fire detection system and restricted use of combustible materials, but no sprinkler system, is no longer used much.

The British have favored method 2. The French at one time used method 3 but, like the Italians, have announced that their new ships follow the fireproof method 1.

Capt. William C. Foster, Chief of the Coast Guard's Merchant Vessel Inspection Division, called the permitted alternate methods a compromise between the desires of all nations.

DIRECTED TO COMPLY

He pointed out that this is the convention that we are signatory to, and by the President's executive order, we are directed to comply with the terms of it.

At a recent House Government Operations Subcommittee hearing on Coast Guard examination of foreign ships, Representative DANTE B. FASCELL, Democrat, of Florida, asked the Coast Guard Commandant, Adm. Edwin J. Roland, if is wasn't about time to go for the elimination of methods 2 and 3 in ship construction.

"Our delegation at the last Safety of Life at Sea Conference fought themselves into a—well, they had nothing left when they finished, trying to get that," Roland responded.

* * * * *

The Coast Guard tried and failed in 1964 to get international cooperation on a move to improve fire protection on passenger ships exempted by the grandfather clause from complying with SOLAS convention.

After the *Yarmouth Castle* sank, Representative EDWARD A. GARMATZ, Democrat, of Maryland, chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, recalled that the Coast Guard's urgent 1964 plea had been ignored by foreign governments. He called on the State Department to demand the convening of a new SOLAS convention under the auspices of the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), a United Nations organization.

TO SHOW STATUS

When the Maritime Safety Committee of IMCO met in London last month, Admiral Roland was buttressed by State Department clearance to make this pitch.

After some polite arm-twisting by the Americans, the IMCO committee approved Admiral Roland's proposal to convene an extraordinary session of the Maritime Safety Committee in London beginning May 2. The sole topic: Fire safety on passenger vessels.

Before the May session, the IMCO committee will circulate a questionnaire—the same one that the Coast Guard tried and failed to get circulated a year ago. The answers to this questionnaire will show the status of the vessels—their age and how far ships exempted by the grandfather clause have gone toward upgrading their fire protection.

With that information on the table, the U.S. delegation will press again for international action to reduce the hazards of ships operating under the grandfather clause.

* * * * *

The *Yarmouth Castle* disaster has forced Legislators and Government officials to come to grips with the problems of making sea travel safer for Americans.

Officials now recognize that international safety of life at sea rules must be upgraded and buttressed by U.S. law. President Johnson has promised legislation later in the session to improve safety and guarantee financial responsibility of ships sailing from American ports.

Both the President and concerned legislators have indicated that if safety standards cannot be raised by mutual agreement with other maritime nations, the United States will act on its own to protect its citizens.

KEY PROPOSALS

The President is most likely to urge legislation that would:

Require vessels that do not meet U.S. safety standards to state in their advertising that they are not subject to the same Coast Guard safety inspections required of U.S.-flag vessels.

Require all passenger ships to carry liability insurance that would cost the ship operator more as his ship conformed less with safety standards. Theoretically, almost prohibitive insurance cost would drive the "floating firetraps" out of business.

Retire the passenger-carrying old Great Lakes and river steamers build with combustible materials or force them to conform with modern American fire-proof construction.

A number of other proposals are being discussed as representatives of the Commerce and State Departments, the Maritime Administration of Commerce, the Federal Maritime Service and the Coast Guard assess how far this country can go without stepping on foreign toes.

Nationally and internationally, the climate has changed substantially on the question of safety at sea since the Yarmouth Castle caught fire and sank last November.

With Congress and the White House now fully aroused, the coming months can provide some new measure of safety for Americans who go down to the sea in ships.

Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, April 1943

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL J. KREBS
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. KREBS. Mr. Speaker, this is the 23d anniversary of a very tragic and also an unusually heroic event in the history of the Jews in Poland. In mid-April 1943, some 50,000 Jews in Warsaw resolved to defy their Nazi foes and began their fight for freedom. In that struggle these gallant souls, who had no chance for survival, fought their ruthless foes for 42 days, until finally nearly all of them made the supreme sacrifice for freedom. Only a handful of these fighters managed to escape death, and today they are rebuilding their reborn ancient homeland, the State of Israel. On the observance of this historic anniversary I join all lovers of freedom in paying my tribute to the memory of innocent and gallant victims of the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

The Need for Education in the Field of Political Warfare

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, since the end of World War II, the United States has met and mastered every Communist military challenge, whether it has been actual warfare or the threat of armed conflict. This has been true in the cases of Iran, Greece, Turkey, Berlin, Lebanon, the Quemoy Straits, and the Cuban missile crisis, to name a few. In every case we either exposed the Communist military bluff for what it was or defeated them militarily. However, in the field of political warfare we have not been so successful. Time after time, situations have arisen that demanded political warfare expertise and here our record is very spotty. The reason for this, in my view, is that we have neither the appreciation of this form of warfare, nor sufficient people trained in its subtleties. One possible solution to this problem is a U.S. Freedom Academy. Another approach would be a private freedom school. Washington Report, the weekly newsletter of the American Security Council, has an excellent discussion of this important issue in their March 14, 1966, issue and I wish to commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

THE NEED FOR POLITICAL WARFARE EDUCATION

Ever since Vietnam became the major overseas concern of the American people, skilled observers have reported on our inability to come to grips with the political aspects of the conflict. In the fall 1964 issue of the quarterly Foreign Affairs, Maj. Gen. Edward G. Lansdale, U.S. Air Force (retired), emphasizes the U.S. failure to fully understand the Vietnam struggle. He advocates direct organizational opposition to "the political base which the Communists set up in 1960, in their hope to gain control of 14 million people living in South Vietnam through a wide assortment of "fronts" to appeal politically to the farmers, the workers, the youth, the intellectuals, and even the civil servants and military."

The U.S. Government spokesmen readily concede that the political front in Vietnam is of paramount importance. Every administration since Truman's has recognized, in theory, that the capacity of any developing nation to cope with Red nonmilitary warfare is as essential as its armed capacity to quell Communist insurgency.

WE ARE STILL AMATEURS

Although ex-Ambassador George Kennan appears to have lost his grip on today's realities in Vietnam, he once made an appraisal of the Communist nonmilitary challenge that still has validity. Expansion of Kremlin power, he noted after the end of World War II, was due "on part to Soviet resourcefulness and singlemindedness of purpose, two parts to the disunity, complacency, and amateurishness of the West."

Today's Communist world has its own problems of disunity, and today's Washington may have lost some of its complacency. But amateurishness remains the outstanding characteristic of the U.S. response to the challenge of Red political warfare. And Communist leaders remain resourceful and singleminded in their global pursuit of political power. They also have an ominous capacity for developing and increasing their trained manpower in all countries. Their constantly renewed strength comes from the annual output of graduates from "Lenin institutes" in Moscow, Peking, Prague, Havana and scores of other cities, some outside Communist-bloc countries.

Trainees spend from a few months to 7 years learning various aspects of the business that has been the backbone of Communist singlemindedness ever since Lenin wrote "What Must Be Done." Although the studies include guerrilla warfare, bombmaking, sabotage, etc., the major training is in nonviolent tactics and nonmilitary conflict management, with emphasis on propaganda and infiltration techniques.

The revolutionary idea behind Communist political aggressions cannot be bombed out of existence in Vietnam or anywhere else. But it can be successfully opposed by equally revolutionary political goals. "To start the Vietnamese moving realistically toward those political goals" says General Lansdale, requires "an aggressive commitment of organizations and resources. In essence, this is revolutionary warfare in the spirit of the British Magna Carta, the French 'Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite' and our own Declaration of Independence. [Although] the United States has felt inhibited about trying to make a contribution in areas in which it feels that the chief responsibility must rest with the Vietnamese themselves, Americans cannot escape responsibility in this area either."

That responsibility has also been emphasized by native Vietnamese leaders. In July 1963 the patriot Dan Van Sung wrote: "In order to make sure that an emergent people really control their own destiny, the United States is expected to make positive efforts helping them develop control of themselves."

MASSIVE CHALLENGE, FRAIL RESPONSE

To date, U.S. "positive efforts" and "commitment of organization and resources" have been limited to such overseas undertakings as the foreign aid programs, the U.S. Information Service and the Peace Corps. These efforts have been but pinpricks in the political hide of the bear and the dragon. They cannot forestall the kind of conspiratorial aggressions that result in a Cuba, a Vietnam, or a Dominican Republic. Despite years of such efforts, involving expenditures of billions, U.S. missions still operate under Red-streaked horizons today in many areas of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

TO CLOSE THE EDUCATIONAL GAP

U.S. Freedom Academy

The need for a political warfare training academy on a scale commensurate with the challenge has long been recognized by farseeing Members of Congress. Convinced that neither the Department of State nor the Pentagon are equipped to counteract nonmilitary aggression, these legislators advocate an independent agency to organize, research, and develop a training program for U.S. personnel and for citizens of other free world nations who are possible targets for Communist political and psychological warfare. On the one hand their bill aims to adequately train U.S. personnel serving overseas. On the other, to improve the political skills of non-Communist citizens of emerging nations.

The legislation they propose would establish a U.S.-sponsored free world counterforce to the Lenin Institutes. The concept has been variously called a cold war West Point, a political warfare training center, and a freedom academy. The formal name for the legislation is the Freedom Commission bill. It would establish not merely an academy, but a full-time, seven-man bipartisan Commission appointed by the President and approved by Congress, to guide the needed research and administer the dual training programs. Structured like the Atomic Energy Commission, this one would cooperate with the Department of State, but operate independent of it. Such detachment permits the training of natives of emerging nations in meeting problems of modern political development without being committed to current U.S. foreign policy. The academy can develop techniques of mass communication and instruct foreign students in related political skills. A separate branch can train personnel of the State Department, USIA, AID, and other overseas agencies in greater depth than their present limited briefings on the Communist challenge.

In the development of an academy curriculum and the staffing of a faculty, there is no reason why a Freedom Commission need confine itself to the services of American citizens. At its disposal are brilliant, politically experienced citizens of other nations who are articulate champions of the open society and keenly perceptive of the Communist threat to it. Some may be more effective than any American in convincing foreign students and the world at large that the academy's basic concern is for the advance of free societies everywhere, and that its teachings are in no way circumscribed by U.S. national interests.

With that concept clearly developed in hearings on the Freedom Commission bill, in 1960 the Senate Judiciary Committee urged its immediate passage as "one of the most important bills ever to come before the Congress." The Senate accepted that committee recommendation by a voice vote but it did not reach the House during that session. * * * However, it cleared the House Committee on Un-American Activities last year and because the Vietnam situation focuses increased attention on political warfare, sponsors of the bill believe it will come to a vote in both Houses during the present session.

The Freedom Studies Center

Senators DODD, MUNDT, DOUGLAS, and PROXMIRE are among many congressional advocates of a U.S.-sponsored Freedom Academy who also encourage private citizen initiative in the same area. "Since governments move so slowly," says Senator THOMAS DODD, "it is my conviction that an effort should be made on a private basis to make serious cold war education more generally available than it is today, to all those who can make use of it."

Forty-two senior Members of the Congress and 10 State Governors serve on the advisory board for the Freedom Studies Center, a privately financed freedom academy soon to be launched. The center recently acquired a 671-acre estate campus near Culpeper, Va., 1½ hours from Washington, D.C. Some initial courses for members of congressional staffs are scheduled for late summer 1966.

The Freedom Studies Center is administered by the Institute for American Strategy, Chicago, Ill., with the cooperation of 40 other organizations, many of which are universities. It is 100 percent privately financed by foundations, corporations, and individuals.

PRO AND CON VOICES

Whether privately or officially sponsored, any move by the American people to seriously challenge the Lenin Institute pattern for global political warfare training will trigger characteristic Sino-Soviet reactions. After denouncing such an Academy as "a provocative cold war aggression," the Communist world will probably find it as handy a permanent propaganda target as the CIA. That possibility has struck some administration worriers as sufficient reason for opposing the idea. However, it is anticipated that the legislation proposing a Government-operated Academy will get serious consideration from President Johnson, despite longstanding State Department resistance. Secretary of State Dean Rusk is not himself responsible for that resistance. In a 1963 conference with this reporter, he revealed an openminded unswareness of the scope and purpose of the legislation his department had been officially opposing for years.

Many individuals in the Department quietly endorse the Freedom Academy concept. Among those emphatically advocating it before congressional committees were such foreign service veterans as Adolf A. Berle and Robert C. Hill, former Ambassador to three Latin American nations. A total of 59 witnesses familiar with cold war problems have testified in favor of the bill at congressional hearings. The only opposition voices were those of Walt W. Rostow and W. Averill Harriman, both of whom revealed a misunderstanding of the purpose and scope of the bills under consideration.

Whatever the outcome of the pending legislation, it becomes increasingly clear that the American people must begin to build a more adequate political defense structure for the free world. A substantial part of the foundation for such a structure can be provided by a Freedom Academy, official or private.—HENRY MAYERS, guest editor.

Do Not Negotiate Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I would like to include the following letter which was written to the Saturday Evening Post. It is a strong reply to proposals for negotiating peace in Vietnam, as published in the Saturday Evening Post's "Speaking Out" column on April 9, 1966. The letter was written by one of my constituents, Dr. Arthur Shoemaker, a distinguished scholar who lived, taught in college, and conducted business in Peking, China, for over 40 years. His former students and their families keep in touch with him, and have kept him closely informed of events and attitudes in Communist China:

DO NOT NEGOTIATE VIETNAM

The EDITOR,
Saturday Evening Post,
Independence Square,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: In the "Speaking Out" pages of your issue of April 9, 1966, a U.S. Senator makes statements and draws conclusions which I believe deserve comment. In some of his statements, he is in error; in some of his conclusions, he is, at best, misled. Because he ws speaking in his official capacity as a U.S. Senator, it seems doubly important that his mistakes be pointed out.

I lived, taught in college, and conducted business in Peking, China, from 1911 to 1952. I have some knowledge of the history of the country and the character of its people; today, many of my former students—all of them Chinese—and their relatives continue to keep in touch with me from the free areas of southeast Asia to which they fled when the Communists took over mainland China. They, in turn, keep in touch with their relatives and friends who have not yet escaped from Communist China; their reports have been invaluable in keeping me informed on what is going on in China and much of southeast Asia.

The Senator advocates the negotiation of a peace in Vietnam. His argument is clear: "The legal basis of American involvement," he says, "is dubious * * * Prior to American intervention, the war in South Vietnam was essentially a civil war. This war was brought about, he continues, by "the refusal of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam to allow the election (in 1955) provided for at Geneva to take place, and America's complicity in that refusal." The Vietcong, he states, is "a genuinely nationalist as well as a Communist movement," whom we should "recognize as a belligerent with whom we are prepared to negotiate peace." As a prelude to such negotiations, the Senator recommends the United States go on record that "we are prepared to conclude a peace agreement providing for an internationally supervised election * * * [in] South Vietnam, and, further, that we are prepared to accept the outcome of such an election, whatever that outcome might be."

In other words: The United States encouraged Premier Diem not to hold the promised election in 1955; the Communist Vietcong rose in revolt and a civil war resulted; the United States must now arrange to hold the election and must promise to abide by the result. On the surface, this appears a most fairminded solution, particularly since the United States does bear some considerable responsibility for the election refusal which appears to have brought on the war.

But here, the Senator is guilty of suppression of evidence. Under conditions as they existed in South Vietnam in 1955, an election would have given the Communists a hands-down victory, by figures which have been estimated as high as 90 percent. That is why neither Diem nor the United States wanted that election to be held; instead, it was "postponed" in the hope that Diem's government could weaken the Communist influence so that a later election might give the desired, anti-Communist result. That hope was not realized then and is not realized now.

After making his proposal for peace, the Senator goes on to say, "we wage war against the Vietcong and North Vietnam, but we regard them as instruments of China, and it is China that we consider to be the real threat to the security of southeast Asia."

If China is the real threat, and if the Cong and North Vietnam are instruments of China, it follows that a victory for them is victory for Communist China. Under the Senator's proposal, then, South Vietnam would be delivered into Communist arms not by bullets but by the ballot box; Communist China would not only get what she wanted but would enjoy a tremendous propaganda victory as well. If China is a threat now, she would be a far greater one then.

Such thoughts as these may have crossed the Senator's mind, for he attempts to justify his position by asserting that the United States should "treat China as a respected member of the world community now going through a period of dangerous chauvinism and warranting our best efforts to rehabilitate her to the world community." We must do this because, he says, it is impossible to describe the deep and bitter humiliation inflicted upon the Chinese * * * by imperialist nations, including Russia and, to a degree, America."

Unless the Senator is referring to our betrayal of Chiang Kai-shek and our abandonment of China to the Communists, that statement is not true. No major power has assisted China more, and demanded less, than the United States. To mention only a few examples, with which I am personally familiar: The United States returned to China the indemnities paid to them after the Boxer Rebellion; in reciprocal spirit, the Chinese established Tsing Hua College, to be staffed by a faculty of Americans until Chinese educators could take over. I was fortunate enough to be chosen as a member of that faculty. All our students were Chinese and were selected from every province in China; after 4 years at Tsing Hua, they were sent to the United States for higher, postgraduate education. These students have always held a warm friendship for all Americans; in Hong Kong, not long ago and 40 years after I had served in Tsing Hua, a Chinese stopped me in the street and reminded me that he had been one of my students.

At a cost of $10 million, America's Rockefeller Foundation built a medical college and hospital in Peking, open to all patients and staffed by Chinese and Americans in equal numbers and equal responsibility.

The citizens of the United States resident in Peking established and supported the Peking American School; during its years of operation, more than half its students were Chinese. My own children went to school there; today, many of their closest friends are Chinese with whom they attended classes.

These are examples of American generosity to China, not of American humiliations.

In a further effort to support his position, this time with the popular cry of antisegregation, the Senator cites the case of a native-born Chinese, married to a Belgian, who returned to his homeland, landing in Shanghai. The Senator quotes him as saying, "I had no rights on the soil of a Chinese city which did not belong to the Chinese; my wife had rights by reason of someting called skin * * *. We boarded the English steamer * * * first class was for Europeans only * * * I went second class."

The Senator implies that the United States should be ashamed of itself for so treating a Chinese in China. Here, he is again guilty of suppressing evidence: at the time of his story, Shanghai was in the British sphere of influence; the parks and the better restaurants and hotels were in the British concession and were owned by them, as was the steamer. The United States never had any concessions or spheres of influence in China.

In continuing his argument that we should "treat China as a respected member of the world community," the Senator describes the Chinese as "a great and civilized people." This is indeed true of the Chinese people; it is not true of China's Communist rulers, whom he wants to treat so gently.

For example: One afternoon, shortly after the Communists had taken over Peking, an old Chinese friend of ours came by our house for tea. He had come, he said, to assure us that we need not worry about the Communist takeover and that there was no need for us to be afraid of them. Several days later, after we had not seen him or heard from him, we sent word to his house to find out where he was. His wife told our messenger that the Communists had taken him to the Temple of Heaven and shot him because he had been a friend of Americans.

Our Chinese secretary, worried about us and wanting to help us if he could, told the Communist authorities that he disliked us very much and asked to be appointed an official spy to keep an eye on us. The authorities, perhaps hoping for an excuse to take us to the temple too, readily agreed and gave him the appointment. Armed with it, our Chinese friend was able to come to our home every day and give invaluable assistance in protecting us against our common enemy. He was a very brave man; our debt to him cannot be measured.

An Italian citizen, living in Peking, was married to an American and had four children. The Communists seized him, paraded him through the streets, took him to the Temple of Heaven and shot him. The official charge against him was never made public; it was enough for the Communists that he had an American wife and was American-tainted.

The Communist rulers of China are totally unworthy of the respect of the rest of the world. They know it and they don't care, because they have a very simple and workable plan for Communist domination of all Asia and all of the western Pacific, including Japan. They plan to continue their pressure upon areas of southeast Asia such as Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia so that the free world can be kept occupied and off balance until Red China's nuclear capacity can be developed. As soon as nuclear weapons and delivery systems are available, Communist China will blackmail into the Communist orbit, under threat of destruction, the nations of southeast Asia, the Philippines, and Japan. Because the Government and Army of Nationalist China, on the island of Formosa, are a constant threat to communism, Formosa will not be blackmailed. It will be destroyed.

Meantime, the people of mainland China must be kept quiet and under control. They are a great and civilized people: proud, reliant, independent individuals who resent being herded and whose patience, though proverbial, does have its end. They are not Communists and are not likely ever to be Communists, for they have too much self-respect. The sole source of present Communist control of them is Communist China's Army. In that army, today, there is great and growing dissatisfaction with the ruling regime and an intense, personal and growing dislike for the entire military hierarchy—a condition which may well account for the present emphasis on the development of "volunteer forces." The troops now in service are underfed, undersupplied and underled. They were ripe for revolt 6 months ago; they are even more ready now, and when they revolt, the people of China will revolt with them.

All that is needed is a spark. This is why Red China fears the government and the army on Formosa; this is why, as Secretary of State Dean Rusk has said, "whenever the United States suggests serious talks, the Chinese Reds say there is nothing to discuss until the United States recognizes Peking and abandons the Nationalists on Formosa." Mao Tse-tung has said he would accept the loss of half the population of China in order to defeat "capitalist imperialism;" if we were to abandon Formosa, there is little doubt of what the fate of our friends there would be.

The Communists and their sympathizers in the United States are working very hard to persuade us to surrender southeast Asia to them as we once surrendered mainland China; they suggest all kinds of sugar-coated "withdrawals with honor." Quite apart from the moral issues involved, this is something the United States cannot afford to do.

Today, Red China is not a major power. By holding firm in southeast Asia and on Formosa, we can restrain her ambitions for the moment—until such time as she herself possesses nuclear weaponry. When that time comes, the United States and the free world will be able to hold southeast Asia and the western Pacific only at the risk of a major nuclear war. The American people and their Government should be aware of this and should prepare to act before the situation gets completely out of control.

Without the nuclear capability she hopes for, Red China cannot overrun Asia or seriously retaliate against the free world; without relative peace and quiet at home, Communist control of China cannot be maintained. To restore China to her rightful place as a free nation, we must do two things.

First, we must destroy or seriously impair Red China's nuclear development, while such action is still possible. A delay in that program, even if only of a few years, will be invaluable to us.

Second, we must provide support to the Nationalist Government of Formosa in its action to spark the revolt of China's army and China's people, so that the mainland may be recovered and China's territorial sovereignty restored. Freed from communism, China can be one of the greatest powers for world peace. The people of Formosa have proved that Chinese can create and maintain a stable, sound, democratic government; China's manpower, coupled with American technology, can create in China an impregnable bulwark against any and all enemies of freedom. The United States need only give its support.

The American people are slowly beginning to realize that the prime cause of the world's fear and conflict today is communism as China knows it. It is an evil that must be dealt with sternly; it is not an issue to be debated but a danger to be opposed and destroyed while it is still in its weaker stages. There is not much time left, but there is still time. Red China can be stopped and its people can be freed—if we have the courage and the daring to do it.

Sincerely,

Dr. Arthur Shoemaker.

Loyalty Day 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 1, we celebrate both Loyalty Day and Law Day. It is not without meaning that we celebrate loyalty and law at the same time, because law represents and safeguards the highest values to which our country is dedicated: the inherent rights of the individual. To express one's loyalty to the United States is to affirm one's fidelity to these values.

It is significant that Loyalty Day was first conceived by an outstanding organization—the Veterans of Foreign Wars. This organization proudly lists as its members men who had the courage, born of fidelity to country, to stake their lives in battle for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all Americans.

It was the Communists who first paraded through New York City on May Day to proclaim the advent of a Marxist-Leninist revolution in America. So repugnant to American ideals would such a revolution be, and so offensive to loyal Americans is the announcement of its alleged coming, that the Veterans of Foreign Wars called for a counterparade on May Day to demonstrate their enduring fidelity to our Constitution and to the rights and liberties which it protects.

The inalienable rights, for which the first patriots pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, would cease entirely to be recognized under the regime of communism.

A right defines what belong to a person. Our Constitution and laws secure to every person what truly belongs to him. Freedom of religion, the inviolable integrity of the family, freedom of thought and expression, private property, freedom of occupational choice and equality of opportunity—these are among the precious things which belong to all Americans because the principles which this country was founded upheld the inherent dignity of man.

And because law is meant to define and to safeguard what belongs to people themselves, our Constitution establishes representative democracy as the form of government which befits the dignity of a free people. Our Constitution also provides that the people's own representatives make the laws which are meant to secure and safeguard their rights.

The Communists declare that according to their order of things all rights are attributed to what they call "the people." But they do not mean by "the people" a community of freemen related to each other by mutual rights and duties. By "the people" they mean, not people, but an abstract and collective entity which is represented by a dictatorial government. To this entity—and therefore to the state—everything belongs. To it, everything is owed. To it, all rights are alienated. Nothing remains to the individual person—he is subject entirely to total control by the state.

And so it is appropriate for us, Mr. Speaker, to celebrate Loyalty Day by reaffirming our adherence to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Constitution and laws of our great Nation are of priceless worth for they have sustained and preserved our individual liberties over a span of almost two centuries. Only by adhering to the lofty principles of democracy on which America was founded can we insure for our descendants the same rights and privileges we now enjoy.

Anniversary of Israel's Independence

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES M. HANLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, this week we are celebrating the anniversary of Israel's independence proclaimed in 1948 in Tel Aviv after the British mandate of Palestine had ended.

As we observe this 18th anniversary, it gives each of us great pride to see this nation flourish in democracy within its Middle Eastern feudal environment. Israel, enslaved for over 2,000 years, has made great progress in the past 18 years. The people of Israel have made fantastic social and economic strides. They are successfully developing their economic capabilities to the fullest degree possible.

Not only do we observe their progress this week, but we look with pride to their unselfishness. Persons of Jewish ancestry scattered for centuries have not let miles divide their allegiance to one another. Since Israel's independence, this nation has received over 1½ million people of Jewish heritage into their common homeland. We can look to these brave people and learn from them. Their examples of patience, courage, and preserverance are unmatched in the history of the world.

Standard for Daylight Saving Time

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT C. McEWEN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial entitled "Congress Should Cure This Confusion on Time," appearing in the March 22, 1966, issue of the Massena Observer, Massena, N.Y., relating to the need for a uniform system for establishment of daylight saving time:

CONGRESS SHOULD CURE THIS CONFUSION ON TIME

(By Leonard H. Prince, editor)

This utterly senseless confusion over time should be eliminated in this new day when we are making plans to go to the moon.

The Federal Government should regulate the date of time changes from standard to daylight, and that changeover should be on the same day from east to west and north to south.

In the United States during 1965, according to the World Almanac, daylight saving time was observed in 31 States, 15 of them on a statewide basis and by local option in the remaining 16. The 19 other States had no provision for daylight saving time or barred any change from standard time.

Of the 31 States observing daylight saving time, 20 of them started it on the last Sunday in April and 15 ended it on the last Sunday in October. In the other States there was wide variance in the dates of starting and ending daylight time. Legislation was introduced in Congress during the year to make the duration of daylight saving time uniform in those States and cities observing it.

The Minneapolis Tribune took an opinion poll in Minnesota and found that 58 percent of the people interviewed favor having Congress establish uniform dates for daylight time. The switchover in Minnesota last year was complicated because some communities started 4 weeks ahead of the official date.

Best thing would be to have all States adopt daylight saving time, under the Federal plan, and this means each and every single State, or to ban any tampering with clocks in each and every State and have standard time throughout the entire year.

It's ridiculous to have each State decide its own time, even though it may be States rights.

Standard time is reckoned from Greenwich, England, recognized as the prime meridian of longitude. The world is divided into 24 time zones, each 15 degrees of arc, or 1 hour in time apart. The meridian of Greenwich (0) extends through the center of the initial zone, and the zones to the eastward are numbered from 1 to 12 with the prefix minus indicating the number of hours to be subtracted to obtain Greenwich time. Zones to the westward are similarly numbered, with the prefix plus showing the number of hours that must be added to get Greenwich time.

Now that's a beautiful setup, just as plain as it can be, and was calculated centuries ago by the greatest mathematicians and astronomers ever born. It still works; it will always work as long as the sun shines.

But from then on in, lesser minds, biased folks, politicians out to win votes, people who don't want to get up in the morning, people who want to play golf in the afternoon—all get into the act and turn this great country of ours into a modern day Babel.

And thus if you want to call your Congressman in Washington and give him the benefit of your views on important legislation, you have to figure out first what time it is in Washington, whether his office is open. If you place any long distance calls, you need to know what time is being used at the place you are calling. And if you are traveling, by plane, train, or bus, you have to figure out schedules complicated with different time used from State to State.

Oldtime protests from the farmers should be getting weaker and weaker. They claimed that fast time was a great hindrance; they could not start haying until the sun had been up for hours. That extra hour in the morning came while the meadows were wet with dew. In this day, farmers don't depend so much on a precocious sun to do this and that. They have the equipment to harvest the hay quickly, they may dry it with powerful blowers, or chop it and want to keep it green. Every dairyman knows that milking should be about 12 hours apart for the comfort of the cows with heavy udders. As long as this schedule is maintained, the cow does not care what the clock says. Milking time can be 6 in the morning and 6 at night, or high noon and midnight, for all the difference it will make to the cow.

Tearful mothers sending their little tots out in the cold to wait for the schoolbus in early mornings but realize that unless the schoolday is shortened, the children will be going to school in the dark or else coming home in the dark during these winter days.

The U.S. Congress can gain everlasting glory if it will straighten out this mess about time.

It is time something is done about time.

East Tennesseans Speak Out on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, two very provocative editorials, concerning the situation in Vietnam, appeared in newspapers in my district recently.

The first editorial, from the Morristown, Tenn., Gazette-Mail, was written by the publisher of the paper, Mr. John Helms III. The second is taken from the Tomahawk of Mountain City, Tenn.

Both of these articles raise questions that are worthy of discussion, and I insert them at this point in the RECORD for the information of all:

[From the Morristown (Tenn.) Gazette-Mail, Apr. 17, 1966]

FACING FACTS

(By John Helms III)

An air of unreality hangs over the events in South Vietnam these days. Despite the bitter anti-Government, anti-American demonstrations, the United States has doggedly, obstinately refused to face facts.

As the riots, undoubtedly in the main Red inspired, flared in Saigon, Da Nang and other cities, threatening to topple the General Ky regime if not total anarchy, the reaction of the United States has been to keep a stiff upper lip and hands off.

Instead of backing Ky's military government resolutely, Washington made clear that whether the South Vietnamese Premier stays or goes really isn't very important. The Johnson administration, through the person of Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, revealed that Washington is getting ready to acquiesce to the scuttling of Ky.

What really counts, Ball said on a recent TV interview, "is insuring to the South Vietnamese people the kind of government which will enable them * * * to maintain their freedom, and to determine their own future. This may change, from time to time, as they decide that they would like a different form of government."

Our Under Secretary of State repeatedly insisted that the recent Honolulu conference, at which President Johnson embraced General Ky before TV cameras, did not symbolize U.S. support for the embattled Premier, but was only "to give its support to the Government of South Vietnam, which is, at the moment, a government in which Prime Minister Ky is the head of the government."

These statements, if truly representative of official U.S. policy, should cause any still friendly ally to shy away from us and should increase the growing demand in this country to pull completely out of Vietnam.

General Ky might well complain that he was given the Judas kiss in Honolulu, but, alas, he is not the only U.S. ally to suffer the changing whims of our irresolute foreign policy, as the late Rhee of South Korea and Diem of South Vietnam could tell him.

Ky's "fault," he himseelf pinpointed: "I am being attacked," he said, "because I have worked well with the Americans. Because of this the Communists want to split us up."

Ky recognizes what Washington cannot or will not, and because of our official stupidity—the same kind of official U.S. stupidity which following World War II viewed Mao Tse-tung's Chinese Communists as simple "agrarian reformers"—we are doomed to an apparently endless repetition of our agonizing costly mistakes.

When our Under Secretary of State says that "what we are trying to do is to help the people of South Vietnam attain a self-sufficiency so that they can make their own choice," when George Ball says that, does he really mean that if right now an election in South Vietnam were held and the Communists won overwhelmingly, the United States would forthwith abandon its investment of thousands of American lives and billions of dollars and go home?

If we are not in Vietnam selfishly, for our own future well-being, to keep the Communists out, our enormous investment there is unjustified. It is just such fuzziness of purpose as enuniciated by Ball that makes this war which is not a war increasingly less understood and less supported here at home.

[From the Mountain City (Tenn.) Tomahawk, Apr. 20, 1966]

UNITED STATES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The debate over the role of the United States in Asia, and more specifically in Vietnam, raises strong passions in this country and around the world. There is little wonder that this should be so when peace is at stake.

In assessing the actions of this country, one fact must be considered. The United States holds the balance of power in the world.

In a recent issue of U.S. News & World Report, the dimension of this power was stated: "The United States has more strategic missiles, nuclear weapons, missile-firing submarines, heavy bombers, aircraft carriers, long-range transport planes and helicopters than all the rest of the world combined. American land armies, though small by comparison with those of Russia and China, have greater mobility and firepower per division. Backing these military forces in the field are a huge military reserve, and the world's greatest industrial establishment. It is America's ability to place vast armed forces thousands of miles beyond its shores that makes the United States the key to the world balance of power."

It can be argued that this country is in much the same position as England was during a good part of the 19th century. The British fleet patrolled the world unchallenged, master of the seas. The weight of this power, thrown to one side or the other, prevented the dominance of any other nation or group of nations. For the most part, there was peace between European countries whose colonial empires extended over much of the world. Can the United States assume a less responsible role today in using its vast resources on the side of stability by seeking a balance of power that would limit the expansionist aims of the Communist countries? It seems, to many, that since the shoe fits, it must be worn.

The goal of the United States in southeast Asia should be to make of that area a strong point rather than a threat to peace. Vietnam itself has the resources to be a successful country—with an energetic people, food, and timber resources, hydroelectric potential, unlimited water, fine beaches, and scenery. As a result of U.S. action there Vietnam is gaining modern jet airfields and the finest harbor facilities between Hong Kong and Singapore. The United States has offered to aid in the development of the Mekong Valley which Vietnam shares with Cambodia, Thailand, and Laos.

China, held back now by U.S. military force, must ultimately be restrained by her own self-interest, rooted in the need for profitable commercial ties with strong, independent Asian neighbors—Japan to the northeast and, it is hoped, the potentially effective countries of southeast Asia to the south.

Finally, the inevitability of change in Chinese leadership must be considered. All of the hard-line revolutionaries now in power are in their late sixties and seventies. A recent Life magazine article observed that Mao Tse-tung, now 72, "* * * has expressed with startling frankness his doubts as to the revolutionary militance of the next Chinese generation. They might even be men with whom the West could attempt a comprehensive settlement of the major issues dividing us * * *."

And so, there are two sides to the coin. The United States inherited responsibilities in Asia, but with them perhaps also the leverage to help foster the kind of cooperation between astern nations that would permit peace and a possibility of a better life for all.

Clifford Durr

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, in the April 18 issue of the Nation, Justice Hugo L. Black described Clifford Durr as "one of the best men I have ever known." "His course in life," wrote Justice Black, "has been marked by courage, not by expediency." He is a man who has not only done good works, but whose own steady courage has served as a conscience for his contemporaries.

He reminds me, in a way, of Thoreau. In 1851, as schoolchildren are now taught, Henry David Thoreau went to prison rather than pay taxes for a war in which he did not believe. While in prison, he was visited by his friend Ralph Waldo Emerson, who did not believe in the war either.

"What are you doing in there, David?" Emerson asked Thoreau.

"What are you doing out there, Waldo?" Thoreau replied.

Clifford Durr, of Montgomery, Ala., attorney and former Commissioner of the FCC, has followed the dictates of his conscience. By doing so, he often chose an unpopular course. In 1948 he refused reappointment to the FCC in protest over President Truman's Loyalty Review Board. In 1956, when Rosa Parks sat down on a Montgomery bus, Clifford Durr became her attorney.

Since the early days of the New Deal, in Montgomery and in Washington, he has constantly confronted his contemporaries with the question: "What are you doing out there?"

Mr. Speaker, in February the New York Civil Liberties Union presented Clifford Durr with its Florence Lasker Civil Liberties Award. Later that month, the Nation of February 21 paid him tribute in an editorial entitled "Conscience of a Lawyer." It was followed in the Nation of April 18 by the tribute from Justice Black.

The Nation editorial, and the letter from Justice Black follow:

[From the Nation, Feb. 21, 1966]

CONSCIENCE OF A LAWYER

The New York Civil Liberties Union this month gave its 1966 Florence Lasker Civil Liberties Award to Clifford Durr, a man well known in the days of Franklin Roosevelt as the conscience of the Federal Communications Commission. He was responsible for issuance of the Commission's "Blue Book," a report that criticized broadcasting for excessive commercialization and tried to impress on the industry its responsibility for serving "the public interest, convenience, and necessity," as the law provides. It was Durr, also, who put through what became known as the "AVCO rule"—prompted by the Aviation Corporation's attempt to buy radio stations—which provided that a station owner wishing to sell his property must advertise for bids and not make private deals (a rule that has not been enforced as well as it might have been). Durr fought against advertising agency control of broadcasting and pushed FM, insisting that at least some of the new channels be reserved for educational purposes. He stood up against encroachment by the big newspaper publishers into broadcasting.

Durr's career in Washington came to an end when he boldly quoted the Constitution to Harry Truman, who was then setting up his Loyalty Review Board and creating a temper in the country that encouraged Senator Joseph McCarthy to scramble for power across the reputations of his fellow citizens. He denounced McCarthyism even before the term was invented. In recent years, Durr has been practicing law (he has recently retired) in his hometown of Montgomery, Ala. It has been a quiet practice, primarily the crises and tragedies of the very poor. None of the big civil rights cases have come his way—perhaps because he is a brother-in-law of Justice Hugo Black, and potential clients have feared that if their cases were to reach the Supreme Court their warmest friend on that bench might have to disqualify himself. Or perhaps clients wanted a less controversial lawyer; Durr has never been orthodox, in Washington or in Alabama.

The Lasker citation refers to "consistent and outstanding courage and integrity in the defense of civil liberties whether in the performance of duty or above and beyond the requirements of duty." Clifford Durr would agree that he has tried to do his duty, but nothing he has ever said suggests that he feels he has done more than his personal integrity and professional skill have required of him. It would not have occurred to him that there was anything unusual in that, and we are particularly happy, therefore, that the Civil Liberties Union has obliged him at last to see himself as his admiring contemporaries see him.

[From the Nation, Apr. 18, 1966]

LETTER FROM JUSTICE BLACK

WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR SIRS: I am writing you to express my own appreciation for the editorial that appeared in the Nation concerning Clifford Durr ["Conscience of a Lawyer," Feb. 21]. Cliff is one of the best men I have ever known. All of his life he has been the personnification of gentleness, kindness, and tolerance. His course in life has been marked by courage, not be expediency. He has never been afraid to advocate what he believed to be right or to oppose what he believed to be wrong. He has never compromised with what he believed to be evil and against the best interests of his country. As a public servant he fought valiantly for the public interest and not for what he thought was the best interest of Cliff Durr. I join you and others in paying tribute to Clifford Durr—a man without greed and without guile—and without ambition except an ambition to help promote equal justice for all men and women without regard to their race, creed, faith or their position in society.

In your editorial you state that "Durr's career in Washington came to an end when he boldly quoted the Constitution to Harry Truman, who was then setting up his Loyalty Review Board." This implies that President Truman refused to let Cliff stay in Government service. President Truman did his best to persuade Cliff to accept reappointment to the Federal Communications Commission. He did this with full knowledge that Cliff was opposed to the loyalty program.

The President talked to me in an effort to get Cliff to accept the reappointment. When I told the President that Cliff felt he should not accept reappointment because he was opposed to the loyalty program, the President said that made no difference. When told that Cliff's views were so strongly against the program that he might not even vote the Democratic ticket, the President again told me that that made no difference in this appointment. He said that whatever his views, he knew Cliff was a man of sturdy honesty and courage, and for that reason alone he wanted him to continue serving as a member of the Communications Commission. The President not only said that he would reappoint Cliff despite his views but added that he would fight to the last ditch for his confirmation by the Senate. Cliff's refusal to serve, as I understood it, was not due to any lack of respect or admiration for President Truman, but rather to his belief that it would somehow be wrong for him to accept the Presidential appointment and then fight the loyalty program policies as he was determined to do. I came out of this experience with the belief that there was something strikingly alike in the character of these two men—that both profoundly believed in plain, simple, homey honesty, and that neither could be swerved from doing that which he thought would best serve the public interest.

Hugo Black,
U.S. Supreme Court.

Down on the Farm

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as an example of the length to which the Johnson administration has gone to insure that the American farmer will not realize his fair share of our Nation's economic growth, I wish to include at the conclusion of my remarks an editorial from the New York Times which describes the folly of the administrative action taken by the Johnson administration to impose quota controls on cattle hides. Seemingly, the administration has taken the attitude that there shall be free trade for everyone except the American farmer.

This is an illustration of how our farmers are being made into whipping boy for the Johnson administration's inflation.

As it that were not enough, the administration has heaped insult upon injury by dumping Government grain in the marketplace, tripling cheese imports and ordering Pentagon cutbacks in pork purchases.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in describing the success that the Johnson administration is achieving in depressing farm prices and income, reported at a press conference that he was "pleased to report" that farm prices for meat and vegetables were starting to moderate.

At a time when our Nation's farmers are expected to incur higher-than-usual production costs, and when you consider that the farm economy is still found to be greatly lagging the advances being made by other sectors in the Nation's economy, it becomes increasingly clear that the Johnson administration has purposely decided to treat the farmer as a second class citizen.

Mr. Speaker, the article from the New York Times follows:

Quota on Hides

In placing quotas on exports of American livestock hides, the Johnson administration hoped to strike a blow against domestic inflation. Instead, the administration has been taking a beating—domestically and internationally.

Its troubles started when shoe manufacturers complained about the rising prices for hides. The Commerce Department came up with the solution of placing controls on exports. This move had the effect of checking hide prices. But shoe manufacturers have decided to increase their prices anyway, while meatpackers and hide exporters complain that curbing their foreign sales will serve to increase the deficit in the Nation's balance of payments.

Meat and hide interests are particularly incensed that the Commerce Department heeded the pleas of the shoe industry at their expense. They point out that they have been under pressure from the administration to expand their export markets. Their reward for doing so is a restrictive quota.

Commerce has now decided to listen to complaints, but the damage has been done. Shoe manufacturers have raised their prices. Exporters report that they have had to cut back on their foreign orders. Packers are talking of slowing the rate of cattle slaughter, which might mean higher prices for hides and for meat. And the establishment of a quota system on exports to keep prices artificially low is no more in keeping with the administration's objective of trade liberalization than the imposition of import quotas to keep prices artificially high.

The decision is as wrong in principle as it was in procedure. It is time for the administration to take the curbs off hide exports by junking the quota system.

Onondaga Lake Scientific Council

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES M. HANLEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, recently, I made a speech on the floor praising the work of the Onondaga Lake Scientific Council. This council, made up of distinguished private citizens, presented the Onondaga County executive with an excellent report on the polluted condition of Onondaga Lake and its tributaries. While the council has been formally dissolved, its members have indicated an interest in seeing that a comprehensive plan of action will result from their efforts which were freely given.

One of the most important elements in any campaign to eradicate a public disgrace is the continuing firm support of the local press. In this connection, Gene Goshorn, the county editor of the Syracuse Herald-Journal, prepared a series of six articles which summarized the important aspects of the council report. The articles follow:

[From the Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-American, Mar. 20, 1966]

Waste Lagoon Urged for Onondaga Lake

(By Gene Goshorn)

With large amounts of human wastes overflowing into Onondaga Lake from Harbor Brook and Onondaga Creek, the lake scientific council suggests that a large lagoon be installed in the end of the lake beside the metropolitan sewage treatment plant to catch the overflow.

The council, a group of 18 experts proposing a $25.5 million lake cleanup program, also suggests that an electronic alarm system be installed along the brook and creek to alert public work crews when sewage is overflowing from the city sewer system.

The estimated cost for all of this is $2 million. The council estimates up to $1 million or half of this cost would come from Federal aid for the control of storm water.

The development of a lagoon as a waste stabilization pond, as it is called in the council report, is a "novel idea," the council said. But it is one that Syracuse University studies show to be practical, according to the council.

The electronic alarm system idea is working in Cincinnati, Ohio, with "excellent results." The system is important in Syracuse, the council said, because "very little maintenance work" has been done on the city regular inspection."

The city sewer system overflows about 48 times a year, the council said, and during storms the overflowing water contains "as much as 95 percent of untreated sewage."

With a lagoon, the council said, the overflow would be held until it could be slowly run through the Metropolitan Syracuse sewage treatment plant.

"From discussions with the State health department," the council reports, "it was determined that the overflows from Erie Boulevard on down toward the lake are the most troublesome.

"The cross section of the Onondaga Creek channel has a shelf above normal water level. This shelf could be used to construct a pipeline to the lagoon from each overflow pipe.

"At each overflow, a west well and pumps could be installed to pump the overflowing waste to the lagoon." The Harbor Brook overflow would flow by gravity without pumps to the lagoon.

"To carry out properly the operation, maintenance and cleaning program (of the city sewers) to prevent pollution from reaching the streams, we also recommended an overflow alarm system," the council said.

"This will allow maintenance crews to be dispatched to clear clogged lines and to prevent overflows of sewage.

"Such a system would provide electric sensors at each overflow pipe with a central panel which would flash alarm lights and record any overflow * * *. Approximately 30 electric sensors would be needed."

[From the Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-Journal, Mar. 21, 1966]

Council Proposes $2.7 Million To Clean Up Nine Mile Creek

(By Gene Goshorn)

The Onondaga Lake Scientific Council recommends $2.75 million in public and private spending to cure the "individually small but (together) significant" waste discharges in Nine Mile Creek.

"From source to mouth, Nine Mile Creek shows a steady decline in water quality," the council says in its 60-page report on Onondaga Lake pollution, and "the present condition of the creek below Camillus is a deterrent to urban and industrial development of the area."

"Economic considerations alone should warrant a considerable investment in a treatment program to improve stream conditions," the 18-member council says.

The council outlines a stream cleanup program although it notes a declaration by a State health department officials that all "parties discharging wastes" into the creek are "conforming" to a State cleanup schedule.

The program calls for a $2.5 million project to improve public sewage plants along the creek and $250,000 in spending by some industries along the creek above Amboy.

"Recreational and esthetic value of Nine Mile Creek above the village of Camillus should be given special consideration in pollution control," the council said, as "this section of the stream is potentially excellent trout water and its [nearness] to urban areas would result in intensive use."

The council report, which is being studied by county officials and others, says one commercial plant near the stream source periodically releases wastes into the stream.

"Some domestic wastes from individual homes probably enter the stream between Otisco Lake and Marcellus since the section of the stream passing through Marcellus Park has been closed to wading and swimming by the public health officer.

"Sewage from the village of Marcellus is discharged into Nine Mile Creek after receiving primary treatment," the council says, but "organic enrichment" of the stream is noticeable "although the plant is modern and meets present stream standards."

Another plant was discharging milk-colored wastes into the stream near Marcellus, the council says, but it "is starting inplant alterations to reduce waste discharges."

In Camillus Village, the council says a company discharges industrial wastes while some village sewage is put in the stream raw and "the remainder passes through an antiquated primary treatment plant constructed in the 1930's."

"Further downstream, the treatment plant serving Orchard Village is grossly overloaded and the quality of solids in this plant's effluent suggests treatment is ineffective.

"In the final miles of stream, overflow from the Solvay Process Co. wastebeds enters Nine Mile Creek. Also, periodically, untreated sewage from the State exposition grounds is discharged into the creek."

The council said a program should be started right away to find the "numerous minor sources of pollution in the creek, such as individual household sewers."

The council said the State public works department "should be condemned for its [one-sided] action in changing the Nine Mile Creek stream banks north of Marcellus.

"Such a program, because of the nature of the stream in this area, should have been undertaken only in cooperation with the conservation department."

The State changed the streambed in the Martisco area while rebuilding part of Route 321.

Solvay Process discharges into the stream "present very complex problems which should receive intensive studies," the council adds.

[From the Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-Journal, Mar. 22, 1966]

Sewage Treatment Plant Improvements Needed

(By Gene Goshorn)

"The first item considered for bettering the condition of Ley Creek," says the Onondaga Lake Scientific Council, is improvements in the county-operated Ley Creek sewage treatment plant.

The council of 18 experts, in outlining a $25.5 million program for cleaning up the lake, also calls for $1.25 million in private investment to improve industrial waste treatment in Bristol Laboratories, General Electric Co., Carrier Corp., Ternstedt Division of General Motors Corp. and other creekside industries.

Further, "dumping and sanitary landfill operations must be conducted so that they do not contribute to the pollution of Ley Creek," the council says.

County officials are studying the council's recommendations, which the council estimates required $50,000 worth of their professional time to prepare at no cost to the county.

The 60-page council report lists what two council members saw on a short inspection tour of the Ley Creek area.

"The creek shows evidence of heavy pollution from the Town of Salina dump" at Wolf Street, it is reported.

Wolf Street: "The creek shows evidence of heavy pollution from the Town of Salina dump on the north bank and building material waste on the west side of the road.

"Heavy green algae growth was noticeable, also. There are oil and tar from industrial operations in the area. It is almost impossible to approach the stream, due to the difficult footing caused by the debris lining the bank and blocking the creek bed.

Park Street: "Creek * * * water is turbid with a heavy oil slick and noticeable odor. A Syracuse dump borders the creek on the northwest side.

Seventh North Street: "The dump on the northwest bank is being used as a landfill operation. Adjacent to the Ley Creek Treatment Plant some dumping of chemical wastes and asphalt paving materials has taken place.

"Surface runoff water was observed running into the stream in a highly contaminated condition. A strong odor is present, which may [be caused by] the sewage treatment plant.

Factory avenue, Mattydale: "Large mounds of discarded oil drums, old asphalt paving and garbage are evident. The creek is still slow-moving and oil-contaminated.

Townline Road, Town of DeWitt: "The creek is slow and muddy. A recent topsoil stripping operation is in progress [which], if continued [will cause] a large problem with silting of the stream.

No further observations east of Townline Road were made. The area * * * is not heavily populated or commercialized [and] the problems already noted were sufficiently depressing to discourage any further investigation."

[From the Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-Journal, Mar. 23, 1966]

Council Sees Better Life in Clean Lake

(By Gene Goshorn)

The Onondaga Lake Scientific Council says there is more to consider than "the temple idol" of money in deciding how much it's worth to have an unpolluted, clean Onondaga Lake.

The 18-member council, composed of scientists, industrial engineers and others, has proposed a $25.5 million lake cleanup program. Of the total $7,450,000 would come from the local community. Industry and State and Federal aid would pay the rest.

Speaking of dollar cost, the council says, "It would seem far more honest to decide that a clean lake is necessary for a better and fuller life without dreaming up ways to put meaningless dollar values on it.

"It is the obligation of all citizens today to understand the importance of a clean lake so that future generations may be able to enjoy and use their inheritance of natural environments.

"The citizens of Onondaga County will be asked to spend less than $1 a person a year for the next 30 years or $7,450,000 to acquire a clean, usable body of water as a neighbor.

"Industries will be asked to spend an estimated $7 million for the same goals. The council expects the State and Federal Governments to chip in the remaining $11,075,000."

The council in its 60-page report to county government, which created it after a 5-month newspaper campaign, attempts to justify these costs by asking a series of questions.

"How much is it worth to have a lake in the metropolitan area where one can enjoy good fishing, boating, swimming, or other recreational uses without the danger of waterborne diseases?

"What is it worth to industry to have clean water? Solvay Process Co.'s annual expense of $500,000 for conditioning polluted lake water is but one specific example.

"How much is it worth not to need to apologize to a visitor as you attend the intercollegiate rowing regatta or drive along Onondaga Lake?

"How many new businesses and industries would be attracted to Onondaga County because it contains a large, unique, clean lake?"

The council maintains that industries would be attracted to Onondaga County because it contains a large, unique, clean lake.

The council maintains that industries, sportsmen and water sport enthusiasts can live in harmony on Onondaga Lake.

"There has never been a concerted effort to adapt each of these uses so that each could be compatible," the council says, and "this is why Onondaga Lake is in its sordid condition today."

[From the Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-Journal, Mar. 24, 1966]

Many People Have Fought To Clean Up Lake

(By Gene Goshorn)

The Onondaga Lake Scientific Council lauds the late Alexander F. (Casey) Jones, Herald-Journal executive editor; Banker Crandall Melvin, Sr., the late City Engineer Nelson Pitts and others as "pioneer workers who have attempted to restore polluted Onondaga Lake."

The council which has proposed a $25.5 million program to restore the lake, singles out these men and others—Walter Welch, Oliver Pease, William A. Maloney, Albert Pope, Grace Lewis, and Earl F. O'Brien—for special recognition.

Jones, Herald editor from April 1950, until last April, wrote numerous editorials about the lake and inspired a series of articles on the lake last April.

Banker-lawyer Melvin spent his own money in the 1940's on the Onondaga Lake Reclamation Association, Inc., in which Maloney, Pease, and Welch were active.

Melvin in the 1930's headed the county depression work relief program under Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and spent $1.5 million building the Onondaga Lake Parkway and Onondaga Lake Park on the eastern lakeshore. Despite lake pollution which rules out public swimming and most fishing, the park is the most popular in the county, attracting upward of a million visitors a year.

Pope and Pease were both at the head of efforts by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to help the lake. Pope was a cause celebre locally when State police arrested him as he picketed Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

As Dewey turned a spade of earth breaking ground for the State thruway, Pope carried a sign urging him to do something about lake pollution.

Earl F. O'Brien is head of the O'Brien & Gere engineering firm and is credited with being a moving force in creation of the $12 million Metropolitan Syracuse Sewage Treatment Plant, which serves Syracuse and parts of the towns of Onondaga, Geddes, and Camillus.

Grace Lewis was a local newspaper reporter and columnist for the Post-Standard some years ago.

While lauding those who have worked on lake cleanup in past years, the 18-member lake council applauds in advance "every citizen * * * who will, with every resource available to him, such as letters, taxes, and votes, help to bring forth many of the recommendations advanced in this report.

"Through action now, the next-born generation will be able to make use of the full benefits of Onondaga Lake as God intended them to be."

[From the Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-Journal, Mar. 25, 1966]

Park Urged for Solvay Wastebeds

(By Gene Goshorn)

A recreation area, such as a park or golf course, should be set up on the 280-acre abandoned Solvay wastebeds along the west shore of Onondaga Lake, say the Onondaga Lake Scientific Council.

The council, in pushing for a $25.5 million to clean up lake pollution, proposes spending a million dollars to beautify land bordering the lake.

The 18-member citizens' council says the watebeds should be transferred from State public works department to State conservation department control.

The area around the south end of the lake, presently used by industry, should continue in this use with restrictions on dumping or any other form of disfiguration, the council says.

Industries at that end should be enlisted in a cooperative program to clean up and beautify the area, the council adds, and the State public works department should be asked to landscape Route 690 to beautify the approaches to the city.

The council's recommendations for a park on the Solvay wastebeds is largely a repeat of a 1953 proposal by the State.

The State proposal resulted in special pedestrian bridges across Route 690 to be used by people walking to the proposed park.

These spans today are called bridges to nowhere because nothing ever was done about the park.

Recently, Solvay Process Co., said it would cooperate with Syracuse University civil engineers, including Daniel F. Jackson, chairman of the lake scientific committee, in trying various methods of beautifying the wastebeds.

The council say, A recreation area * * * will require investigtion of problems of building on the beds and study of the best means of developing plant coverage.

Studies to date indicate that certain areas could be planted in their present state and others * * * could be topsoiled.

The area should be reclaimed for use as a park, golf course, or planted to remain in a wild or untended state, to beautify its appearance from the highway and the lake.

The council said all the million dollars needed to beautify the land around the lake might come from the State and Federal Governments, including the Federal land and water conservation fund program.

The World Situation and Foreign Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address which my distinguished colleague, Mr. COLLIER, delivered before the meeting of the American Society for Industrial Security in Chicago on April 12:

In this year of 1966, 48 years after the armistice which ended a war "to make the world safe for democracy" and two decades after the second great world conflict in this century, the old world is so distraught and so sick that any hope for stability and peace in this or the next generation becomes more and more remote. So entangled in the growing troubles of the world is the United States that even the chaotic condition in Vietnam, according to Secretary of State Dean Rusk, takes up less than one-sixth of the time of the State Department.

We have, since World War II, expended $845 billion on defense and on aid for countries across the face of the globe in an effort to establish some kind of stability. Yet, the situation in each of the continents is one which can be defined only as chaotic. From our own point of view, we are committed to the common defense of 42 nations in the world as a result of various regional treaties. Those with whom we are joined in these alliances have been the recipients of Uncle Sam's foreign aid generosity in the aggregate of billions of dollars, yet most of them have not only failed to support our position in southeast Asia, but have also, in fact, been bitterly critical of our efforts to stem the subversion and aggression of totalitarian communism.

Epitomizing this attitude is that of France's Charles de Gaulle who is attacking NATO and virtually telling us to get out. Ironic it is, too, because we have twice saved France from military annihiliation in the two great wars since the turn of the century. The French are deeply indebted to the United States financially for loans and aid offered to rebuild them after we had saved their proverbial neck in World War I and World War II.

Typical, too, of the situation is the incident of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi of India just a few days ago. After her recent visit to the White House, President Johnson pledged a new billion-dollar food program for India to avert famine in that country. We will ship 3.5 million tons of grain, mostly wheat, to assist India—this is in addition to $10 billion of various kinds of aid we have given since the end of British rule in 1947. Just a matter of days after she left the White House with this promise in her hand, she appeared on a television program in New York and proceeded to bitterly criticize U.S. policy in Vietnam, saying that we erred in not extending the truce in bombings of North Vietnam.

Aside from our own involvement, there is hardly a corner of the globe today at which one can look without seeing anything but seething unrest and trouble.

Pressures have been applied against the small nation of Rhodesia in a matter that is entirely internal and British officials are sitting like vultures waiting for Rhodesia to cave in from the economic pressures that have been invoked upon her. The British Labor press heaps criticism on the United States on the grounds that our activity there deals with an internal situation and frequently meetings and demonstrations against U.S. policy in Vietnam are encouraged by the party in power in Britain, with never a word about the pressures England is putting upon the present Rhodesian Government. Yet, the highly critical British, who we helped out of a financial dilemma just 2 years ago when the pound sterling virtually collapsed, will within a matter of months have to take time out from their criticism of U.S. policy to once again ask Uncle Sam to bail our their once great empire.

In Latin America today, U.S. policies are blamed for most of their troubles, as in the political situation that has brought military leaders to power. Billions in U.S. aid under the Alliance for Progress program certainly have not generated any expression of gratitude in the Western Hemisphere—and that may well be the understatement of the year.

It will be decades before any order comes out of chaos in the new nations of black Africa where, admittedly, the people were unprepared for immediate self-government in the great liberation movement of the past two decades. Let me make it eminently clear that I believe every nation must have the right of self-determination. The point I am making is that the African nations, long exploited and under the domination of Western European powers, suddenly threw off the shackles but were unprepared to sustain themselves politically and economically, pointing up again that we live in a generation when remedying the wrongs of the past is done so hastily that the cure becomes as serious as the disease itself.

There are, it is true, temporary truces in certain trouble spots of the world, but each may well be a keg of dynamite. There has been no real solution to the Greek-Turkish embroglio on Cyprus—it could flare up at any time, as could the border struggles between the Arabs and Israel. And the tussle between India and Pakistan, both U.S. aid recipients, over Kashmir is not by any means settled though there is a temporary truce in that area. Not far from the U.S. mainland is the troubled Dominican Republic where conditions remain chaotic in the face of U.S. aid and troops, while certain of our compatriots in the Organization of American States look with a jaundiced eye at our actions in Santo Domingo.

On the brighter side, if one can take any solace from the problems of others, we find that the internal troubles of our Communist adversaries grow in a manner that tends to impede to some degree their ambition to either psychologically or militantly impose communism upon the rest of the world.

Fidel Castro has made a virtual mess of Cuba where discontent is growing. It may well be that when his military leaders feel the urge, they will depose him and take over control of the island. What may develop after that is, of course, problematical but it would seem that any change would be an improvement as far as the whole Wesetrn Hemisphere is concerned.

Peiping's leaders, while talking loudly and vociferously, have multiple internal problems—not the least of which is their inability to feed 750 million mouths at a time when they seek to extol the virtues of a new order.

Certainly communism has failed in less-militant Russia where Nikita Khrushchev is being blamed for the ills and failure of the system, just as he had blamed Joseph Stalin. Now the new leaders, Kosygin and Brezhnev, are laying all the ills at the doorstep of Nikita Khrushchev.

The sad fact of the matter is that the Communist system is devoid of any individual incentives, has failed miserably to fulfill its promises in almost every area of the national life of the people, the quality of its industrial production has slipped badly, and the state-controlled factories have failed to provide for even the minimal needs of their people. Food shortages have developed and the state of housing in Russia is causing discontent because the glowing promises of their leaders have virtually "gone down the drain." Today there is, for example, only one toilet and running water for each three family domiciles in Russia. In addition, the breach between the more militant brand of communism in China and the Russian variety continues to widen.

It is interesting that, in the one instance where we became incensed and curtailed aid to Indonesia because Sukarno was playing "footsie" with both Moscow and Peiping, there was a reversal of attitude. We now find Sukarno virtually a hostage of the new leadership which has openly attacked the Communist leaders within its own country.

Our foreign aid program, over which there has been increasing controversy since its inception, is in chaotic straits today as never before. World events and, particularly, the war in Vietnam, have contribtued to the controversy over its administration and even the direction it should take.

At the end of the Marshall plan, which provided American aid to rebuild war-torn nations after the world conflict of the early 1940's, there remained a need for assisting many nations which were still emerging from the effects of the war. There were selfish reasons for the United States to provide assistance at a time when the entire faces of the several continents were changed either geographically or politically—and certainly economically. It is obvious that it was not so much the manner in which the program began that caused the trouble, but rather the failure of those administering it to reappraise and reevaluate its objectives in the light of the rapid changes which took place. Furthermore, the administration of the program became bogged down in the bureaucratic dictates of State Department officials who were indifferent to being realistic about the program and who seem to have lost sight of its original intent and purpose.

Before going any further in this discussion of our foreign aid posture, let us review the original purpose of the program which presumably justified the billions of American taxpayers' dollars we were to spend all over the world during the next two decades.

First, it was intended that our aid should help distressed nations so that they would see the advantages of a free society and the free enterprise system which is symbolic of individual freedom and the principles of freedom; second, it was intended that foreign aid would be temporary to the extent that it would help many of these nations to help themselves; and, third, that in the process of accomplishing the first and second objectives, it would improve the image and complement the stature of the United States as the bastion of freedom in a world torn between freedom and economic and political tyranny. Sadly, after 20 years of the foreign aid program, we have failed to a great extent to achieve these goals while placing upon the United States multiple pressures, not the least of which is a financial burden from which our Government has been unable to extricate itself.

The mounting criticism of foreign aid is entirely understandable because the program has been punctuated with confusion and frustration, and even a sense of fatigue. This has been caused in great part by waste due to ill-conceived projects, mistakes in planning, and bureaucratic illusions with regard to what this program can and cannot accomplish. Furthermore, it is virtually impossible to speak of the foreign aid program today without recognizing the inconsistencies which have characterized its operations. Specifically, the attacks are wholly justified in the fact that aid has not been administered on the selective basis necessary and has been rendered with little concern over its complying with certain basic principles which should underlie a sound American foreign policy.

As one critic aptly said, it has been used as a crutch rather than a foundation for self-help in the developing nations.

The fact of the matter is that all of the commissions and investigations presumably designed to appease the critics have borne no fruit. There are many dedicated people in the foreign aid program who have worked hard for its success, but this does not eliminate the sad fact that there are also many career people in the State Department participating in the program at decisionmaking levels who obviously have divorced their attitudes from the realistic goals of the United States of America.

In sum and substance, foreign aid has taken on the aspect of an outright charity project in many instances, rather than one which seeks to enhance individual freedom, the right of choice, and the preservation of the human dignity of man throughout the world.

Because it is easy to rationalize the failures of the program by merely stating that things would be worse if it were not for the program—something which really cannot be established—let us see how far it has gone in achieving its basic goals. We have poured more than $130 billion of aid into the economic stream of many nations throughout the world without having any evidence of a broad improvement in the economic self-reliance of nations, nor the masses of people who have been the recipients of this aid.

While American dollars and assistance may naturally have tended to stem the expansion of communism in the world, the sad fact is that communism has continued to thrive throughout the years of the aid to a point where today nearly two-thirds of the peoples of the world live under Communist rule. In fact, American dollars have been used to subsidize nations under Communist governments and have contributed to outright socialism as a way of life elsewhere.

There are those who call flatly for an end to the whole program because they are uncertain whether it contributes to America's vital interests. There are logical arguments that can be posed to substantiate, as well as refute, this position; but certainly no one can deny that the foreign aid program is indeed in need of an agonizing reappraisal. Such a reappraisal must start with a clearly defined statement of policy and purpose in the administration of foreign aid. The Congress, rather than the Executive, has a responsibility to establish a much closer control upon the use of aid funds.

To this end, it seems to me that enactment of laws which authorize and provide the funds for foreign aid cannot remain omnibus in nature. There should be at least three separate and distinct programs, both for authorization and appropriation bills: one dealing with technical assistance, another with economic assistance, and a third with military assistance. In fact, it would probably serve a good purpose to go even further until the whole mess could be straightened out by dealing with each category of aid according to geographical areas of the world. This would not only provide a much greater area of selectivity by Members of Congress, but would pinpoint the needs of certain nations on the basis of their eventual self-reliance and self-determination in economic as well as political needs.

Contrary to what many advocates of foreign aid belief, it is my contention that our aid must serve the fundamental ideals and principles of our own free system.

There are those who deny, for example, that foreign aid should be a tool of United States foreign policy. I could not disagree more with this position if we are to believe that our foreign policy is a proper and just one. However, the problem in this regard is that our foreign policy has vacillated in recent years to a point where it is difficult to determine our course and objectives and our determination to accomplish them. To suggest, as some are prone to do, that this attitude means using aid as a bribe or a bludgeon is to use a figure of speech rather than adopt a realistic approach to the fundamental principles of maintaining freedom, while opposing any type of system which imposes totalitarian rule upon men anywhere in the world.

The fact that the "ugly American" is apparently becoming "uglier" all the time is in itself evidence that either our foreign aid program or our foreign policy, or both, have failed. Unless we cease to be a party to promulgating a program which has been sadly inadequate in the face of its established goals and its needs in a world seething with unrest, we can hope for no better results in the future. To recognize these failures and move to reverse them is, it seems to me, one of the most demanding challenges this Nation faces today.

Spontaneous Press Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the important matter of the public's right to know about its Federal Government is not to be taken lightly. Indeed, it is taken very seriously by this Member of Congress.

I could not help being amused, however, by a recent column by Mr. Art Buchwald in the Washington Post. The column parodied one of President Johnson's press conferences. As is his habit, Mr. Buchwald skillfully employs humor to make his point.

The column follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Jan. 18, 1966]

SPONTANEOUS PRESS CONFERENCE

(By Art Buchwald)

Bill Moyers, the able White House press secretary, revealed in a candid television interview last week that he had on occasion "planted" questions with reporters in advance of a Presidential press conference.

He did it, he explained, because "you never can tell what's going to happen in one of these press conferences and I wanted to be certain that the questions that the President did have on his mind, and for which he was prepared to deal in a substantive way, did get asked."

For years, presidential press secretaries have been "planting" questions with reporters to make life easier for their bosses, and there is nothing really wrong with it except that, as the problems President Johnson faces become more complex, more questions are going to have to be planted, and eventually there will be no time left for questions that the reporters have thought up themselves.

I can see, a few months from now, Moyers saying to the President, "Your press conference is all set, sir. Jack will ask you the spontaneous question on Vietnam, Phil will ask you the spontaneous question on balance of payments, Bob will ask you about civil rights, and Nancy will ask you how your health is."

"Isn't anybody going to ask me about Lady Bird's beautification program?"

"We'll ask Joe to question you about it."

"By the way, what happened at the last press conference? Somebody posed a question, and I didn't even know he was going to ask it."

"That was a slip-up, sir. You were trying to recognize Marianne, because I had asked her to ask you about the low rate of unemployment in the United States, and the reporter sitting behind her thought you had recognized him. Before I could stop him, he got the question out. What I've done this time is plant questions, so in case someone else asks a question by mistake, you'll still be prepared for it."

"That's good thinking, Bill."

"Now, what we're doing at this press conference to facilitate matters, Mr. President, is we're putting the answers to the spontaneous questions on the teleprompter. Therefore, you have to call on the people in order."

"That makes sense. I'd hate to be asked about Vietnam and give an answer that had to do with Luci's engagement. I did have another problem last time and that was the TV lights were so bright I couldn't see the people who were supposed to ask me the questions I had the answers to."

"We've reserved the first four rows for reporters with the planted questions. What I would suggest is that you look all around the room, but only recognize someone in the first four rows."

"You seem to have covered all the bases, Bill. Have you planted any questions I can get a laugh out of?"

"I gave one to Sarah McClendon about your beagles, but I told her to ask it only if we had time."

"Where should I insert this sentence about my belief in a free press and the public's right to know what their President has on his mind?"

"Between the spontaneous question on steel prices and the spontaneous question on Arthur Goldberg's visit to the Pope."

American Film Institute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOSEPH Y. RESNICK

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, November 9, 1965, our colleague from New York, William F. Ryan, addressed the annual membership meeting of the New York Branch of the Screen Actors Guild. At that time Congressman Ryan, who has been leading the fight for a film production center in New York City, also proposed the establishment of an American Film Institute in New York City.

Congressman Ryan pointed out:

> The anachronism of a city of unparalleled talent and creative environment and a massive, near total, exodus of television and motion picture production from it.

He asked:

> Why has New York—which can build a World's Fair, a modern produce center, an international trade center, and other large complex and modern facilities—failed to build a film production center?

Congressman Ryan also urged that the National Endowment for the Arts assist in establishing an American Film Institute in New York City to encourage understanding, study, and appreciation of the film art. He noted that when President Johnson signed the legislation for the National Foundation in the Arts and Humanities, the President committed his administration to the creation of an American Film Institute.

Congressman Ryan pointed out:

> The United States—the major producer of film—is the only major country in the world without a film institute.

His speech reminds us that New York City offers the artistic, intellectual, cosmopolitan atmosphere so vital for the fruition of artistic endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, at this time when we are so concerned about the crucial issues of our foreign policy, and vtial domestic programs such as the war on poverty we must not forget or overlook the other needs of a civilized society. The quest for the growth of our cultural life in America must not be swept under the rug while we heed the call of other necessities. I commend this speech to the attention of my colleagues.

RYAN CALLS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE IN NEW YORK; REPEATS CALL FOR FILM PRODUCTION CENTER HERE

(Text of remarks by Congressman William F. Ryan, prepared for delivery at the annual membership meeting of the New York branch of the Screen Actors Guild, New York City, Nov. 9, 1965)

I am pleased and honored to be here this afternoon with the members of the New York branch of the Screen Actors Guild.

I am pleased especially because I think we share a common concern: the need to revitalize and encourage the arts in this country and in this city.

My interest has been a continuing one for many years: I have actively worked in Congress to see that the arts are given official recognition and encouragement. I introduced legislation to set up a National Council on the Arts and a National Arts Foundation (H.R. 11209, 1964) to provide much needed financial assistance for State, local, and nonprofit privately supported cultural activities. I also introduced legislation to establish a National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts (H.R. 2651, H.R. 6200) as the National Science Foundation provides in other disciplines. I had likewise introduced legislation to eliminate the 10 percent Federal theater admission tax.

In addition, I feel a personal debt to members of the New York arts community, many of them members of your guild, who have in such large numbers and with such unstinting energy and dedication supported my candidacy over the years. I have been honored by that association and I have been enlightened enormously about the state of the arts as a result of it.

I have been especially concerned about the state of the arts in New York City. During the recent mayoral campaign I made several proposals for the revitalization of the performing arts in New York. I pointed to the anachronism of a city of unparalleled talent and creative environment and a massive, near total, exodus of television and motion picture production from it.

I urged, time and gain, that there be built in New York City, a central, modern and complete film production center—a center which would contain the most advanced equipment, systems and facilities, and be leased to independent producers, directors and performers for all film users, whether television, feature motion picture, commercials, industrial or educational films and tapes.

I was glad to hear that 2 days before the election, Mayor-Elect John V. Lindsay also saw fit to advance such a film production center proposal.

I need hardly document the decline of film production in New York to this group—you have seen New York, once the film center of the world, reach the level where no more than two or three feature films are produced here each year; you have seen New York, the birthplace and once-thriving production center of television, become a veritable desert of television production: Only one major network series is being shot in New York right now. I daresay that if not for commercial television filming, you would be a most extinct breed of craftsmen.

Why is this?

In speaking with union officials, film producers, distributors, directors—one reason is constant and paramount: the facilities in New York are wholly inadequate. Stages for filming are so so few and so inadequate, that one leading director estimates it would be impossible to film more than three feature films in New York at one time—and that two simultaneous productions cause a great strain.

There are other causes, to be sure, but they are relatively minor and will automatically be improved if production can be increased and made more regular. It is encouraging to see the formation of COMPEC, the joint labor-management group which is working toward making filming in New York more easy and more profitable.

But one comes back to space and facilities. And if an adequate studio is the answer, why has New York—which can build a World's Fair, a modern produce center, an international trade center and other large, complex and modern facilities—failed to build a film production center? As in most cases, it has been a failure of leadership.

It has been a failure to see the film industry as an industry which can and does bring much needed employment and earnings to our citizens. As you know, a television production center was proposed in 1957; the current administration did not act. Yet, the economic advantages alone would be overriding.

Sidney Lumet, who has probably directed more feature films in New York than anyone else, estimates that for the just-completed shooting of "The Group" in New York City, about $3 million was spent directly on salaries and services; that over 250 people were directly employed—that's just one picture in just one 4-month period.

There is no reason why New York could not once again be a major, thriving film production center.

Weather is no longer a prime factor. In the early days of motion picture, natural light was very important, the stages frequently had glass tops. But this is not the case any longer. London weather is no better than New York's, yet in London about 14 to 20 feature films are produced simultaneously the year round. Much the same can be said for Paris and other cities with climates less favorable than ours.

Furthermore, you hear so frequently from actors, screenwriters, directors and producers that they would much rather film in New York—if they could.

A few days ago at the theater owners convention in Los Angeles, the cry was heard from the exhibitors: give us more film. Television stations likewise are in such dire need of films that studios on the west coast are increasingly producing feature films for television.

We therefore see the demand and the need for film production in New York City and we keep coming back to the one obvious solution: a film production center.

But I come here today not so much to speak of problems, but rather to remind you of a great new opportunity.

Over the years I have made speeches, given testimony and introduced legislation to provide greater Federal recognition of the arts and humanities and greater Federal encouragement in this area. On September 29 of this year, the President signed Public Law 89–209, an act to provide for the establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

Let us look at this law and see how it effects the making of films.

There is established within the foundation, a National Endowment for the Arts. The endowment will carry out a program of grants-in-aid to nonprofit groups and individuals to support productions, projects and workshops in the arts. "Arts," in the law, is specifically defined to include "motion pictures, television, radio, tape and sound recording, execution and exhibition of such major art forms."

The appropriations are relatively small: A total of $10.7 million is appropriated for the entire program until expended. Seven hundred thousand dollars is available for administering the program. Five million dollars is appropriated for grants-in-aid on a matching basis, half to the endowment on the arts, half to the endowment on the humanities. In addition, the endowment on the arts receives $2 million to match gifts and donations, the endowment on the humanities $3 million for the same purpose.

The Federal program is only a beginning; but it gives an important recognition and a unique opportunity to us. Film is one of the newest and most exciting art forms in America today. Millions of Americans, especially young people, are excited, inspired, entertained, even passionate, about the film. But there is a gap—a very wide gap—between the practitioner, the artist, the filmmaker on the one side, and the exhibition of his work to the public on the other. For film, uniquely among arts, requires a great many personnel, a great deal of equipment, yes, a great deal of money, to turn the vision of the filmmaker into an artistic product to be enjoyed by many.

Much can be done in this direction once the production facilities are available; in the long run, even more can be done by using the new Federal program to establish a film institute.

I call for the establishment of an American Film Institute in New York City, with funds to be provided by the Federal Government, under the Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act, from State and city governments, and from private groups and individuals.

The United States—the major producer of film—is the only major country in the world without a film institute. Successful, fruitful film institutes have been operating for years in Russia, England, France, and dozens of other countries; even Norway just started one.

The American Film Institute would be a nonprofit, cultural, educational organization whose purpose would be the encouragement, understanding, study, and appreciation of the film art.

President Johnson, in signing this legislation, committed his administration to the creation of an American Film Institute, for the purpose of "bringing together leading artists of the film industry, outstanding educators, and young men and women who wish to pursue the 20th-century art form as their life's work."

What would such an institute undertake? The activities of the film institute are many and they will evolve with further study and growth. But some of the valuable and much-needed functions it could perform include:

1. The institute would become the national archive of this country; the repository for all film. When Lincoln Center recently sought a print of an American film classic, Von Stroheim's "Wedding March," for showing at the New York Film Festival, they had to borrow it from the French Film Institute.

2. The institute would maintain a complete and current catalog and index to all films and film information sources. There is presently no single source of complete information on all films available to distributors, much less of all films produced. The institute would serve as a national film information center.

3. Education would be the prime function; the institute would hold classes, provide materials, lecturers, demonstrations.

4. There would be a regular noncommercial exhibition of archival material and of newer but otherwise unavailable films of great merit from all over the world. Not only are we deprived the opportunity of seeing many foreign films at present, but many independent American directors and producers must first showcase their productions at institutes or festivals abroad in order to be seen here.

5. The institute would circulate films of unusual merit to libraries, societies, universities, and other noncommercial users in all parts of the country where no trade distribution is possible. These could include experimental films which were never intended for public showing.

6. The institute would publish documents relating to the film; and in this and other activities of a critical, scholarly and historical nature it could draw on additional funds from the Endowment on the Humanities.

7. Because—as we have seen—the film art uniquely demands tools, materials, equipment and personnel to fulfill the filmmaker's vision, production itself is necessary to the learning process, but its costs are too prohibitive for most filmmakers. The institute would have a fund to finance such filmmakers whose projects have merit but otherwise cannot be financed.

8. The institute would encourage experimentation not only in filming, but in the development of new techniques and equipment to facilitate and improve motion picture, television and other film production.

These are some of the proposed activities; but a few general comments about the institute's role should be stated here.

First. The institute will not in any way duplicate existing commercial activities in the trade and it should immediately withdraw from any activity which the trade is willing to undertake.

Second. The institute would make use of all existing facilities, including Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, which has held successful film festivals and is now committed to making film a vital and integral part of the center; the Museum of Modern Art, with its excellent film library; the film programs of New York University and Columbia University. It would work closely with these and other institutions, film societies, libraries, as well as unions and managements in the field.

Third. Our young people make up one of our best resources. The institute, in cooperation with the various unions and the school system, could introduce vocational courses in the many crafts that go into filmmaking.

Fourth. An important point to be made about such institute is that it makes a film production center even more vital, more meaningful. It will be of considerable help to the institute—if not an essential part of its program—to have ready access to the production, filmmaking facilities of such a center, and a part of such proposed production center must be set aside for the study, experimentation and other functions of the institute.

The fifth and final point to be made about the institute is also very important—both to us here today and I think to the future of the institute: it must be located in New York City. Not necessarily to the exclusion of a like institute in California—this country is big, rich and diverse enough to house two such facilities—but an institute, if not the institute, must be located in New York City.

Only New York City offers the artistic, intellectual, cosmopolitan atmosphere so vital for the fruition of artistic endeavors.

Only New York can offer the unparalleled resources of so many talented individuals and so many well-equipped institutions in the field of the arts—our universities, film societies, Lincoln Center, and the Museum of Modern Art.

Only New York, over the years, has shown the ability to produce young, independent and highly gifted filmmakers who have been at the forefront of our "new cinema."

Only New York offers the number of intense, intelligent, devoted filmgoers; the audience is here. New York has been the seat of a great revival of filmmaking interest in this country.

Only New York can offer the benefits of the cross fertilization of ideas that comes from the housing of so many art forms—painting, theater, music, dance, film—under one roof.

I therefore call upon all interested individuals and groups of this city to put their best minds and their full resources to work toward the building of such a film institute in New York.

Only a concerted, well-planned effort wholeheartedly supported by individuals, institutions, unions, distributors, and studios, and all active in the filmmaking field—whether for motion pictures or television—will bring this much-needed film institute to reality—and to New York.

I especially urge the next New York City administration to take immediate steps to implement plans for a film production center as well as for an American Film Institute.

Ladies and gentlemen, now is the time to act.

Polish Millennium

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. OLIVA HUOT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. HUOT. Mr. Speaker, on this coming May 3, religious ceremonies will be held throughout the world to honor the Polish millennium, as 1966 marks the 1,000th year of Christianity in Poland.

This year, under the leadership of Cardinal Wyszynski, the Polish people are rallying forth to celebrate religious observances and a national holiday in concordance with the date.

Not only the Poles but the entire free world should acknowledge the significance of this event. Western Europe has throughout these past 1,000 years been deeply indebted to Poland for its protection, its example of religious tolerance and freedom, and its contributions in the fields of government, education, science, and the arts.

Although every attempt has been made by the Communist government to thwart the festivities in Poland concerned with the millennium, the past history of this great nation testifies to the fact that a strong unyielding faith in the beliefs, standards, and actions which are represented by this 1,000 years is the only imperative factor needed to make the celebrations a success.

Poland, as a country, has faced numerous discouraging crises in the past in the attainment of her religious goals and surely the present dilemma will eventually be resolved in the favor of the Polish people.

Mr. Speaker, I join all the people of New Hampshire, the United States, and surely the free world in celebrating and honoring the Polish millennium.

Maryland ACLU Award to Congressman Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday night, April 27, the annual award of the Maryland branch of the American Civil Liberties Union was presented to our able colleague from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS] in recognition of his courage and outstanding leadership in defending the cause of civil liberties.

In presenting this award, Mr. Jack L. Levin, former Board Chairman and surrent award chairman of the Maryland branch of the ACLU, paid tribute to Congressman MATHIAS' achievements in advancing the cause of civil rights and civil liberties. Because the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS] was recovering from recent surgery and was unable to attend, the award was accepted on his behalf by his brother, Mr. Trail Mathias, and his acceptance statement was read by his administrative assistant, Mr. William Emerson.

I insert in the RECORD at this point the statements of Mr. Levin and Congressman MATHIAS:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

It is a singular honor for me to receive this award tonight, and I deeply regret that I cannot be with you to express my gratitude.

For many years I have respected the work of the Maryland branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, and have admired your courage and tenacity. You have served the State and Nation well by recognizing and resisting threats to our vital freedoms, by extending the boundaries of tolerance, and by expanding the meaning of the phrase, "land of the free."

There is no more important task in this decade than the defense of liberty and diversity. Our country was settled by brave men and women who sought to assert their rights as citizens, and to live free from oppression. Our own Free State enjoys a proud heritage of religious liberty. This State and this Nation have been built in freedom—the freedom conferred by wide frontiers and diverse opportunities. Now, when our open space is shrinking, when our physical frontiers have been staked out, when opportunities may seem elusive—now, in a complex urban, industrial society, we face new and often subtle challenges to the ideals of liberty, justice and equality.

It is essential that we meet these challenges, if our Nation is to continue to fulfill its promise, if we are to maintain the creative diversity of faiths, imaginations, ways of life—and if we are to preserve the liberty of all men and women to practice their individual faiths, promote their own ideas, and pursue their goals.

The United States was founded on the conviction, revolutionary in 1776, that all men are equal before the law. We have made great and painful progress toward fulfilling the promise of the Founding Fathers. But the battle for equal rights has not been finally won. We must redouble our efforts to achieve equality before the law, so that in fact the only barriers to men's progress shall be their own individual limitations.

In pressing ahead, we must not confuse civil rights and civil liberties. We must remember that it is possible for all men to be equal when no man is free. While recognizing what public authority must do, to implement our constitutional guarantees, we must also recognize—as you have recognized so clearly—what public authorities must refrain from doing, and where the Constitution draws the line between public power and individual liberties.

You have battled for years to preserve individual freedoms against invasions by government. You have fought bravely to protect the vital privilege to dissent, to criticize, to question, to object. But you have also recognized that dissent must be responsible, and that it is the obligation of free men to use their freedom well. You have defended liberties for all, against both the indifferent many and the overzealous few. Yours is a difficult and essential task—and you have served it well.

I am proud to accept this honor as a token of your belief that I have in some small way helped to advance the ideals which you—and I—cherished so deeply.

Remarks of Mr. Jack Levin

Greetings to you, captive audience. I thank you again for my annual opportunity of inflicting my views on you, in the disguise of an award presentation. The mere absence of the recipient does not deter me in the least. If the patient isn't here on time, as the psychiatrist said, I start without him—or when his brother arrives.

There are two sets of reasons why I am particularly happy to honor the 1966 recipient of our award. The first are my own personal ones; the second the official justification.

Personally, I derive great satisfaction from the political success of Congressman MATHIAS. It proves that, even in the Republican Party, extremism does not get results, and a decent respect for our constitutional liberties pays off handsomely. It also gives me a chance to express my doubts about the alleged takeover of the Republican Party by the radical right that challenges our basic freedoms and equates dissent with disloyalty.

I'm aware that the John Birch Society is now tracking down Communists, not only in Baltimore County, and Gettysburg, Pa. (where they must keep a tail on Comrade Eisenhower), but also in Washington, where they've opened an office to try to control the Republican Party. I've heard of their political power in Los Angeles, where 1,770 of them paid $100 a plate, and in New York, where over 1,000 paid $50 a plate to salute their fuehrer, Robert Welch. I know that more and less respectable hate-groups are constantly working to infiltrate the Republican Party, and could greatly endanger our freedom and security in a time of stress. But I think the present fruits of their labors should not be exaggerated in this time of milk and honey.

A recent Gallup survey showed that, in overwhelming majority, rank-and-file Republicans with opinions oppose the extremists and favor the moderates. For every Republican who loves the John Birch Society, about 14 hate it; for every 1 who feels kindly toward the Ku Klux Klan, 76 hold their noses; and—this I find hard to believe—for every Republican who oposes the ADA, 1½ regard it highly favorably. How about that, fellow-subversives? Before we celebrate, though, I should tell you that 52 percent of the Republicans professed to have no opinions on ADA.

The point is that moderate Republican candidates like Congressman MATHIAS are not necssarily the good guys who lose elections. They win—and win big—over the creatures that crawl out from under rocks, the Neanderthal men, and the gentlemen extremists who pant for power over the GOP. Mr. MATHIAS has national stature as a spokesman for moderates. He made no secret of his opposition to Goldwater and his handpicked Conservative Dean Burch as Republican chairman. Of course, many Republican stalwarts are now against Goldwater and Burch, because they committed the one unforgivable sin: they lost. But Mr. MATHIAS was against them when they looked like possible winners. Everyone knew where he stood when he ran for a third term last November as representative of the western Maryland Sixth District that included five counties. He ran squarely against extremism, against hardcore conservatism, against racism, and for programs to serve the needs and raise the hope of the American people, for the securing of our rights and liberties, and for an affirmative and responsible minority opposition—and he won.

The point is, also, that a Republican who is for decency is not therefore a "me-too" Democrat. He is not behind the Democrats to follow them, but to prod them in tender spots—as when he jabbed the administration for its delay in proposing an omnibus civil rights act in 1963, voting rights legislation last year, and, now, a civil rights law enforcement act. That will get action, if anything will. It delights many of us loyal Democrats that he calls for hearings to "provide valuable guidance" for the administration, and sponsors bills on jury discrimination to convert civil rights words into deeds.

The point is, finally, as far as I am concerned, that Congressman MATHIAS practices his moral preachments, and realizes that the American image in the eyes of the world depends on doing justly and loving mercy as someone explained to the police department last night. Perhaps that is why he was among the Congressmen who called on the President to halt immediately the use of nausea gas in Vietnam, as a cruel and inhumane weapon that would turn world public opinion against the United States.

So much for my personal reasons for honoring the Honorable Congressman MATHIAS. But since the award is from the ACLU, let me give you the official reasons:

His civil liberties record throughout his years in public life has rated excellent. He has shown awareness that the main business of the United States, and its principal distinction, is the defense of the rights and dignity of the individual citizen against the mass, and against the Government itself.

On the issue of capital punishment, he has supported us and spoken eloquently and courageously against this popular savagery.

I recall, 2 years ago, his fairness and courtesy as a member of the House committee, in hearing our unpopular testimony against the proposed constitutional amendment on public prayers. What was so special about that? Well, when opponents of official prayers were regarded as godless, when all across the land constituents were pressing Congressmen to introduce bills to fix the bill of rights to their liking, when the mail was pouring in and the telephones jangling, it was not easy to be courteous and fair to heretics like us, and to urge caution on crusaders and zealots.

But when Congressman MATHIAS earlier this year became the only man in Maryland's eight-member House delegation to vote against contempt citations of Klan leaders, he sealed his doom and cooked his goose. This award became inevitable.

He was not defending the Klan, of course, but objecting to the system by which the House Un-American Activities Committee acted as committing magistrates without studying the evidence. He ventured to say that an independent review should have been made by a group not belonging to HUAC, and that such a committee, with access to evidence and time to deliberate, would give each case independent and dispassionate study, and preclude hasty action and abuse of power. He warned that divulgence of organizational membership, in certain circumstances, might violate the first amendment guarantee of freedom of association, and he introduced a bill to reform procedures. Any foe of HUAC's royal prerogatives as judge and jury is a friend of ours.

On representative government, Mr. MATHIAS strongly supports home rule for the District of Columbia. He was a leader in the House fight for a reasonable home rule bill last year, and for legislation to provide a Delegate in the House from the District of Columbia, as a first step toward popularly elected voting representation in Congress.

On reapportionment, he opposed the bill to deny the Supreme Court or any Federal court of jurisdiction in apportionment cases. He has also repeatedly urged the Maryland General Assembly to provide constitutional congressional districts for the State, and deplored its failure to act.

On individual rights, he has fought against repressive crime legislation, which authorizes investigative arrests and endangers the rights of the accused and of all individuals.

On obscene mail, Mr. MATHIAS opposed the Cunningham bill authorizing anyone who received mail deemed offensive to request the post office to deliver no more mail from the same sender.

On industrial security, he voted against the proposed extensions of the Industrial Security Act.

On internal security, he was one of eight Republicans voting to kill a bill removing the geographic limitations on the Sedition Act of 1917.

Perhaps the bravest of all the feats of this daring young Republican is his recent bill to establish an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to start orderly planning for celebrating the birth of our Nation. This proposal involves a 31-member Commission, including the President, Vice President, and a slew of bigwigs, who are to spend several years planning the international significance of the events that began in 1773.

Now I submit that anyone who dares to open these shrines where our liberties are idolized, to shake the dust of two centuries off our principles, and to let out the secret which most Americans hide so well—that we are, if you'll excuse the expression, "revolutionists"—anyone who dares that is a brave man indeed, who fully deserves this award: for courage and leadership in defending the cause of civil liberty.

Guatemala Schools Get California Books

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, one of my valued constituents of Vallejo, Mr. Everett I. Rolff, visited Central America. While there he learned of the great need for textbooks in the public schools and colleges of Guatemala.

Through the Project Do-Good of Mr. Rolff, approximately 2,000 books have been shipped to Guatemala. These are surplus—obsolete to us—books that have seen a number of years of service and have been replaced by current editions. Through the interest of the Rotary Club of Vallejo and the Club Rotario of Guatemala City, Mr. Rolff's project succeeded.

It appears to me that much good could be done in Guatemala and other Latin American countries if some method could be found by which schoolbooks now being destroyed could be shipped to these countries. I believe much good will could be accomplished in this type of project. We are missing the opportunity of getting literature to the people at the so-called grassroots level. This is excellent people-to-people communication.

[From the Vallejo (Calif.) News-Chronicle]

GUATEMALA SCHOOLS GET CALIFORNIA BOOKS

Several thousand California textbooks weighing 1 ton were sorted and packed by a group of Vallejo high school students last Saturday for shipment to Guatemala schools. The local students are members of the Interact Club, a student service club affiliated with the Vallejo Rotary Club. The books are surplus texts on which the Vallejo Rotary Club is paying the freight costs for shipping them to Guatemala where the Club Rotario de la Ciudad de Guatemala will assume the responsibility of distributing the books free of charge to schools throughout the country.

The following students prepared the shipment from Vallejo: Phil Tucker, Dave Grosean, Ron Stodgell, Robert Baker, Dan Asera, Peter Working, Barrie Kaye, Bill Fratzke, Bill Demmon, Gary Savage, and John Worker. Mr. Everett Rolff, assistant superintendent of Vallejo schools and Homer Miller, Interact Club adviser, supervised the project.

[From the Vallejo (Calif.) Sunday Times-Herald, May 23, 1965]

ROTARY BOOK PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL

The Vallejo Rotary Club project "Books for our Latin-American Neighbors," initiated by former club president Larry Robins, was reported this week by club president Virl Swan as successfully completed. President Swan reported the contents of a letter addressed to Everett Rolff, Rotary International Relations chairman and received from Hilary E. Arathoon, secretary of the Club Rotario de la Ciudad de Guatemala, as follows:

"Dear fellow Rotarian: I have pleasure in enclosing herewith a photograph which was furnished to us by the American school of this city, which shows a group of pupils poring over the books (see picture) which you so kindly sent us to distribute among schools in this city. We distributed them equally between the American school and the Maryknoll school.

"Again thanking you for your kind gift, which was highly appreciated."

The freight shipment of several thousand California textbooks was financed by the Vallejo Rotary Club under regulations approved by the State superintendent of schools. The packaging of the shipment was done by the Vallejo Senior High School Interact Club, a group of high school students sponsored by the Vallejo Rotary Club.

The need for these surplus textbooks was first ascertained by Vallejo Rotarian Everett Rolff on a visit to schools in Guatamala in 1963. Shortly afer the shipment of California textbooks was received in Guatamala, a return shipment of books published by the Guatamalan Department of Education was forwarded by the Guatamala Rotary Club was received in Vallejo. The books were turned over to the Vallejo Junior College Library. Leonard Rising, head of the language department of the Vallejo Junior College, and Miss Arlene Parker, librarian, report that the books have proved of great value to students in Spanish language classes.

Law Day, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, May 1 is Law Day, an annual observance established by the Congress.

Law Day is celebrated on the same day used by Communists throughout the world to proclaim a commitment to their totalitarian system by the celebration of May Day.

This year's observance of Law Day takes on added meaning as the United States has entered a new phase of its determination to resist Communist aggression. It would be well to remember, however, that far more than the force of arms is needed to defend freedom. The foundation of our fundamental liberties is to be found in the Constitution. The last decade has witnessed a new era in the application of those guarantees of individual human dignity. Yet, there are those within our Nation who would erode those guarantees in a misguided search for security.

Therefore, Law Day must serve to remind the American people of the essential differences between a free society and a totalitarian society—and to deepen their understanding of the urgent need to maintain the United States as a standard of justice and equality to which mankind can aspire.

I wish to pay particular tribute to the Jaycees of the District of Columbia and to the Bar Association of Los Angeles County for their fine programs to bring Law Day to the attention of the public and to strengthen the role of law in our daily lives.

Whom Do the Rioters Represent?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, a particularly astute analysis in the recent unfortunate rioting in South Vietnam appeared in the April 6, 1966, edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

The clear thinking in this editorial should be read by all and I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

IN THE STREETS: WHO REPRESENTS WHOM?

The purpose of any demonstrator is to amplify his own voice: to get greater than his proportionate share of attention and recognition. Typically, a rioting mob of 500 or 1,000 or 10,000, presenting demands for an immediate change in public policy (or a replacement of the government itself) is, in effect, insisting on its own minority rule. And one danger is that 1,000 people can too easily be mistaken for a majority, especially if the observer is predisposed.

There can be no accurate count of the demonstrators who have taken to the streets in South Vietnam in these recent tragically dangerous days. What is clear is that the groups providing the manpower (or child-power; many have been 14 years old, and younger) have long been heavily infiltrated by Communist agents, and that "public opinion" among the politically unsophisticated masses is a malleable thing.

Vietnam is riven by an exceedingly complex tangle of regional, religious, tribal, political and personal rivalries. These would provide ample fuel for the fires of discontent no matter how enlightened the particular government in power in Saigon might be. No one claims that the Ky government was democratically constituted. But Vietnam has never had the vital political infrastructure on which a soundly functioning democracy must rest. What the Ky government has had—which the demonstrators threaten—has been a reasonable measure of the power to govern. And this is the first essential, most particularly in a nation fighting for its life.

High among the demonstrators' demands has been a swifter transition to constitutional, civilian rule, which strikes an immediately responsive chord among persons imbued wtih the traditions of Western democracy. But Premier Ky has already gone far toward meeting these demands. And it should be borne in mind that many of the organizers of these present demonstrations have a history of insurrectionist agitation against whatever government was in power, on whatever excuse may have been handy at the time.

The demonstrators represent themselves, and their own ambitions; what else they represent is an open question. They can hardly be said to represent the hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese who are loyally, doggedly and courageously slugging it out with the Vietcong in the field, or standing up to Vietcong terrorists in the hamlets—and who themselves are putting on, day in and day out, a "demonstration" of their own that deserves at least equal billing.

The Necessity for Integrating Big City Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished former mayor of the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Richardson Dilworth, who is now president of the new Philadelphia School Board, pointed out some profound truths recently on the necessity for integrating our big city schools and faculties. Under leave to extend my remarks I include excerpts from Mr. Dilworth's address in Washington, as published in the Washington Post, at this point in the Record.

For Good Schools Try Live Politics

(By Richardson Dilworth)

There are some people who ask why it is necessary to insist upon integrating our schools and their faculties. These people argue that what we should concentrate upon is raising the standard of public education in all of our schools. They assert that focusing attention on integration diverts us from achieving excellence of education.

Such a contention ignores the realities of the situation in the cities. Take my own city of Philadelphia, which is quite typical. The schools in the predominantly Negro areas are the oldest, most run-down schools in the city. And, due to the ironclad teacher seniority system which has developed over the years, these schools, for the most part, have the highest percentage of poorest and most inexperienced teachers. Add to this the fact that about a quarter of these pupils have a family background which has not equipped them to receive the standard public school eductaion, and you have a shambles in which hardly any of the children in the school get educated.

Today, in our city, approximately 40 percent of the total school population is in parochial and private schools. The result is that while only 30 percent of our city's population is nonwhite, 57 percent of our public school pupils are nonwhite. And, today there are more white children in the parochial and private schools than there are in our city's entire public school system.

If this trend continues, and it is the trend in all of our cities, then 20 or 25 years from now, our big cities may find themselves with public school systems almost entirely nonwhite, and with parochial and private school systems at least 90 percent white. I cannot think of a greater blow to our democracy, or to the success of the urban civilization in which we find ourselves.

The broad picture is that our big city public school systems have for the most part been neglected and starved—ever since the end of World War I. Although we have splendid work being done here and there, by and large, our big city school systems no longer serve us well.

Big city teachers have been among the lowest paid. The result is that our city school systems have tended to become static and in-bred. New ideas and new blood have not been encouraged.

We should also experiment with what we call the magnet school. Let me give you an example: There is great need for a higher level of science teaching for selected youngsters. This indicates the creation of a science high school which offers the finest possible precollege science courses. But that school would also be a comprehensive high school to serve the neighborhood, and the science students would take their other academic courses right in with the regular high school students.

In short, the specialty attracts teachers and pupils from all over the city, and these specialty pupils take their general academic courses in the other part of the school, which is a comprehensive neighborhood high school. Magnet schools should also be set up for languages, for business training, and for the performing arts, among others.

Supplemental Educational Centers also show promise, particularly in the field of science. Such a center would serve the entire city, including the parochial and private schools ,and also suburban school children. The center would offer all manner of special equipment and training not found elesewhere.

The expanding interest in education suggests that we begin to rethink the way we manage our schools. The conventional wisdom has it that we keep schools out of politics, and of course in the narrow sense of the word we must all agree. However, good education is and must inevitably be a vital political issue. The issue of a quality integrated education is as live a political issue in our cities as any issue can be. No bureaucracy can solve that issue. Failing the magic solution acceptable to everyone, enlightened, and courageous leadership at the board level is essential if the cities are not to retreat from the challenge.

After Job Training—What?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, we are now discussing the future of the antipoverty program. An editorial which appeared in the Chicago Sun-Times quite properly points out that there is no easy answer to the problem of reducing the rolls of the poverty stricken.

The Chicago Sun-Times editorial is making a most significant contribution toward a better understanding of this entire problem; and I should like to call it to the attention of my colleagues by placing it in the Record today.

The editorial follows:

After Job Training—What?

A recent story in the Detroit Free Press tells of an unemployed autoworker with nine children who has been on welfare. He enrolled under two Federal antipoverty programs, is off the welfare rolls and is being trained as a furniture upholsterer. As a trainee he is being paid $160.23 a week, tax free. He doubtless needs every cent of the money to provide for his family and stay off welfare. He deserves credit for making an effort, at the age of 49, to learn new skills.

The tragic part of the story is that after a year's intensive training and job placement his new skills will not earn him as much money as he is receiving as a Federal job trainee.

To those who are ambitious and seek only a chance to better themselves, the drop in income that might follow Federal job training can be borne, if the new skills promise steady employment with a chance for eventual financial betterment. But for those whose ambition has been stunted by poverty and privation, the motivation to stay in a training program, or even to go back on the welfare rolls, might be overpowering.

There is no easy answer to the problem of reducing the rolls of the poverty stricken. Job training programs are a step in the right direction. But the effort must go beyond that. Those who are trained in new skills must be helped, if they lack ambition and drive, to go forward. That help should be provided by the community. If it is not, those who take the first step up out of poverty may slip back and become more discouraged, and more difficult to help, than before.

The Knowledge Explosion: Liberation and Limitation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the following is a book review from the Washington Evening Star on The Knowledge Explosion: Liberation and Limitation, edited by Francis Sweeney, S.J.:

It Is Much Easier To Count

(By Donald Mintz)

(The Knowledge Explosion: Liberation and Limitation. Edited by Francis Sweeney, S.J. Introduction by Father Sweeney. (The Centennial Colloquium at Boston College, April 17–19, 1963.) Figures, 255 pages. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, $4.95.)

"The theme of the conference is whether we can simultaneously control the explosion in knowledge and maintain a free society resting upon individual judgments. The implied dangers I suppose to be two. Either knowledge will be so accumulative as to dishearten men, or the control of knowledge will come into the hands of an elite, who may employ the power of knowledge for purposes contrary to the democratic belief in will and judgment." Thus Howard Mumford Jones, Abbot Lawrence Lowell professor of humanities emeritus at Harvard. Put less elegantly, the theme asks whether the knowledge explosion is going to get us in the sense that it demands social organizations and procedures that we find unsuitable for our personalities or whether we are going to get it in the sense that we will be able to employ our increasing knowledge for human purposes as we traditionally conceive them.

But "knowledge explosion" is a metaphor, and "knowledge" is not so easy to define. The term requires examination. "The knowledge explosion," writes Samuel A. Goudsmit, professor of physics at Brookhaven National Laboratory, "refers to the enormous amount of factual information that has been collected and continues to increase at a high rate."

Yet a distinction must be made. "* * * Knowledge is much more than just an accumulation of data," says Goudsmit. "Its most valuable aspect is what we call understanding. I cannot precisely define what is meant by that, but I know that it is something which cannot be recorded on punch cards and retrieved by automation. In physics it deals with the relations between observed facts; it is the theory behind the phenomena."

Peter A. Bertocci, Borden P. Bowne professor of philosophy at Boston University, puts the same thing somewhat more bluntly and, naturally enough, in terms of the scholar of the humanities: "We know a lot but have no confidence in our judgment of value. It is much easier to count than to given an account. The result is a level of democracy in which there are more knowledgeable men—'knowledgeable men' is the ugly verbal concoction we use when the end of knowledge has no goal but is only a means to another means—but few better-educated men. In ancient terms, we have gained knowledge but lost wisdom."

But even when thus qualified—and to some extent even opposed—the knowledge explosion has powerful effects. "With the rapid increase of available data," said Goudsmit, "the theories undergo frequent changes or modifications. It has become impossible for a physicist to follow these changes except in his narrow field of specialization. Thus, within a scientific discipline the knowledge explosion leads to extreme specialization."

These thoughts were expressed at what seems to have been a brilliantly organized colloquium that was part of Boston College's celebration of its centennial in 1963. Though there was some talk of the "two cultures," the apparent ease of communication between classicists and physicists and the obvious fact that differences in viewpoint correlated rather poorly with specialty suggest that the supposed split, at least, need not be worrisome.

Most of those papers that have now been printed under the editorship of Francis Sweeney, S.J., are on a very high level. The few exceptions can easily be ignored even though some of them were produced by celebrated people.

Not all the participants cared to express an opinion as to whether the subtitle ought more properly to have been "Liberation or Limitation?" Those who did, directly or by implication, seemed to feel that "Limitation" according to present human standards was the more likely if present trends continue. Some expect that to be the case; others hope for a change of direction whose precise nature is not yet foreseeable.

Boston College's centennial colloquium added real knowledge to an area in which there has been more data than understanding.

H.R. 13717 Introduced To Establish a Permanent Special Milk Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my personal thanks to my honorable colleagues in the House of Representatives for their recent action to defeat the ill-advised cutback in funds for the special milk and hot lunch programs for our Nation's schoolchildren. I believe this program has contributed much to the well-rounded development of our youth by encouraging all children to drink milk. It is widely acknowledged that milk is one of the most important nutrients a child consumes and that it contributes much to the growth of a healthy child. This contribution to the strength of our Nation from a healthy citizenry makes the cost of the program not only small, but a solid investment in our future.

I further believe that steps must be taken to establish a permanent special milk program to insure the continued health of our youngsters. To accomplish this, I have introduced H.R. 13717, to establish a permanent special milk program. Your action in voting to defeat the proposed cutback in this program was essential for the healthy development of our children. I urge you, therefore, to support my recommendation to expand and make permanent this highly successful program.

Poverty War No Skirmish

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, the respected Denver Post recently printed an editorial which eloquently and effectively defines the purpose and the goals of the poverty program. The article points out that this war cannot be won with indiscriminate handouts and short-term objectives. As in any other war, victory will entail sacrifice, perseverance and all-out effort. I invite the thoughtful consideration of my colleagues to this excellent editorial:

MISUNDERSTANDING THE POVERTY WAR

Elsewhere on this page, Columnist Carl Rowan urges that middle-class America do something to support the war on poverty. We believe his point is good: that the campaign may languish unless enough people speak up for it.

We do not fear the critics who are outside the program and simply want nothing to do with it (especially pay for it). They would make peace with poverty any day if they had the power to do it, but they don't.

We are more concerned about the critics who are in the program, or desperately want to be; people who are frustrated because they feel they are being cheated out of something they deserve.

Some of them seem so angry as to be capable of pulling down the whole structure around them.

Rowan writes of a recent meeting of the poor in Washington, where Sargent Shriver, national Director of the program, was howled down by unruly delegates who felt they were not getting enough benefits. Riots like this play into the hands of those who would destroy the poverty war.

Similarly, though with more decorum, some 200 Denverites demonstrated at a meeting of the board of directors of Denver War on Poverty, Inc., to express criticism of the local program. We do not mean that the Denver group behaved like the Washington mob, but the arguments of the two groups are related.

In Washington, the complaint was made that money is not being shoveled out to the poor fast enough. In Denver, the complaint was made that a minority group is not getting its quota of well-paid jobs on the various staffs of the poverty programs.

Both groups seem to have missed the main point of the war on poverty, and we can understand some of the reasons why. But we hope the well-fed, well-paid, well-housed majority of Americans can take a broader view.

This vast and imaginative poverty program is not meant to be merely a pipeline for Federal dollars. It is not mean to be a perpetual bureaucracy to provide Government jobs.

Its purpose is more fundamental—more hopeful. It is trying to break the cycle of poverty in this country, the awful chain of misery that binds hopeless generation after hopeless generation. Nothing to compare with it has been tried before.

If Government doles and make-work programs have taught us anything, they have taught us that dollars alone will never break the cycle. Neither will Government jobs.

Winning this war will take a massive mobilization of education, health services, vocational training, revolutionary thought and many other things, including public patience and understanding.

Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity does not run breadlines. But it can teach people how to bake bread.

OEO does not give away pencils to be sold for nickels on street corners. But it teaches men and women how to use pencils, typewriters, business machines, mechanics' tools, and books—and how to find jobs.

OEO is not buying people with U.S. dollars. But it is selling opportunity at giveaway bargain prices.

As the war goes on, of course, OEO does distribute some money and provide some jobs. We trust these benefits will be distributed as fairly as possible, with appropriate regard for ability and need, and with appropriate disregard for race, color, creed, sex, national origin, and cultural background.

But it should be remembered that these immediate and direct benefits are only temporary tokens of greater public benefits. OEO's goal is, and should be, to win the war and do itself out of a job.

Resolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, last February I called to the attention of the House the anniversary of the Miami Business and Professional Women's Club's first 50 years of achievement. At that time, I pointed with pride to the club's distinguished past record.

Today I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues only one of the many fine programs by which the club today is carrying out its noble traditions.

Under the auspices of the Agency for International Development's Partners of the Alliance program and through the able leadership of the president of the Downtown Luncheon Business and Professional Women's Club, Barbara Anderson, the downtown club has agreed to participate in the Alliance for Progress by adopting a "Partners of the Alliance" project in Guatemala.

I want to take this opportunity to commend Barbara Anderson and the other fine ladies of the club for this fine gesture on behalf of international goodwill and understanding.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution by which the club undertook this added responsibility simply and yet with deep compassion reflects the high ideals and lofty goals of the Alliance for Progress:

Resolution, Downtown Luncheon Business and Professional Women's Club, April 11, 1966

Whereas the Downtown Luncheon Business and Professional Women's Club is concerned for the world's underprivileged and culturally deprived children, and

Whereas it believes in the efforts of the Department of State, International Development Division, Alliance for Progress program to upgrade standards of living in depressed areas by enabling others to learn and develop new skills: Be it

Resolved, That District 11, Business and Professional Women's Club, participate in the Alliance for Progress program by adopting a Partners of the Alliance project.

The Stanford Poll

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, quite often we find amateurs doing a professional's job. This is the case in the so-called Stanford poll which has further confused the issue of Vietnam.

Just why this poll is not accurate is shown in the following column from the April 7, 1966, edition of the New York Herald Tribune:

Inside Report: Rigging the Polls

(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

Washington.—A much-quoted poll which portrays the American public seeking a softer line in Vietnam is regarded by nonideological professional pollsters as a scandalous job of rigging.

The poll, sponsored by seven young social scientists at Sanford University, runs directly counter to the information gathered by the professionals. As such, it further beclouds what Americans really feel about the most confused war in the Nation's history.

The Stanford Poll, as it is known in Washington, has become a prime document for the peace bloc on Capitol Hill since its release on March 15.

Senator Frank Church, of Idaho, one of the bloc's most alert members, quickly inserted it in the Congressional Record with a glib conclusion: "This national survey discloses that widespread public support exists for a more flexible American bargaining position in Vietnam." Other peace Senators use it to bolster antiwar arguments.

What makes this important is the heightening sensitivity of politicians as election day nears. Consequently, it is worth examining why professional pollsters object to the Stanford poll.

It should be emphasized they do not find fault with the sampling methods (1,479 interviews) of the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, contracted by the Stanford professors for the survey. Rather, it is the way the Stanford group framed the questions that bothers professional pollsters.

The Stanford poll asks: "Would you approve or disapprove of the following action to end the fighting: forming a new government in which the Vietcong took some part?"

The replies are 52 percent "yes"; 36 percent "no"; 12 percent "don't know." From this, the Stanford professors conclude in their analysis that a majority favors a coalition government.

However, professional pollsters believe that the question is so framed as to assume an incredibly high level of sophistication. When the same question is couched in more understandable terms by commercial pollsters, the answer is a resounding "no."

Two highly reputable private pollsters who constantly probe opinion on Vietnam for political clients have come up with results far different from the Stanford poll. If the war is to be ended at the price of Communists in a coalition government, Americans are overwhelmingly against a coalition. However, they do not oppose a coalition if this is the result of free elections. This vital distinction is ignored by the Stanford poll.

The same slanting of the questions is found throughout the Stanford poll. It asks whether the person polled would be willing to cut aid to education, cut medicare, and raise taxes "in order to continue fighting." Professional pollsters says such wording is sure to get a "no" answer.

Yet, the Stanford professors sweep to this broad conclusion: "The majority of American citizens have reservations about continuing the war when they are faced with its possible costs."

While conceding 61 percent approval of President Johnson's policies, the Stanford group stretches its data to add: "Unlike other studies, our more complete investigation also shows widespread support for moderate deescalation of the conflict (including negotiation with the Vietcong and inclusion of the Vietcong in a coalition government) and a reluctance to pay the increased economic and manpower costs which a substantial escalation would involve."

The Stanford group gives away its intent, however, by refusing to accept the conclusion of every professional pollster that the public is understandably confused.

In a March 15, letter to the New York Times, the Stanford professors reject the confusion theory, claiming instead that the public view is "rather close to that of some of the most responsible critics of the administration." Specifically, it lists ex-diplomat George Kennan, star opposition witness in the Fulbright committee hearings.

To equate snap opinions of a puzzled public with Kennan's sophisticated doctrine tends to confirm what professional pollsters suspect. The Stanford group knew what answers it wanted before it asked any questions. To go through the formality of 1,479 personal interviews was a waste of time and money.

Outside Earnings Limitation for People on Social Security Should Be Increased to $2,400—Age Limitation Should Be Removed for Disabled Widows

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced two bills today which will greatly assist social security recipients and disabled widows.

The first of my bills would permit social security recipients to earn up to $2,400 a year without losing any social security benefits. The present limitation on outside earnings is only $1,500 per year.

The bill also allows the recipient to earn an additional $1,200 a year at reduced benefits or a total of $3,600 a year before losing social security altogether. Presently, a person drawing social security loses his benefits completely if he earns over $2,700 a year.

The sharp rise in the cost of living has eroded away the entire 7-percent increase in social security benefits voted by Congress. The result is that the senior citizen living on a meager retirement income is unable to purchase the necessities of life and at the same time live in any degree of comfort.

An increase in the amount of allowable outside earnings is one way to enable the social security recipient to meet the increased cost of living.

In addition, this will assure every social security recipient the right to earn at least $3,000 a year, which is the administration's own poverty-level figure. Failure to act on my bill will be to condone poverty through direct Federal restrictions.

My other bill is also of major importance. It provides benefits to a widow who is disabled at the time of her husband's death without regard to the age of the widow. Presently, the disabled widow must wait until she has reached the age of 60 to be helped by social security unless she has minor children in her care. The present law, therefore, places the same requirements on a disabled widow as on widows who are able to work and provide for themselves. My bill cures this gross inequity.

Hopefully, the Congress will act on these important matters.

Poland: A Millennium of Pride

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RONALD BROOKS CAMERON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. Speaker, this year two European nations are celebrating important and inspiring anniversaries. Seen in an historical light, their anniversaries bear some remarkable resemblances and some instructive contrasts. It was 50 years ago that a small band of Irish patriots staged an heroic though unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in Ireland. Five years later Ireland gained her independence and has swiftly become one of the more responsible countries in the community of nations.

The other country which deserves our congratulatory attention, of course, is Poland, now in her 1,000th year of civilization and nationhood. Besides the fact that both of these countries have given much to the world through their talented and energetic peoples, they have in common a Catholic heritage, which has proved a significant factor in their social development.

While under the grip of British despotism, the Irish Catholic priests did much to keep the spirit of Irish nationalism alive and dynamic. We see the same phenomenon now operating in Poland as the Catholic Church, represented by the indomitable Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, strives to keep a proud Polish people from being inundated by the factitious floodtide of an atheistic Communist regime. Communist boss, Wladyslaw Gomulka, has sought for years to suppress the traditional Polish Catholic Church and subject it and its followers to an acceptance of state supremacy in all matters. The church has firmly held its own though and refused to knuckle under. It was this same spirit of fierce national pride which a surprised Hitler found himself confronted with in attempting to quickly overrun and subdue the Polish nation in 1939.

As this year's millennium celebrations continue, Poland's church-state struggle will undoubtedly come into sharper focus. The regime has thus far tried to turn the festivities into a drive to promote loyalty to the Marxist state. Were it not for the deep tragedy of Poland's recent history, there would be certain aspects of comedy in this crude Communist campaign. Like his next door neighbor, Herr Ulbricht of East Germany, Gomulka has a penchant for political farce that fools nobody but himself.

In this glorious year, then, of Poland's millennium celebration, let a deep-felt hope be expressed by the free nations of the world that the people of Poland will stand firm in their belief of Christian ideas and political freedoms. Let Cardinal Wyszynski, in his lonely crusade, draw strength from that Frenchman, Alfred de Musset, who once observed, "Christianity ruined emperors, but saved peoples." Let the Polish people take inspiration from the example of Ireland and be convinced that the struggle for independence can be won.

To a nation which has given the world a Nicholas Copernicus, a Fryderyk Chopin, and a Wanda Landowska, I join with my colleagues in extending Poland grateful congratulations on this, her 1,000th anniversary.

Shenandoah Valley Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, when we complete our business in the House this afternoon, it is my intention to leave Washington for Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, to attend a portion of the 3-day program of one of the most colorful regional festivals of our Nation—Shenandoah Apple Blossom.

Tomorrow—Friday—I should like to hope that a number of other Members of the House—legislative business permitting—might be inclined to make the pleasant drive over fine highways to Winchester to see this spectacle of spring pageantry.

Many of our colleagues have been introduced to the Shenandoah Valley through their service in the Congress, and, while I certainly will not place them at a disadvantage in their home areas by quoting them by name, I have the definite impression that more than a few are considering this region of great natural and historic attractions and friendly people as their retirement home.

This week, Mr. Speaker, the festival known as Shenandoah Apple Blossom is a highlight of Shenandoah Valley Week, proclaimed by the Governor of Virginia, he Honorable Mills E. Godwin, Jr., in the following words:

> Virginia's matchless endowment of natural beauty, scenic wonders, and hospitable people is nowhere better illustrated than in the Shenandoah Valley.
>
> The people of this region, through Shenandoah Valley, Inc., have set aside the period April 24 through May 2 as Shenandoah Valley Week, a time of thanksgiving and sharing of these gifts.
>
> I am delighted to call this observance, culminating, as it does, in the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival in Winchester, to the attention of our people everywhere.

Governor Godwin signed the proclamation after receiving a presentation of the program for the week from a committee including Fred W. Walker of Roanoke, president of Shenandoah Valley, Inc., which is the energetic tourism promotion organization of the valley; Alson H. Smith, of Winchester, president of Shenandoah Apple Blossom; Larry B. Murphy, of Harrisonburg, chairman of "Shenandoah Valley Week"; and Robert Sterrett, of Staunton, executive director of Shenandoah Valley, Inc.

I should like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that Shenandoah Valley Week coincides with Garden Week in Virginia, during which many historic and beautiful homes and gardens are open to the public, throughout the Commonwealth.

Additionally, I should emphasize that, it being my privilege to represent in the Congress not only the Shenandoah Valley but also adjacent areas of great scenic and historic interest, my office is at the service of other Members of this House, and their constituents, at all times, with respect to inquiries they might have as to transportation routes, lodging, restaurants, and tourist attractions, public and private.

An American Hall of Fame

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, from time to time we hear complaints that our youngsters have no regard for or understanding of their heritage. I am pleased to place before you a story that proves conclusively that some of our young men and women have a very real appreciation of our historic background and a determination to do something about it. The story is told by Miss Elizabeth Strapp, a student in Notre Dame High School, Lawrence Township, who relates how a number of her fellow students on their own initiative converted an old bus into a unique traveling historymobile. The story, as it appeared in the Trenton Times, follows. I sincerely hope it will serve to stimulate other boys and girls throughout our land to similar projects.

The story follows:

Old Bus Becomes Historical Exhibit—To Visit Area Schools

(By Elizabeth Strapp)

"Paul Revere, George Washington and Betsy Ross riding on a bus? No, I don't believe it." You may not believe it but such a thing really can be seen in the Trenton area in the near future. You are not in need of psychiatric attention and your eyes aren't deceiving you are merely seeing Notre Dame's unique historymobile—the American Hall of Fame.

Seated in the bus will be a variety of characters who have played an important part in our history, from the Revolutionary characters mentioned above to a present-day female Peace Corps volunteer and an astronaut. Visitors will be invited to walk through the bus and view the seated figures.

STUDENT COUNCIL IDEA

The project grew out of a discussion at a student council meeting regarding the Vietnam situation, draft-card burnings and the apparent lack of patriotism on the part of many Americans.

As Dennis Regan explained it, "We didn't plan to concern ourselves with one phase of American history but rather wanted to emphasize overall patriotism and let people know that not all teenagers are lacking in interest in their country and its history."

Since February is notable for the birthday of two famous American Presidents, it was felt that this was a good month in which to initiate such a project. The group was interested also in the movement to have February proclaimed as American History Month. This has subsequently been done by New Jersey's Governor Hughes and it is hoped that the movement will spread throughout the country.

According to Paul Casey, president of Notre Dame's student council, "The group wished to do something which would reflect an overall interest in American history but also wanted a project which was different. The result of their thinking was this mobile exhibit—Notre Dame's American Hall of Fame."

BUS GOT BRIGHTENED

The first phase was the transformation of an olive-drab Army bus which has carried Notre Dame athletes to many games into a bright blue historymobile. The male members of the council and their friends handled this part of the project.

"By the time we were finished, we had blue faces, blue eyelashes, blue noses, and blue hair," laughed Jack Varsalona, senior class president.

"But it looks great," added Richard Smith, one of the painters.

CREATING THE PASSENGERS

Female members of the council and moderators Sister Mary Shaun, R.S.M., and Sister Mary Mercita, R.S.M., took charge of making and dressing the "passengers."

"We collected material from council members and students," explained Annette Zamborsky. "It wasn't unusual to go to a student council meeting and be asked if you had black sandals or an extra wig."

The passengers, made of styrofoam, cloth, paper and assorted odds and ends, will each take his place on the bus.

Lucille Immordino and Jay Schmitt, who helped fashion the historical characters, both agree that the most amusing part of their job was carrying the figures through the corridors.

"Everybody just stared at us," said Judy. "They weren't quite sure what we were doing. However, I'm sure that when they see the finished product, they will be impressed."

The bus will soon begin a tour of area schools.

Conservation Interest Grows in Iowa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, the story of American agriculture is one of the most dramatic and exciting stories of our time—one of utmost importance to all of us.

Today one farmer produces as much as four farmers did 27 years ago. And the product of his labor is available to the American consumer at a lower percentage of his income than ever before.

Not long ago President Johnson praised the American farmers for advancing more in agricultural abundance and farm fertility in the past 30 years than all the farmers in all the history of recorded time.

Our agricultural might has created a better life for us at home. At the same time it offers us a significant tool in our quest for world peace.

Sharing our agriculture abundance with less fortunate nations will ease the threat of hunger and famine that hangs heavily over them.

But we must not forget that our success in meeting the food and fiber needs of this Nation and the opportunity it offers us to contribute to a lasting peace lies in our rich heritage of ample water and productive soil.

These are the resources that must be given more attention that ever before if we are to maintain world leadership in agriculture.

Fortunate for all of us, those at the grassroots—the farmers of this Nation—are concerned and are doing something about it. Every county in Iowa has an organized soil conservation district. More than 10.8 million acres of land are now covered by basic soil conservation plans. Twenty-nine percent of the needed soil and water conservation work on farms is completed, but much needs to be done and the pressure on land and water resources are greater than ever.

The fact that the farmers are deeply concerned was evident last month, March 19, when my colleague Bert Bandstra, and I cosponsored a daylong series of meetings in our adjoining congressional districts on planning for flood prevention and conservation in the area.

Our discussion with 300 to 400 farmers that day on the resources conservation needs of the areas was both enlightening and encouraging. These men are ready and willing to move ahead in soil and water development, but they cannot do the job alone. They need and deserve our support.

I commend them for the accomplishments they have made through their soil and water conservation districts, and I pledge them my further support.

This is why I am particularly pleased that the House of Representatives rejected the ill-advised cutbacks in much needed conservation programs for rural America.

Peace: The Real Imperatives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, an excellent answer to those who cry peace without realizing that that is what we are working for appeared in the April 4, 1966, edition of the Congress Bi-Weekly.

The article brushes aside the cobwebs of hazy thinking and gets right to the point, which is that we must confront evil and defeat it.

The article follows:

PEACE: THE REAL IMPERATIVES—A LETTER TO ARTHUR J. LELYVELD

(By Michael Wyschogrod)

(NOTE.—Michael Wyschogrod, who teachers philosophy at the City College of New York, is on the editorial committee of Tradition, a journal of Orthodox Jewish thought.)

DEAR RABBI LELYVELD: I cannot tell you how difficult it is for me to write this letter.

How can one take exception to a call for peace? And what is more, to a Jewish call for peace? ["Peace: Jewish Imperatives," Congress Bi-Weekly, March 21.] It is not easy for a believing Jew to be reminded of the Mishnah that "he who destroys one human soul is regarded as though he had destroyed a whole world" at a time when our soldiers are engaged in a war that destroys hundreds of human lives every day. Is there a human being on this earth who fails to appreciate the cry raised by the Pope at the United Nations: "No more war"? Please believe, Rabbi Lelyveld, that I share your anguish and anxiety, that my days are as troubled as yours.

But can we leave it at that? You say: "It is easier to know what not to do than it is to know what to do." You add: "We must cease to do evil before we can learn to do good." How true. But also, how vague. Can you blame me for expecting something more specific, something that deals with the realities of the situation, above all, with some specific recommendation?

GENERALITIES AND EVASIONS

Now I know that there are those who would say that this is not the task of a religious leader. Religious leaders lay down moral policy, they remind us of the great moral imperatives and then we leave it to the technicians at the State Department to work out the details. I know that you don't agree with this. Together with the most sensitive and most concerned religious figures of our day you are sick of a religion that dispenses pious platitudes and refuses to come to grips with the real, hard, ambiguous, and tragic problems of our day. Religion must grapple with reality or it is not worth preserving. And, of course, I agree with you completely. But if this is so, can we go halfway? Can we escape the responsibility of having to be specific and concrete, well informed and precise, of criticizing a policy only when we have a thoughtout alternative that we can offer in its place? If we don't do this, aren't we back at the generalities and the evasions?

But if vagueness were the only problem, I would be only half disturbed. Instead, where you become specific, I regret that you are not more vague. You complain that "we talk about 'our commitment to the Government of South Vietnam,' when we mean our own puppets of Saigon, while the majority of the south support the National Liberation Front." Can you state that as plain fact, without qualification or explanation (it is you who speaks of fairness and truth as imperatives of the Jewish heritage)? But let us assume for argument's sake what I wholly deny, that the majority in the south does support the National Liberation Front, does that settle the issue? Didn't the majority of the German people in 1933 support Hitler and the Nazi Party? And if some decent country in those bitter years had shaken off its lethargy and put an end to nazism in Germany in spite of the German people's support, would not all of mankind be eternally in the debt of that country?

CONFRONTING EVIL

Isn't the basic issue then the nature of communism? You know as well as I do that when we bombed the cities of Germany we inflicted "degradation and death on innocent civilians" (to use your description of modern mass warfare). All good men weep for every innocent human child killed in the fire raid on Dresden and the assault on Berlin. But the Hitler Moloch had to be destroyed and good men therefore fought, knowing that to do otherwise would have meant becoming an ally of evil, even if from the best of motives. Perhaps you will reply that communism is not nazism. If this is your claim, then at least we are discussing the issue. Let us face it.

It is true: Communism is not nazism. Nothing that I know of is. But nazism was an evil of such magnitude that in its shadow almost all other evils appear puny. Yet they can still be very great evils indeed. Perhaps Soviet communism no longer is what it was, though for Jews this would become significantly more obvious if Soviet Jews were granted the same rights enjoyed by other ethnic and religious minorities. But Chinese communism is worse than it was; the one point agreed on by all the Far Eastern experts who recently testified before the Fulbright committee was that the withdrawal of American power from southeast Asia would create a dangerously unstable situation. It must be remembered that China is the only nation in the world, as far as I know, that contemplates the possibility of nuclear war with some degree of equanimity. It has said so for the record.

I must finally say a word about the Jewish tradition which you find inconsistent in its attitude toward war and peace but in which we must distinguish "between that which is normative * * * and that which is atypical." If your conclusion is—though you are not really clear on this point—that normative Judaism stands for pacifism and the rest is atypical, you are simply not right. Judaism abhors war but it also considers it necessary to wage war against evil when there is no other way to contain it. I find nothing inconsistent in this attitude.

The way of Israel is the way of peace. In this atomic age it must be the way of all men if the human race is to survive. We must therefore never cease our search for peace, patiently waiting for the day when Asian communism will have learned the lesson that Soviet communism seems, we pray, already to have learned: that its power cannot be extended by force of arms. But until that day comes, we must continue, with fear and trembling, to shoulder the responsibilities history has thrust upon us. If by our deeds and words we give Peking and Hanoi the impression that in a showdown we will back down, much of the responsibility for the ensuing inevitable catastrophe will be ours. And that must not happen.

As Jews, we cannot be hawks. But neither can we be doves—we must be men.

Pittsburgh Bank Urges Customer Prudence in Managing Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, at a time when there is increasing concern about inflation and the President is calling on all of us voluntarily to combat it, each in his own way, I should like to call attention to the public-spirited efforts of a leading businessman in my own city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Frank E. Agnew, chairman of the Pittsburgh National Bank, points out that this financial institution, though not cutting back on any of its services, is cautioning its customers to be more prudent in managing their money and to call on the bank for help in this regard. This, it seems to me, is a proper policy for a bank at all times.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include an article from the Pittsburgh Press of April 17, 1966, and an editorial from American Banker of April 27, 1966, discussing the Agnew policy, at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press, Apr. 17, 1966]

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL MOVES TO "PRUDENT" CUSTOMER RELATIONS—ALL BOOMS COME TO END, CHAIRMAN TELLS EMPLOYEES

(By William Allan)

Pittsburgh National Bank today suggested its customers be more prudent in their use of credit, that they take a long-range look at financial affairs and that they become more thirfty.

In doing so, one of the largest banks in the United States began shifting gears away from 20-year policies which have effected a revolution in banking throughout the country.

"Granted, this won't be easy," says Frank E. Agnew, chairman of the bank.

Ever since World War II, American banks have followed an "easy credit" policy in connection with mortgages, personal loans, auto financing. This has reached a peak here in the "charge anything" credit cards of which Pittsburgh National is a major part.

Mr. Agnew says the bank is not cutting back on any of its services, is not changing its credit policies, is not withdrawing from the battle of the banks.

"What we are changing," he adds, "is the way we talk to our customers, in person and in print. We need to persuade people to take greater care in managing their money and we need to help them do a better job of it."

Mr. Agnew says the program fits in with President Johnson's anti-inflation policies, but that the bank has been working on the new program some 6 months.

"Our national economy is in the midst of an inflationary boom," he explains. "People everywhere are earning, spending, and borrowing more than ever before.

"Historically, all booms come to and end sooner or later. When the adjustment comes, some of our friends and neighbors may be hurt unless we can do something now to help them. We cannot single-handedly prevent a downturn, of course. Nevertheless, as responsible bankers, we can help many people by urging restraint, thrift, and sound money management," he told employees in a letter last week.

Locally, the bank chairman allows that Pittsburgh is "enjoying the most prosperous times in history." He feels this is the best time to be prudent, to take the long-range look.

Mr. Agnew also allows that Pittsburgh has become one of the most competitive retail banking markets in America, with a steady escalation of advertising.

"In our 'hard sell' efforts to gain a large share of the business all of us have also been urging customers to increase their spending and borrowing," he added in the employee letter. "Up to a point, this has been constructive; but we have reached the time when our customers' best interests will be served by restraint and prudence. It is time for one bank, our bank, to be different."

Pittsburgh National Bank is fully aware that some do not cotton to even prudent advice and the bank will speak softly in the beginning. Later it plans additional money management services.

It is not difficult to justify the bank's concern with banking statistics. Ten years ago national figures show 69 percent of bank deposits in checking accounts and only 31 percent in savings. Today only 48 percent are in checking and 52 percent are in time deposits.

Much of this reflects corporations buying certificates of deposits and the like instead of letting large amounts sit idle in checking accounts where the money does not earn interest, but Pittsburgh National may be shifting gears toward prudence at a time when the housewife is already becoming alert. If this is true, the bank could be tapping into a trend and could find its wise counseling welcome.

One thing is certain. The bank would much rather have its customers ask for the help.

[From the American Banker, Apr. 27, 1966]

TIME TO BE DIFFERENT

The best of bank thinking in one important area revolves around the familiar old phrase: Make yourself useful.

The decisions as to just how to go about that, in the complexity of modern banking, are getting harder to make all the time, particularly as bankers become intrigued by technique, fascinated by the pinpointing of market segments, attracted by special situations.

But once in a while, a wise banker, as perhaps contrasted to a smart one, will back off and put the purpose of banking back into a simpler, more homely perspective.

Frank Agnew, chairman, Pittsburgh National Bank, did this just a few days ago. In a memorandum which was given full distribution inside the bank, he asked the question, "What kind of bank do we want to be?" and in his answer, reaffirmed faith in some of the fundamentals of banking.

What kind of bank do we want to be in reality and in the eyes of our customers?" Mr. Agnew asked.

"Naturally, they expect us to provide a full range of services, to have banking offices in convenient locations, and to be competent and friendly. We also want them to regard us as helpful and responsible, concerned with the best interests of our customers and our community.

"This matter of being "responsible" is now being put to a test. Our national economy is in the midst of an inflationary boom. People everywhere are earning, spending, and borrowing more than ever before.

"Historically, all booms come to an end sooner or later. When the adjustment comes, some of our friends and neighbors may be hurt, unless we can do something now to help them. We cannot, singlehandedly, prevent a downturn, of course. Nevertheless, as responsible bankers, we can help many people by urging restraint, thrift, and sound money management.

"Now this does not mean we need to tighten our credit policies too stringently. We already have sound, constructive credit standards. If customers have made up their minds to borrow money for constructive purposes, and they have the credit qualifications, we want them to deal with us," Mr. Agnew added. "What we need to change is the way we talk to our customers, in person and in print. We need to persuade people to take greater care in managing their money and we need to help them do a better job of it. We must reach them and counsel with them. Granted, this won't be easy.

"There is a further important reason for a different approach in our advertising. During the past few years Pittsburgh has become one of the most competitive retail banking markets in America. There has been a steady escalation of advertising expenditures by banks and by all other financial institutions. In our hard sell efforts to gain a large share of the business all of us have also been urging customers to increase their spending and borrowing. Up to a point, of course, this has been constructive; but we have reached the time when our customers' best interests will be served by restraint and prudence. It is time for one bank, our bank, to be different," he said.

"As a result, several weeks ago our marketing division and advertising agency began developing a new advertising program, built around 'responsible money management.' The basic objective of this program is to show people that they have both opportunities and problems of which they may not be aware, and that Pittsburgh National's services are particularly well suited to help them make the most of their opportunities and to offer the best solutions to their problems. We do not intend to present an overly conservative attitude that would make people stay away from us. Better to be thought of as 'the bank that helps you' than as the bank that lectures or seems to disapprove."

Restraint, prudence, responsibility, a sense of the customer's whole financial needs, a willingness to work with him as an individual to encompass a complete financial program—these qualities may strike some of the sharper financial operators as downright quaint. But these are qualities which in the past have earned banking its high respect by the general public, and which can, in their renewal, enable the industry to play the role of wise counselor even more effectively in the future.

Mr. Agnew said it is time for one bank to be different. The industry will be far better off when the time comes when the "different" bank will be the one that does not measure up to the sturdy high standards he has reaffirmed.

Draft Reclassification Stifles Dissent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on April 1, 1966, the distinguished junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. Hart] eloquently addressed a student meeting at the University of Michigan.

Senator Hart directed his remarks to the sit-in at the Ann Arbor draft board last October and the subsequent reclassification of the protesters by the Selective Service System. The officials of the Selective Service System acted arbitrarily, said Senator Hart, and "went far beyond what Congress contemplated when it wrote specific criminal penalties for violations of the act."

But the issue goes much deeper than the need to rectify the particular injustice suffered by the young men involved in this event. Senator Hart exposes the real danger to freedom which is that students presently deferred may refrain from expressing their views because of fear of reclassification.

Freedom of speech may lead to "wild and wooly speeches and dangerous ideas, but suppression is fatal to a free society. Freedom itself is a dangerous way," declares Senator Hart, "but it is our way of life."

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I place Senator Hart's address at this point in the Record.

Remarks by Senator Philip A. Hart at a Student Meeting on the University of Michigan Campus, April 1, 1966

This campus has been the scene recently of several notable pronouncements and events which have heralded new directions in Government policy.

Here from the steps of the Union President Kennedy made specific his commitment to the Peace Corps.

Here in the stadium President Johnson proclaimed the goals of his Great Society.

And here in Ann Arbor one afternoon last October a series of events triggered off what may result in one of the landmark cases in constitutional rights.

This afternoon I do not want to dwell long on the merits of the actions of those who sat down in the Ann Arbor draft board headquarters. Their cases—the issues involving their first amendment rights and their rights to a fair trial—are now being tested in the courts. You know where I stand on these questions. If we want to rivet public attention on a Government policy we believe wrong by action violative of law, we must accept the sanctions provided—but only after our day in court and only those sanctions specifically provided.

I believe that the officials of the Selective Service System, in encouraging the reclassification of the protesters, acted beyond the law—acted aritrarily, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain from study of the congressional intent on this aspect of the Selective Service laws, went far beyond what Congress contemplated when it wrote specific criminal penalties for violations of the act.

Those who were reclassified are now taking their appeal to the courts and their rights will be protected. They are not the ones to whom the most serious damage may have been done.

Today, I voice concern that these actions by the Selective Service officials really involve, or have the effect of, an implied threat to others who might wish to protest a Government policy.

The silencing effect of the reclassification is the real threat to freedom. It is this we must protest. The pressure on other students who now have deferments to refrain from expressing their views because of fear of reclassification is where the real danger lies.

Whatever the ultimate legal decision may be on the rights or wrongs of the reclassification in the Ann Arbor sit-in cases—whatever the courts may say—the clearly implied intent, or at least the result, of the reclassifications was to say to students across the Nation, "Let this be a lesson to you."

In times of national stress when the draft requires men to do more than just take stateside training, it is imperative that every student, professor and university administrator be assured that the Selective Service System is administered in a fashion which carries no threats to freedom of expression.

Efforts to curtail this freedom are rarely dramatic and overt. It is the implied threat that can most seriously restrict free expression of views, and it is here that we must be most alert and ready to speak out.

No one questions that the right of dissent should be exercised with responsibility and respect for the individual as well as for the good of the community.

It is the guarantee of this right to dissent that has formed national policies through our history.

We don't protect freedom of speech out of sentimentality or to promote error. We do it to discover truth. It leads to wild and wooly speeches and dangerous ideas, but suppression is fatal to a free society. Freedom itself is a dangerous way, but it is our way of life.

Many of you would not agree with my views on the alternatives available to the Nation today in Vietnam. I remain convinced that the basic outlines of the policy to achieve military stability and economic and social reform being followed by the President is the soundest course of limited alternatives available to us.

That is my privilege, and to dissent, if you would, is yours.

I am troubled by many of the aspects of our present draft policy. This is indeed a most difficult and controversial area as we have seen in the past when Congress has attempted to reorganize the system.

I have serious questions about the fairness and equity in the present concept of deferment for those who can afford a college education as long as a college education is not economically within the reach of all who might be academically qualified.

I have serious questions about the inherent fairness of letting local boards initiate classification procedures when geography and local traditions mean far less in the Nation's total manpower picture that they did even two decades ago. With high mobility of population and national job recruiting by major industries, all of the modern techniques of employment and manpower expertise should be brought to bear on this selection process. Today, this screening by local boards, fair and conscientious as it may be, leaves policy questions that should be studied.

Finally—and I admit it is difficult to propose a calm review of the alternatives today—I believe we should seek a system of broad national service to supplement the service one could give his country through the Armed Forces. None disagree that a Peace Corps worker in a remote village is making a significant contribution to his country at some personal sacrifice. This can well be true in other areas of foreign and domestic service.

Hopefully, we can find the framework in which these alternatives to military service can be frankly discussed as possible national policy and support for such a policy developed among the public.

You were kind to invite me to your campus this afternoon. You are to be commended for seeking answers to these complex problems which go to the heart of our Nation's freedoms and security. If it were otherwise I would indeed be concerned, but I do not doubt the vigor and vitality of this student generation. Its contributions to human rights and its searching questioning of national policy are a contribution to our Nation for which we should all be thankful.

Is There a Void in Business Education?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents and a distinguished economist is the author of an article entitled "Is There a Void in Business Education?" which was printed in the Commercial Law Journal in February 1966.

Mr. Schiffer is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and schooled in political science, economics, and law. He is active in the credit and collection fields and is president of a large commercial agency, Allyn M. Schiffer, Inc., Division of Credit Exchange, 770 Lexington Avenue, New York City. He has had the privilege of speaking and lecturing before business groups and schools in both this country and abroad and is coauthor of "Credit and Collection Know-How" and the recently published book, "Profitable Use of Credit in Selling and Collecting," published by Fairchild Publications, Inc., New York City.

The aforementioned article follows:

Is There a Void in Business Education?

(By Allyn M. Schiffer)

The thirst for knowledge, and the hunger for education are cardinal principles amongst those of us who have an inquiring mind, whereas, aims of education and educators are many. Herbert Spencer, in his essay, "What Knowledge Is of Most Worth," lists seven basic tenets and amongst them, is the necessity of a command of basic processes, including tools of knowledge, embracing scientific methods of thinking. However, "The Purposes of Education in American Democracy," formulated by the Educational Policies Commission in 1938, enumerates four. One of these purposes is the "Objectives of Economic Efficiency" so that the educated producer has acquired necessary occupational proficiency so far as work, appreciation, choice, information, efficiency, adjustment, and judgment are concerned.

Questions now arise as to whether our business schools have been able to pursue their mission toward teaching the fundamental processes and fulfilling the aims and purposes of education along with the ever-changing methods of business operations, in a world whose circumference has proverbially shrunk to the illustrative apple to which we compared the world in our fourth grade education. For example, our own little world of 50 years ago conducted its business on a strictly cash basis. Credit was not particularly an accepted method of doing business. The extension of credit was limited to those whose paying records were unblemished and credit checking was not advanced to the same degree we are experiencing today. Credit was extended, in the main, more readily on collateral, and not blindly, nor on a trade report only. As the economy of our country expanded, reliance on credit and all its ramifications expanded proportionately, yet education in the same field moved with limited progression. Today, with our gross national product of more than a whopping $600 billion, equal to more than one-half trillion dollars, educational and teaching guides are still much the same as those which were used in the horse and buggy era, so far as the dissemination of credit knowledge is concerned. In countries other than our own, the extension of credit is limited and primitive, and often times, obsolete. In our country, the economy under which we live is a credit economy. After all, there is not enough gold and silver coined to transact the purchase and sale of more than a half-trillion dollar national product. Under adverse circumstances, credit management in various firms and industries have circumvented and devised different means of allowing its firm's merchandise to be sold on a sound credit basis. All this has been without proper grounding in "tools of knowledge," resulting from a business education. Aside from the confidence and assurance one may get from having been a business school graduate, the credit executive is confronted with a herculean task when he assumes the role of general credit manager for his firm, and more so today because of the drive for sales, the acquisition of receivables, and the liquidation thereof. His knowledge about credit, credit checking, and collections has been acquired through sheer grit and persistence, and in time, his confidence was shored up by experience from which his firm profited.

Let us examine further the rise in our credit economy, as it is applied to commercial or trade credit. The National Bureau of Economic Research offered its conclusions on "The Quality of Trade Credit" (Occasional Paper 87—Martin H. Seiden 1964) and it came up with some very interesting facts and figures. The subject dealt with "Trends and Cycles of Trade Credit Quality," "Measuring Trade Credit Quality," "Credit Ratings," "Changes in Credit Standards," "Distribution of Trade Debt by Risk," "Characterization of Debtor Firms," "Trade Credit as a Financial Asset," as well as "Trade Credit Experience." The last caption dealing with credit losses, indicates "in addition to the risk stemming from this conflict between the objectives of the sales and credit departments—it is not surprising, therefore, that both in dollar value and percentage of trade credit, outstanding losses—by 1960—exceed $1.3 billion a year." This indicates the vastness of sales and credit in the commercial field, and it does not take into consideration consumer credit. When a method of doing business reaches the proportions indicated above a reappraisal of the educational process should be invoked. Mind you, the extent of losses in trade credit does not take into consideration the volume of commercial business handled by manufacturers, wholesalers, and others through credit.

When it comes to handling sales on credit, management is groping while the credit department tries desperately to seek solutions, and methods to encourage sales on credit without adding to the firm's losses. In order to be able to do this, we come back to the acquisition of basic processes—or tools of knowledge. This must be acquired through our business schools. Many top executives recognize this, including Ellison L. Hazard, president of Continental Can Co., who spoke before the Rotarians in Chicago, and who made the statement that undergraduate business programs are nothing more than cultural liberal arts, associated with "ill-conceived, poorly taught so-called business courses," from which business suffers because of "shallow thinking," and training students in semicrude sets of skills required of business technicians." If, what Mr. Hazard says has a grain of truth, then how do we go about correcting it? Confining myself to the field of credit particularly, and to business generally, there are too many facets in credit education that are left untouched and the reason may be because of the lack of teaching material and teaching skills.

The Credit Research Foundation of the National Association of Credit Management has been setting up courses for some of its members. However, this is on a graduate level, and has been helpful to those who apply in order to round out and provide a program of personal development for qualified credit and financial executives who wish to prepare themselves for greater corporate responsibilities. This function should originate from the business schools to undergraduates, as well as graduates. If business schools do not do these very things, then there is a void that should be filled so far as credit education is concerned. The business school must recognize the fact that credit is equally important to businesses along with accounting, marketing, banking, finance and sales. If there is a "risk" stemming from the "conflict" between sales and credit, as the National Bureau of Economic Research states, the why and wherefore of this conflict must be made clear through education and corrected accordingly. It must be shown that a sales department strives to increase receivables for its firm from the nadir of zero, to the zenith of a hundred. Whereas, the credit department bends its efforts to reduce or liquidate receivables once obtained from the high point of a hundred to the lowest point of zero. This ostensibly appears as a conflict, but in reality, it is a cooperative effort toward a successful business, and a business school can teach these factors and help homogenize various business departments, along with the credit department in any business.

However, in the field of credit, there are many phases left untouched by business schools, and there is a strong desire on the part of business executives, to have business schools correct this omission. Educational institutions should not be taken to task, as Mr. Hazard has done, because accepted schools and colleges operate on limited means. Many are eleemosynary, dependent on charity, while others depend on their income from tax money doled out by the State legislatures. Additional income to all institutions of learning, college and graduate schools, may come from alumni, foundations, government, individual donors, and estates. Whatever funds are received by universities, colleges and schools generally, it is never enough. This is understandable because they are not profitmaking organizations, therefore, they must rely on grants from various sources if they will continue to help the community, State, and Nation. The same thing holds true of business schools. If they are to serve the business interests of our Nation, they must be aided in the mission that business seeks business schools to project and perform for them. Teaching of business may be taught by the book, but all of business is not computerized, and needed to be studied statistically. Every kind of business has its own format, and in the field of credit, each credit executive feels differently. He has to sense the fact that there is no format and cannot be taught by the book because there is very little teaching of credit in our many business schools. The knowledge of credit, to the credit executive, becomes a kind of religion in which to believe, and men find themselves capable of achievement far beyond their norm. The credit executive, in a firm that regards credit as important, has a well paid position, earning an annual salary from $18,000 to $25,000. The second echelon credit department heads earn from $12,000 to $18,000, while a third level of credit employees may earn $8,500 to $12,000.

The knowledge of credit is acquired by experience, practice, and interchange of practical experiences with other credit executives. Therefore, the importance of business schools to institute courses that may be taught to undergraduates and graduates is evident. I've had the opportunity to speak before several business schools and to educators in business schools, all of whom showed a marked interest. When one notes the bulletins from business schools, and the courses listed therein, a potential credit executive would not find the "tools" so necessary to maintain a credit department. This was mentioned to a dean of a business school in a land grant university. He correctly stated that new courses need professors, who have a knowledge of teaching these courses. This was indeed food for thought, and when I again spoke to a dean of one of our most respected business schools here in the East, I suggested by letter, that perhaps some educators could take a 6 to 10 week sabbatical and spend the time working with, observing and studying the needs of credit executives, and the credit department of any firm, where credit is looked upon as a necessity and considered important. For this, the educator should receive an honorarium and expenses for the time spent. This was also mentioned to some credit executives and business men in order to feel the pulse, and each of them said that the idea should be pursued.

The basic knowledge that a credit executive needs today is not only accounting, financing, and banking. He needs the additional knowledge that reflects the importance of his calling in modern times. This necessary knowledge may be found in courses not yet taught or courses that are being taught but do not expand with the progress of his position as credit executive. There are those courses involving:

Credit analysis which deals with: (1) A proper presentation of comparative financial statements so that he learns the statement factors necessary to the extension of credit, (2) a detailed study of the balance sheet and operating statement broken down into assets, liabilities and net worth, so far as seekers of credit are concerned, and spread sheets to differentiate the generally accepted accounting principles, and (3) explanation of the method of calculation of various analytical tools.

Creative thinking in the field of credit and an ability to examine the ways of creativity, and the application of a psychological approach to being a credit executive and his relation to sales and customers.

Presentation of legal courses necessary to a credit executive replacing the business law course that did not emphasize the needs of credit exchange. Stress must be laid on the study of secured transactions, creditors' rights, and other subjects embraced by the new uniform commercial code, adopted by many States. The objective of these courses is to have the credit executive understand his discussions with his attorney, and offer constructive ideas in selling his firm's merchandise and protecting the credit advanced by him.

Data processing in relation to the extension of credit and the collection of receivables. Credit today is subject to automation and the credit executive has been subject to delays and problems after installation. He would require help at the outset. One also knows a computer will accept anything for computation. Therefore, the credit executive is most cautious about the use of the computer. A student, interested in his future as a credit executive must also learn, through a course taught by the business school that if he offers correct data to a computer he will receive correct data. Otherwise, his efforts will result in what is known as "GIGO," i.e., "garbage in—garbage out." Therefore, a course in the proper use of the computer should give him a good grounding for the future in the use of data processing.

A course involving the qualitative and quantitative analysis of commercial credit as distinguished from retail credit. This is necessary in order to determine the ratios of bad debt losses to receivables outstanding in various businesses in relation to the kind of business.

There are other courses that should be offered to further the education of credit, and in discussing this with many credit executives, treasurers, and controllers of firms whose names are household words, it was determined that possibly an institute of credit management should be organized and formed as part of well recognized business schools, and that this should be encouraged. When the cost of such a project was mentioned, each of them to a man, remarked, "count me in." This reflects the need and desire on the part of business toward the education of credit, upon which, most of the Nation's business is conducted. An institute of credit management will enable those who seek a profound knowledge in credit and a proficiency as a specialist in credit in the same fashion as an accountant, a financial analyst, an internationl trade authority, or marketing analyst, etc. The graduate of such an institute of credit management would be eligible for accreditation. Business schools, with aid from business interests, foundations and Government would bring this to pass, with the recognition that the field of credit is the backbone of our economy.

Summer Jobs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, looking toward a long, hot summer, the Los Angeles Times believes that President Johnson's appeal for creation of 1 million jobs for high school and college age youths makes eminent good sense.

The areas of greatest urgency for jobs, according to the Times editorial of April 13, 1966, are the impacted poverty communities such as Watts and other centers of high unemployment and reduced job opportunity.

The problem, as we know, is grave—and it is urgent. For that reason, I would like to include this fine editorial in the Record at this point:

Jobs for the Long, Hot Summer

President Johnson's appeal for creation of 1 million jobs for high school and college age youths this summer makes eminent good sense, although time is growing short, for the long, hot, troublesome summer is only 2 months away.

That employment total, drawn from a report of a task force headed by Vice President Humphrey, represents the number of 16 to 21 year olds who will be actively seeking vacation work to finance their continued schooling.

As Mr. Johnson noted: "If we fail them, it will mean that we are failing our future."

Therefore he has asked business, labor, trade associations, churches, and colleges to find—or produce—the necessary jobs.

It's a large order. But it can be filled, provided these sectors of the affluent society pay more than lipservice to the Presidential request.

The areas of greatest urgency for jobs, of course, are the impacted poverty communities, such as Watts. Here alone it is estimated that upwards of 10,000 temporary summer positions must be found, if needy youngsters are to be kept off the streets—and given hope.

Even with stepped-up efforts by poverty war organizations, such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Youth Training Employment Project, a massive program will have to be instituted by private enterprise. This poses a fresh challenge for the recently formed Opportunities Industrialization Center, now engaged in locating jobs for adults, and for Harold C. (Chad) McClellan's remarkably successful Management Council for Merit Employment, Training, and Research.

Mr. Johnson has called upon small businesses with 10 to 100 employees to hire 1 extra summer worker. Major plants, whose payrolls include 25 million of the U.S. work force, are asked to add one vacation trainee for each 100 permanent employees.

This needn't be entirely eleemosynary. Industry wants bright young men. By heeding the President's earnest plea, by developing job-training programs, employers will find a lot of them—and perform a vital public service at the same time.

Whose Wishful Thinking?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE, JR.

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I call attention to an article on the silver situation which was published in the April 14 edition of the North Idaho Press, Wallace, Idaho. Wallace is in the heart of the richest silver-producing area in the United States. Written by R. J. Bruning, publisher, the article follows:

Stream of Thought

The U.S. Treasury Department, which has a horrible record when it comes to handling the silver situation, took an unjustified jab at the mining industry yesterday when it said rumors that the Treasury planned to stop selling silver were due to "wishful thinking" on the part of silver miners.

The rumors did not originate in the min- and miningmen attached no great signifi- and mining men attached no great significance to the rumors for the simple reason that the Treasury is forced to maintain the price of silver at $1.29 an ounce until it floods the country with silverless dimes and quarters and 40 percent silver half dollars.

Until there are enough of the new coins to care for business transactions, the Treasury must do what it can to keep the silver coins in circulation. It cannot do that if the price of silver rises above $1.29 an ounce. It is having a difficult enough time even now, because of the operation of Gresham's law.

Instead of taking pokes at the mining industry, the Treasury Department should review its own mismanagement of the silver situation.

More than 15 years ago leaders of the mining industry began calling attention of the Treasury to the fact that the Government's silver reserves were dwindling at a rapid rate, and that if the situation continued the Treasury would find itself in a few years without silver reserves.

The Treasury took no note of these warnings at all, and the result was two runs on Treasury silver that eliminated two stores of this metal.

The first was the run on silver dollars, which was entirely unexpected by the Treasury.

The second was the run on nonmonetized silver. When this silver supply was all but exhausted, President Kennedy had to shut off sales.

As a result, there is no free or nonmonetized silver left in the Treasury, and the Treasury no longer sells silver.

Technically, the Treasury can only exchange silver bullion for silver certificates—as it must under present law—because silver is monetized. It only becomes available for exchange when silver certificates are withdrawn from circulation and replaced by Federal Reserve notes.

Hence the only silver the Treasury can make available to business, industry, and private individuals is monetized silver, and then only as it is demonetized through withdrawal of silver certificates.

The Treasury has been demonetizing silver at a faster rate than the total supply of silver is decreasing and putting this extra silver into other areas where it is not available to the public. These include "silver bullion for coinage or sale at $1.29," which is available only for manufacture of 900 fine silver coins, silver clad coins, and for sale to other Government agencies, and "coinage metal fund silver," which is allocated for production of silver clad 50-cent coins.

In the 7-month period through February, the amount of monetized silver has decreased 226.6 million ounces, or at the rate of about 30 million ounces a month.

Inasmuch as the amount of monetized silver remaining the the Mint on February 28 was only 664 million ounces, and that 165 million ounces must come out of that for the strategic stockpile, some nervousness is being expressed over the situation.

Add to this two other facts:

1. More silver is being used for coinage this year than apparently was anticipated.

2. The withdrawal of silver through exchange of silver certificates is being stepped up.

In the first 2 months of this year—and these are the only figures now available—the Mint used 23,139,900 ounces of silver for coinage; 20,686,336 for subsidiary coins, although Congress authorized elimination of these coins last summer, and 2,453,564 ounces for silver-clad coins.

At this rate, we will be using more silver for coinage in 1966 than we did in calendar 1963, when 111.5 million ounces went for coinage, and almost as much as in fiscal 1964, when the figure was 144 million ounces.

As for the second fact, the rate of exchange of silver certificates for silver bullion, or "sale" of silver, was the highest in February in any month since April 1965, and the Treasury indicated yesterday the March figure was higher yet.

Treasury officials said they see no significance in this fact.

Apparently they saw no significance in the stepped-up withdrawal of silver dollars or the stepped-up withdrawal of nonmonetized silver—not until they had to slam the Treasury doors shut.

The rumors about halting the "sale" of Treasury silver stem from the current silver situation and the Treasury's handling of the silver situation in the past several years.

The blame cannot be shifted to the silver miners.

Traffic World Interviews Representative Joe Evins

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year my very good friend and distinguished colleague, the very capable gentleman who represents the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee, the Honorable Joe L. Evins, was named chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations.

I am sure my colleagues in the House share my pleasure that Joe Evins was selected to fill this vital post. Not only is he held in the highest esteem by all of us because of his keen legal mind and his ability as a legislator and statesman, but he also has the affection of all who have the privilege of knowing him.

The Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations is unquestionably among the most important in the Congress because it handles requests for funds for 27 different agencies of our Government. Last year that subcommittee approved over $15 million in funds for these independent agencies, many of which have jurisdiction over transportation matters.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which handles the authorizing legislation for many of these agencies dealing with transportation, I am always interested in the views of my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee and Joe Evins is a particularly able spokesman.

The weekly news magazine of transportation management Traffic World recently interviewed our colleague to obtain his views on transportation matters and the April 2 issue contains a partial account of this interview. Because of the obvious importance of transportation to our Nation's economy, I think the Members of the House and the general public will be very much interested in his remarks and under unanimous consent I place the article at this point in the Record.

It is as follows:

Representative Evins Contemplates His New Role of Control Over Spending on Transport

(Note.—Tennessee Congressman, new head of Independent Offices Subcommittee on Appropriations, indicates he will do best to promote a sound transport system. Sees Department of Transportation as a good step.)

(By Stanley Hamilton)

Overlooked by many persons when they consider Federal checkreins on transportation is the House Appropriations Committee, which literally wields a life-or-death hold on the transportation regulators.

Bringing figures and statements of justification with them, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Aviation Agency, and the others must go at least once a year for their money to the Appropriations Committee's Independent Offices Subcommittee, which for the first time in a number of years has a new chairman.

He is Representative Joe L. Evins, Democrat, of Tennessee, who succeeded 10 weeks ago to this post—unquestionably one of the most powerful in the entire Congress—on the death of Representative Albert Thomas, Democrat, of Texas.

Representative Evins, 55, personable and plain spoken and a lawyer by training, and not come to the Appropriations Committee by accident. Shortly after entering Congress in 1947, he seized a chance to get on the committee and also the select House Small Business Committee, of which, through the seniority system, he also has become chairman.

Now, as new chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee that handles the Budget Bureau's requests for money for 27 agencies that last year received appropriations exceeding $15 billion, what does Representative Evins see as his role? What does he believe should be done in transportation? How does he view the proposals in the President's transportation message? To let Traffic World's readers know, Representative Evins consented to a lengthy interview, highlights of which follow:

Question. Traffic World is particularly interested, of course, in your subcommittee's work with the transportation and transportation-related agencies. How many of these report to you?

Answer. Perhaps as many as a dozen of these agencies are concerned with transportation. The ICC, FAA, and CAB, of course, are the major ones and are involved in President Johnson's proposal to create a new Department of Transportation. Then there are other agencies that touch on transportation, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Natoinal Aeronautics and Space Administration, Office of Emergency Planning, General Services Administration, Office of Science and Technology and Appalachian Regional Commission.

Question. Since you mentioned it, do you favor the changes in the regulatory agencies the President is proposing?

Answer. I believe a need exists for coordination and consolidation of functions of the various and diverse Federal agencies and offices in this field. The newly proposed Department of Transportation would be helpful and I support the President's plan.

Question. Have you any serious reservations with respect to this legislation?

Answer. Along with many other Members of Congress, I have questions concerning some features. These issues, of course, will come up for full discussion in the hearings and debates on the administration's proproposals. Most of these questions will be resolved and I believe agreement will be reached during this session on a measure establishing a Transportation Department.

Question. As President Johnson said, there are some 35 Federal agencies concerned with transportation. Isn't there too much regulation? Wouldn't this new Department bring on more regulation of private industry?

Answer. Concerning the first part of your question, yes, I feel that perhaps there is too much regulation, some of it ill advised and cumbersome. As to the second part, no, there is not enough well-planned and effective regulation in the public interest. The increasing magnitude and complexity of our industrial system create new regulatory problems faster than we keep up with them. As our space age industrial society continues to grow and become more complex, some regulation is needed. But we need to strive for improvement with respect to the manner and character of this regulation.

Question. Isn't the developmental aspect of Federal agency operations becoming as large as the regulatory side?

Answer. There is a trend, certainly. For example, there's the new Appalachian Regional Development Commission, which has a budget in excess of $1 billion for new highway construction in the 11 Appalachian States. This includes the building of developmental corridors and interconnecting routes, with the purpose of opening up areas whose growth has been retarded by the absence of adequate transportation facilities. This attack on the isolation of many remote and underdeveloped areas is a long forward step toward realization of the goal of industrial decentralization and regional development.

Question. What do you consider the main feature of the administration's overall program?

Answer. There are a number of desirable objectives. Besides promoting economy and efficiency, a particular feature is the comprehensive dealing with the matter of safety. New techniques will be brought to bear to effect transportation safety. The Federal Government has a big responsibility as the partner with private enterprise in promoting safety in the public interest.

Question. Speaking of safety, the President proposes transferring the FAA to the new Department. Do you see any particular problem here?

Answer. FAA will be a key part of the new Department, concerned with safety and promotion of air transportation. The safety factor is one of the major considerations in support of a centralized Transportation Department. It's logical and desirable that FAA's functions and activities be a major part of the new Department.

Question. Another aviation agency that reports to your committee is the CAB, some functions of which would be moved into the new Department. What is the distinction in this instance?

Answer. CAB's regulatory function and the subsidy program wouldn't be transferred to the new Department. CAB's safety functions, however, like the activities in this field of other Federal agencies, would be. Under the CAB as now constituted, notable progress has been made in the promotion and development of all airline industries in the United States, both trunk and local service. These airlines have shown excellent growth.

Question. How about that airline subsidy picture?

Answer. Subsidy to air transportation has been authorized by Congress to promote and develop a system of efficient air transportation for the country—as we did for the railroads in the early history of our Nation's development. The CAB and FAA, through support of local airline service and municipal airports, are engaged in a historic pioneering development effort. I'm among those in Congress who are hopeful that the new Department will put more emphasis on promoting air transport for smalltown and rural America. Industrial decentralization and a broader base for growth and progress are one of the country's crying needs. A back-to-the-smalltown movement is a logical answer to the overcrowding and paralysis of our congested cities. While we must preserve, improve, and even rebuild in part our great cities, we should also give every possible encouragement to the economic growth and development of communities and regions outside the overgrown metropolitan centers. Better transportation can help bring this about.

Question. One particular question in connection with the new transportation program concerns the ICC. Under a reorganization plan to be proposed by the administration, the ICC will have a permanent chairman, selected by the President. Will Congress go along with this?

Answer. There are two sides to this. The current rotating chairmanship was designed to let each commissioner serve in turn as chairman. But under a rotation system, it's difficult to fix responsibility. A feature of the present setup is that the President's control over the Commission is limited to pretty much his statutory authority to appoint members originally to fill vacancies as they occur. Congress, in creating the ICC, sought to make it quasi-judicial, above partisan control, and thus truly independent. On the other hand, certain advantages of a permanent chairman under the reorganization plan are obvious. For one thing the line of command would be clearly defined and responsibility fixed. Many Members of Congress feel that there should be one man who is minding the store, one who has the authority and responsibility. This theory is in line with sound management and good business practice.

Question. What, in your opinion, is the new proposal going to do for the railroads in connection with regulation and the many problems they face?

Answer. The railroads are the backbone of our Nation's transportation and they will continue to hold that key role. They still lead in the volume of traffic moved and in total revenue. The railroads aren't in as bad shape as some of them would have us believe.

Question. Don't the railroads need and deserve some special consideration, like tax relief, perhaps?

Answer. The railroads have a long and impressive record of generous treatment at the hands of Congress and the Government—from land grants to tax reductions and liberal Government loans for lines in distress. I recall an incident, not too long ago, of large Government loans going to a bankrupt railroad. The railroads have been helped and are being helped.

Question. I gather you would be for more self-help?

Answer. I'm hopeful that the railroads will show more interest in research and more imagination and enterprise in improving equipment and services—more high-speed trains and better passenger service. I've long been a friend of the railroads and have urged them to provide better passenger service, but without much success. Most of them have neglected passenger traffic to concentrate on the more profitable freight business. There are a few excellent passenger trains. They demonstrate what enterprise will accomplish when there is a desire to go after the business. All the prizes for the railroads are not confined to long hauls and the heavy freight runs. Some railroad managements are recapturing the competitive spirit of the early-day railroad builders and are discovering that profits can still be made in passenger transportation.

Question. What about more freedom for railroads in mergers and competitive rate making?

Answer. The issue of railroad consolidation today naturally is different from what it was in the years when railroads were handling virtually all the traffic. Competing carriers have added new dimensions to the problem. What is needed is a study in depth, looking toward the maximum development and utilization of all kinds of transportation, not just mergers and monopoly. This could be greatly advanced under President Johnson's new program. And we may just make some suggestions along this line when we have the ICC before us.

Question. What else can and does a committee of Congress like Appropriations do with respect to conveying your ideas and suggestions to agency officials?

Answer. We can recommend. We can suggest. We confer and communicate with the heads of different agencies. They call us about their problems and we make recommendations. My Appropriations Subcommittee has a large responsibility in transportation. We look on the national aspect of the various issues that come up. We try to look at the big picture—the public interest. The Commissioners are the experts, of course, and we look to them for the decisions.

Question. Unlike the Senate, House Appropriations Committee hearings have for years been closed to the public and the press. Could transportation be helped in any way by perhaps opening up these "executive" sessions?

Answer. The basic reason for our procedure is to get the job done. As you know, all Federal spending measures must originate in the House. The proper screening of appropriations for our vast Federal establishment is always a painstaking and time-consuming operation. Actually, it couldn't be accomplished or at least the work wouldn't be completed as effectively and in reasonable time, without executive sessions. If we made a practice of holding open hearings, we'd be overrun. We couldn't accommodate the overflow of witnesses and observers. I'm reminded particularly of the situation in connection with appropriations for water projects and other public works—witnesses coming in with their Congressmen to testify in behalf of a project frequently overrun committee rooms, and standing room only is available. It's been found that these funding proposals can be heard better and more fully and in more orderly manner under the executive procedure. After that, open hearings are held in the Senate for the second view. All subjects are aired extensively and the public interest is protected and considered under the prevailing system.

Question. One final question, Mr. Evins: Isn't Federal regulation, along with public services provided by the Government generally, costing too much?

Answer. Always too much in some ways, perhaps not enough in others. That is what we find year after year. The appropriations committee reduces or rejects many budget proposals. The over-all trend is certainly toward greater Federal appropriations, and this undoubtedly will continue as long as the country grows. But we endeavor to hold down unnecessary appropriations and limit increases without affecting vital services. The best answer I can give you on this point is to cite the remarks of the Honorable George H. Mahon, Democrat of Texas, chairman of the full House Appropriations Committee, who on the 100th anniversary of the Committee discussed this trend in growth of Federal appropriations. Chairman Mahon pointed out that our committee has consistently given equal emphasis to the "two great musts" of its responsibility—one to provide sufficient funds for vital and needed services of the Government and, secondly, to practice economy and fiscal responsibility. There is no question but that this Nation, with its exploding population in people and vehicles, faces staggering and complex problems in the field of transportation. We'll certainly do what we can to help.

What Course in Vietnam?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Sun-Times has raised an excellent series of questions regarding our course in Vietnam. The following editorial which appeared in the Sun-Times this morning places most succinctly the various alternatives now under discussion. The Chicago Sun-Times has performed a laudable public service by raising these questions; and I include the editorial in the Record today:

WHAT COURSE IN VIETNAM?

The division of opinion over the U.S. course in Vietnam is increasing. It ranges from the international level down to State contests for Congress. It crosses party lines and exists within the parties themselves. The congressional leaders of the Republican Party, Senator Everett M. Dirnsen, of Illinois, and Representative Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, are at some odds over the conduct of the war in Vietnam. Two powerful Democratic leaders, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Senator Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, express differences of opinion on the same issue.

On Monday Humphrey said he saw signs of considerable progress in Vietnam. He thought it significant that despite Saigon's internal dissension not a single South Vietnam leader had defected to the Communists. He said there was great interest in South Vietnam about the new constitution and in what kind of government would come out of the upcoming elections. Humphrey also said that the United States would honor its commitment to fight for the freedom of the people of South Vietnam although it must be prepared for "frustrating and perhaps heartbreaking" times ahead.

Russell, who is chairman of the Armed Forces Committee of the Senate, has supported President Johnson's course in Vietnam without reservation. He now says the United States should go in to win in South Vietnam or it should get out. He said that getting out of South Vietnam, if it became necessary, would not be damaging to the United States.

The differences of opinion are healthy. Government, like business, must constantly reexamine its position and policies if it is to progress. Such reexamination now seems to be in order. South Vietnam will soon hold elections in those areas free of Communist domination. There has been no indication of what the new government might ask of the United States or its allies in South Vietnam.

The newly elected government could ask for continued assistance in resisting the Communist aggression. Or it could ask the United States to get out. Whatever the decision might be, the United States is committed to abide by it and must, therefore, be prepared to meet any eventuality.

Marine Achievements Are Unprecedented

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Lew Walt, ranking Marine officer now serving in Vietnam, has directed my attention to a recent article by Mr. Michael Wall entitled "Marines Winning Battle for Villagers' Trust." This article describes the incredibly difficult dual mission which we have assigned the U.S. Marines in Vietnam—the suppression of Communist aggression and a responsibility for civic action and a rebuilding of the villages.

Mr. Wall concludes that:

For the politicians and the generals the war here is complex enough. For the ordinary soldier it is deeply perplexing. To be expected to kill and to risk being killed and at the same time to be an ambassador of goodwill and a social worker among the people one is killing is to ask a great deal. From what I have seen of the American marines in the field they seem to be attempting, and indeed achieving, something which has never been demanded of soldiers before.

Mr. Wall's article follows:

MARINES WINNING BATTLE FOR VILLAGER'S TRUST

(By Michael Wall)

"The people in the village are beginning to learn that if they are in real trouble they can turn to the Marines." This was how the U.S. Marine company commander saw the beginnings of another small victory—not in terms of ground captured or enemy killed, but because some simple villagers were hesitantly starting to trust him and his men.

For the past 4 weeks the company has been patrolling a complex of six hamlets known as Cam Ne, 6 miles from the U.S. airbase at Da Nang. Can Ne has been firmly controlled by the Vietcong for the past 12 years.

The villagers have been well indoctrinated with Communist theories, the village was organized in various liberation associations, the young men joined the regular Vietcong units, the older men were trained as guerrillas and village defence forces.

In July last year the Marines tried to sweep through the village. They succeeded after some fierce fighting. Every house had its dugout, and in the thick bushes and banana tree groves which surround the small bamboo houses were trenches and weapon pits. The Marines took casualties; some of the houses were set on fire. The Vietcong fled and the Marines left the village. But in this war that was no sort of victory.

A month ago the Marines returned to Cam Ne. There was no organized resistance this time, but the Communist slogans were hanging over the tracks, the old people, the women and the children were sullenly silent. It was obvious that by night at least the Vietcong were still firmly in control.

"The first day we started to fill in the trenches," the captain said. "We tried to get the villagers to help but only one or two did. The next day we brought in food. Those who had helped got more than the others. The next day more began to help." Then the battalion medical officer and his corpsmen moved in.

At first only a few families brought their children. They were in a poor state with pneumonia, worms, and skin diseases. Later more and more came and today there is probably no one in Cam Ne who will refuse medical aid. A platoon of the Vietnamese Army joined the Marines. They seemed surprised at what the Americans were doing for the villagers, but the Marine company commander got them to make the food and clothing distributions.

But the real breakthrough came with the children. At first silent and fearful they stared at the troopers and resisted their advances at friendliness. The men gave them sweets, bought them toys: within days they were smiling and shouting "OK." Now old, bent women will raise a hand in a timorous wave.

Four times in the last month the company has found Vietcong members in the village. Two have been killed and two captured. One was wearing three outfits of clothes—black pajamas, uniform, and civilian clothes. A civilian pacification team is now in the village, talking to the villagers, trying to find out who are the committed Communists, urging the villagers to trust the American and Government forces.

A new village chief has been appointed. One night the Vietcong began to fire on the village. The Marine captain, through a loudspeaker, had his interpreter tell the village and the firers that the Vietcong were murderers firing at defenseless villagers. He invited them to attack the American positions instead. The firing stopped and the squad disappeared.

Thus, day by day, the myths, pumped into the villagers over the years, and now by Hanoi radio, that the Americans are rapists and murderers and that the Vietcong are invincible are being destroyed little by little. Cam Ne can not yet be said to be pacified. It is still one of the "twilight" villages but as the inhabitants feel secure again and find that they are allowed to work their fields in peace they will be reluctant to let back the Vietcong squads which could bring further fighting and death.

At the northern end of the Marines' perimeter is a group of villages where the atmosphere is entirely different. The children rush out waving and shouting at every passing vehicle, the peasants wave from the paddy-fields, the open stalls in the markets are full of bright, cheap goods. Barbers shave Marine heads, home laundries abound, the schools are open. Yet a mile away across the river the Vietcong remains in control.

These were largely Roman Catholic villages where the Vietcong had little success in winning the sympathy of the villagers. The Marines were welcomed for they offered security. But the battalion in this area has not been inactive in the do-gooder's field. Refugees came in from across the river and through the village chiefs houses were built, markets were constructed, and the Marines were encouraged to buy from the refugees. The Marine medical teams have been continuously at work.

In the refugee hamlet of Le My a child tugged at the trousers of a Marine officer. We went into a dark hut and at the back, lying on the wide wooden boards which serve as family beds, was a woman with deep festering burns on her legs and thighs. Within 5 minutes the medical corpsmen had arrived and were treating the burns.

"It's a frustrating job," the officer said. "The doctor has been coming here twice a week for the past few months and no one has brought this woman to him." Three weeks ago the refugees asked to go back to their village to collect rice, firewood, and personal belongings. They were taken in an armored amphibious tractor. On the way back it blew up on a mine which the Vietcong had planted on the riverbank. Six women were killed and many badly burned. All had been treated at the time, but this woman had never been brought to the doctor since.

At the battalion headquarters the medical officer has set up a children's hospital in a tent. Three orderlies look after the children who need constant attention. They themselves are paying out of their own pockets the wages of two Vietnamese girls who help in the hospital and whom they are training to be nurses. At Hoa Vinh village the Government built a new school but there was not enough money for the desks. The marines have clubbed together to buy them.

We found countless cases of marines writing home to their families for toys and clothes to be sent out for the children, and of marines buying clothes for poor families. On Da Nang waterfront where two young marines keep a 24-hour radio vigil, three orphan children were sharing their tent with them.

A company commander said: "In the end it is what the individual does out there that matters. But it is hard on the troopers. One minute they are playing with the children, the next they are fighting. But each one of them knows that to win we have to win over the people. They are doing it by treating them like people."

The Marine role here is not one of glory. The defense of the Da Nang base is vital, but it means living in the field, making long patrols of up to 5 days in length through the heavily wooded hills that almost have their feet in the sea. It means splashing for hours through paddy up to the waist in water; it means leeches and mosquitoes; dysentery and prickly heat; and sudden death from snipers and boobytraps. Yet men are volunteering to stay on after they are due to go home. Why? "Because I feel I can do some good out here."

There is, of course, the other side to the picture. Marine units, and others, have set fire needlessly to villages from which they have come under fire. "When five of your buddies are killed you do all you can to get the fellows who killed them," one marine said. "You don't give a damn for their houses or anything."

Innocent civilians have been, and are, being shot down as Vietcong when all they have been doing is to run back to the safety of their homes. But there is another side to this too. "My men have become so hesitant in shooting anyone," an officer told me, "that I've seen Vietcong getting away from them. They really don't want to hurt anyone who is not a Vietcong and unless they are actually fired on it is impossible for them to tell who is a Vietcong and who is not. I guess we make mistakes both ways."

For the politicians and the generals the war here is complex enough. For the ordinary soldier it is deeply perplexing. To be expected to kill and to risk being killed and at the same time to be an ambassador of goodwill and a social worker among the people one is killing is to ask a great deal. From what I have seen of the American marines in the field they seem to be attempting, and indeed achieving, something which has never been demanded of soldiers before.

U.S. Wheat Stalled by India's Primitive Ways

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article pertaining to the distribution of U.S. wheat in India. This article appeared in the April 2 edition of the Fairfield Daily Ledger, Fairfield, Iowa. I recently proposed to the President that the United States move ahead more rapidly in the development of the piggyback barge system to facilitate distribution of our grain in foreign countries. I believe this system, which greatly reduces the handling and loading process, would contribute greatly to the attainment of a solution of the existing problem.

The article follows:

U.S. WHEAT STALLED BY INDIA'S PRIMITIVE WAYS

NEW DELHI, INDIA.—Completing a journey half way around the world, an American freighter tied up at Alexandria dock in Bombay with thousands of tons of golden Midwestern wheat to feed India's hungry millions.

Long black suction tubes bearing the handclasp sign of the U.S. aid program snaked down into the ship's holds. Engines made is

Wisconsin started with a roar and the grain began pouring into a dockside warehouse.

It was an example of 20th century America delivering the goods—harnessing the scientific wonder of its farms to the world's best transportation system in a campaign against famine in India.

At the discharge end of the suction tubes, the fast-moving 20th century ran smack into the 18th century, faltered, slowed and all but stopped.

On the receiving end were Indian longshoremen wielding tinpans and burlap bags. They stooped, laboriously scooped, bagged, and weighed the grain.

Then, as their forefathers did centuries ago, the longshoremen hoisted 200-pound bags onto their heads and trotted outside.

The grain was en route to villages in the interior—by rickety truck, train, oxcart, and riverboat. It often takes longer than the 30-day voyage from U.S. ports to dockside in India.

Rail shipment is limited. Lightweight rails prevent maximum loading of available freight cars or fast movement of trains.

At Phalodi, an oasis city at the end of the northern railway line in the Indian desert in Rajasthan State, six freight cars brought some 400 tons of American wheat which had been unloaded at the Gulf of Kutch 450 miles south.

The cars spent 1 day on the siding. When unloading started it took 2 days for barefoot laborers to haul the bags of wheat onto the platform. Crows flew down and thrust their beaks into the bags, gobbling grain.

On the fourth morning, two-wheel carts pulled by pairs of Brahma bulls lined up and the bags were loaded, nine bags to a cart. Then they were carted about four blocks to a lease warehouse—that lacked poisons, traps, or other rodent preventives.

Each time the bags were moved, grain seeped from the seams, and one or two split open.

No provision had been made for distributing the wheat, although the Phalodi area was described as the most seriously affected of the state's hunger areas.

Government officials said they were at work organizing a half dozen or so ration shops in the outlying villages. First they had to find a merchant in each village who would agree to handle the wheat, sell it at the prescribed rate, and settle for the decreed profit.

Once the shops were established the grain would move by truck or jeep—or perhaps carried on camel back—across the sand dunes to villages.

This spectacle, repeated all over India, has brought home to American officials a startling fact: It is not enough to grow wheat and deliver it to India. If widespread hunger is to be averted, American techniques also must be applied to moving the people.

In normal times, American grain arrived at dockside in India at the rate of 600,000 tons monthly. Emergency shipments last year hit about 850,000 tons in 1 month and strained India's internal distribution facilities to the limit.

The Fraud of Canned News—Continued

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on April 6 last, I called to the attention of the House an article on "canned" editorials that appeared in the March issue of the American Federationist, the official magazine of the AFL–CIO. At the same time, I presented an editorial from the March 26 edition of Publishers' Auxiliary deploring the use of canned editorials as a practice that cheats and betrays the reader. And with these two articles, I placed into the Record promotion material from a firm that specializes in publicity placements.

In my commentary prefacing these materials, I called attention to the fact that postal law punishes the editor or publisher who deliberately misleads his readers by failure to brand advertising content as such; and I posed the question that if it be in the public interest to prevent deceit in a periodical's news columns, would it not also be in the public interest to prevent deceit on the editorial page. In posing the question, I suggested that serious consideration be given a requirement that canned editorials be labeled as such and that those who have paid for the use of the editorial space be identified.

My purpose in bringing the subject to the attention of the House was to stimulate discussion on the issue of canned editorials, the abuse of which I consider to be a fraud on the first amendment. I am pleased to note that Mr. Robert U. Brown, publisher of Editor and Publisher, has, in the edition of April 23, launched such a discussion by suggesting that each State publishers' press association take a public stand on the issue. I think this is an excellent suggestion and one that merits the most serious consideration by each and every one of our State press associations. The freedom of the press is so precious a right that I should think that those who are privileged to exercise it would be the first to insist that an abuse of that right be expunged from our national scene. We shall all be the better for it if this can be accomplished by the profession itself.

Mr. Speaker, I submit herewith Mr. Brown's commentary:

Canned Editorials

(By Robert U. Brown)

Readers of the weekly Forsythe (Mont.) Independent and the Winona (Miss.) Times, have something in common. They have been the unknowing victims of a fraud perpetrated on them in the name of objective journalism.

They and tens of thousands of other readers of small town daily and weekly newspapers have been fed a steady diet of identical "canned copy" directed against the repeal of section 14(b)—all of it written, paid for, and distributed in behalf of the right-to-work advocates under the guise of news.

What subscribers to the Independent and Times paid for and believed to be news from recognized and responsible sources, or to be the creation of their local editor's mind and typewriter, actually has been the slick writing of right-to-work lobbyists in Washington, D.C.

The barrage of editorials and news on 14(b) which occupied the news and editorial pages of hundreds of American small town daily and weekly newspapers got there because the lobbyists paid Washington news services a fee to send them to editors. They appeared in content or headline in virtually every State of the Union.

The reader could be expected to assume that the editorial was the conclusion of the local editor—respected Rotarian, community leader and doting parent—who had examined facts and figures and the economic climate around him (most of the stories appeared in the right-to-work States).

This editorial, however, was the product of National News-Research, a "boilerroom" operation in Washington, and had been distributed to hundreds of weekly and small town dailies.

The cost to the local editor was nothing. The tab had been picked up by the right-to-work sponsor, as was the cost of the steady stream of similar outpourings by other "news services."

If we had lifted (stolen) the above words from somebody else and use them in this way we would be accused of plagiarism. If we had accepted these same words knowing they came from another source but used them without attribution or identification we could be accused of using canned editorials.

There are legal restraints against the first. There are only moral and ethical restraints against the second but even these may have their qualifications in the mind of the editor. Regardless of what others may say, he might feel naively that "regardless of authorship, regardless of the source, if these words express a point of view that coincides with mine and say it better than I could say it then I see nothing wrong with embracing them as my own."

This isn't fair to the reader who credits the editor with undeserved authorship and erudition. It doesn't take into account, either, the persuasiveness of the original author who may convince an editor unable to make up his mind that "this is the way I really feel about it." And it doesn't credit the design and motives of the authors and distributors who do so for a price.

Actually, the first part of this piece was quoted (reprinted) from the Congressional Record of April 6. The words were written by Ray Denison of the public relations department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and appeared originally in the March issue of the American Federationist magazine of the AFL–CIO. They were placed in the Congressional Record by Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., of New Jersey.

Mr. Denison's article had a lot more to say on the subject of the canned editorial and publicity drive in behalf of the right-to-work movement which we won't go into here.

Representative Thompson, however, inserted into the Record some promotional material distributed by one of the publicity factories or boilerrooms. This one specializes in "mass-media publicity placements—for public relations firms, advertising agencies, companies, associations, and nonprofit organizations." Its list of clients, also in the Record, reads like a "Who's Who" of American business.

This outfit has "five supplementary services"—an editor's digest which is a source of feature stories, selected news features which supplies editorial mats, a division that supplies taped material to radio stations, another that provides scripts and stills to television stations, also films and "featurettes." All these devices are used to plug the sponsor's name and product surreptitiously.

Broadcast editors must be giving time away free, as print editors give space away, to these enticing tidbits otherwise no one would be buying the services of an outfit like this.

As E. & P. has said many times: "Why should anyone buy it (advertising space) if you are going to give it away free?"

In introducing all this material into the Congressional Record, Representative Thompson said:

"Our postal law provides rather severe penalties for the editor or publisher who misleads his readers by failure to brand advertising content as such. If it is in the public interest to prevent deceit in a periodical's news columns, is it not in the public interest as well to prevent deceit on the editorial page? I am not so naive as to think we can eliminate the use of canned editorials, but I do think serious consideration should be given to a requirement that they be labeled as such, and that those who have bought and paid for the editorial space be identified."

Representative THOMPSON is not so naive. If a requirement such as he proposes were enacted into law it would undoubtedly eliminate all canned editorials because most editors would be ashamed to admit in public that they have cheated their readers in that way.

The law probably would be unconstitutional but it would do the trick.

One other way to eliminate them is for every State publishers' and press association to take a public stand on the issue. A grassroots condemnation of the practice would have a lot of influence on editors, even the smallest ones who may not belong to the association.

What we need are editors who have the guts to admit on their editorial pages either that "I have nothing to say on this subject today," or "I haven't had time to write anything for this space this week," and leave it blank.

Or, if they fill the space with material from other sources, that they label it properly as to its source for the edification of their readers.

Chairman John Macy, of Civil Service Commission, Operates as if He Were a Stone-Age Manager, According to Washington Daily News

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. MORRISON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, in the Washington Daily News of April 28, 1966, John Cramer in his column gives a concise and splendid argument against mandatory retirement with 30 years of service at age 55.

According to Chairman Macy, "The hand that givith, givith little, and the hand that takith away, takes a lot more" according to his argument. According to his formula, a person with 30 years service at age 55 has the opportunity of either remaining at work or retiring at his or her option at a slightly reduced annuity. This present pay bill which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate committee gives full retirement.

The subcommittee reported out this optional retirement by a vote of 14 to 2, and it was passed out of the full committee unanimously, and it was passed by the House by an overwhelming vote of 399 to 1. So I think that Mr. Macy should have understood in no uncertain terms how the House, the committee, and the subcommittee felt.

The following is the article by John Cramer, entitled "John Macy Stone-Age Manager," as it appeared in the Washington Daily News of April 28, 1966:

John Macy: Stone-Age Manager

(By John Cramer)

Much as I hate to dirty up this space, I must write today about something pretty crummy.

I refer to Civil Service Commission Chairman John Macy's scheme to give Government a blank check to force the retirement of GS-13-and-up Federal employees who have completed 30 years of service and reached age 55.

The House Civil Service Committee rejected the Macy brain child by a resounding 14-to-2 vote. Now he's trying to peddle it to the Senate committee.

I'll put it this way:

To me, there's something that just doesn't make sense, in the idea of Government keeping a man on the payroll for 30 years—handing him the inevitable 30-year pin at the inevitable awards ceremony—and then kicking him in the tail by stripping him of all job protections.

And something almost comically-contradictory—tho not the least bit funny—about a CSC Chairman's insistence that the proper, automatic reward for a man who has given his best 30 years to civil service is to take him out from under civil service.

AUTHORITY

That, however, is what Mr. Macy proposes. He wants Government to have complete, final, absolute, arbitrary, and unappealable authority to rid itself of 30-to-55-and-up employees in the GS-13 to GS-18 group.

Mr. Macy told the Senate committee: "It is difficult for me to see any sound reason for denying Government, as an employer, this limited authority needed as a tool of good management."

Well, I've already offered a couple of pretty good ones, so let's get on to:

Reason No. 3: In a special but very real sense, the Macy proposal is a misleading proposal. It invites the false interpretation that forced retirement is a "painless" substitute for firing.

That simply isn't true.

EASY WAY

What the program offers is an easy way for the Government manager to rid himself of the employee he hasn't the managerial guts to fire * * * an easy way to get rid of good employees as well as poor ones.

As for the poor bloke victim, Government personnel records clearly will identify him as one who's been forced out. And when he tries for a new job, he'll find himself just as effectively blackballed, just as much an unwanted derelict in the labor market, as if he'd been fired outright.

Reason No. 4: The proposal's stated purpose almost certainly is not its true purpose. As presented, it appears to aim only at the handful of older employees, who have become nonproducers. In fact, its principal achievement (and probably its true purpose) would be to give management a monstrous club with life-or-death powers over the future careers of employees in the 30–55 and up bracket.

Reason No. 5: It's an open invitation to those who would substitute a spoils system in Government, for a civil service system. Mr. Macy is not himself a spoilster, but he's perfectly willing, it seems, to play with matches in the hayloft. He chooses to forget that arbitrary removal power is, and always will be mortal enemy *No. 1 for* the merit system.

MEANS

His proposal means that an estimated 23,000 top Government employees—a fifth of the 115,000 in the GS-13 through GS-18 group—would be subject to arbitrary removal.

Given a change in administration, these 23,000 jobs would become irresistible plums for the new party in power. Many would be turned over to candidates of the proper political faith—to the accompaniment of loud Hosannas acclaiming "a cleaning out of deadwood" and "an injection of new blood" in the Federal service.

Reason No. 6: It's a cruel proposal, barren of all compassion—except the requirement that the victim must have worked the 30 years necessary to qualify for a pension equal to 56.25 percent of base pay. Decent employers simply don't toss 30-year retainers on to society's scrap heap without first examining all possible alternatives. The Macy proposal is aimed at making it as easy as possible for unscrupulous managers to ignore the alternatives.

Reason No. 7: It's an unnecessary proposal. Government can and does fire the unproductive. I say: If Government simply can't put up with the nonproductive 30-year guy, if sincere efforts to reassign or remotivate him haven't worked, if his failures overcome all considerations of compassion, then, by all means, Government should fire him, too, That's the proper business of managers. That's what they're paid for.

Reason No. 8: Its a proposal which credits Government management with a degree of infallibility management simply doesn't possess.

APPEALED

According to Commission Bulletin 772–9, out of 1,793 adverse actions—firings, demotions, etc.—appealed by Federal employees during 1965, a total of 499 (27.8 percent) eventually were reversed or modified by the agency or CSC.

Clearly, the error percentage would rise if appeals rights were eliminated—as Mr. Macy proposes. And the tragedy, in terms of careers wrongfully shattered, would become much larger.

Reason No. 9: The Macy proposal is a throwback to stone-age management—meaning management by whip and club. Enlightened modern management thinks in terms of improved selection, more careful probationary screening, more career guidance, fuller skills utilization—and, above all, in terms of providing better motivation.

Reason No. 10: The Macy proposal will cost Government far more than it produces. It may weed out a few elderly misfits—many of them square pegs because they were mismanaged into being square pegs.

But it also will prompt God knows how many thoroughly competent people to retire at 55 rather than take any slightest chance that their remaining days of usefulness will be arbitrarily destroyed by a change in administration * * * an agency reorganization * * * or an unscrupulous new boss.

Congressman Jim Corman's Sixth Annual Questionnaire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I sent out my sixth annual questionnaire. The purpose of the annual questionnaire is to better determine the views of my constituents on the important issues which face the Congress and the Nation.

I have received approximately 10,000 replies and the response demonstrates the great interest and concern of my constituents in the 22d District of California.

Several questions revealed important trends in public opinion. More than 75 percent of the respondents favored negotiations in Vietnam and over 65 percent support the representation of the Vietcong at the conference table.

Agriculture subsidies received the most mention as a Federal program deserving reductions in appropriations.

Almost two out of three favored Federal legislation to outlaw racial discrimination in jury selection.

Project Headstart and work-study grants received the highest degree of public acceptance as elements in the war on poverty.

Almost three out of four urged legislation to extend Federal safety standards to the manufacture of automobiles.

In the most decisive return on any question, my constituents urged changes in the foreign assistance program and specified more selectivity in aid recipients as the key reform.

The complete returns to my questionnaire follow:

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Early in March, I mailed my 6th annual questionnaire to all residents of the 22d District. I was greatly pleased with the excellent response the questionnaire received, and I would like to report the results to you.

1. What do you think the United States should do in Vietnam?

	Percent
Expand the war by conventional means without using nuclear weapons	36.0
Continue current policy of military support	25.0
Expand the war, including the use of nuclear weapons	10.1
Withdraw our military troops immediately	7.9
Other	21.0

2. Do you favor negotiations for peace in Vietnam?

	Percent
Yes	78.4
No	20.0
No opinion	5.5

If yes, should the Vietcong be represented at the conference table?

	Percent
Yes	65.1
No	29.4
No opinion	5.5

3. If Congress determines that we must reduce spending, in what areas do you think cuts should be made (choices given equal weight in tallying)?

	Percent
Agriculture sudsidies	28.0
Public works programs	21.9
War on Poverty	21.3
The space program	13.0
Veterans' benefits	9.3
Defense spending	6.5

4. If Congress determines that additional funds are needed for fiscal 1967, how should they be raised (choices given equal weight in tallying)?

	Percent
Increase corporate income taxes	34.6
Increase excise taxes	33.0
Increase personal income taxes	20.6
Increase borrowing	11.8

5. Do you favor Federal legislation outlawing racial discrimination in jury selections?

	Percent
Yes	64.6
No	27.8
No opinion	7.6

6. Do you feel that Federal expenditures for space exploration should:

	Percent
Remain the same	54.7
Be reduced	26.4
Be increased	18.9

7. Please check the programs in the war on poverty you think should be continued in the future (choices given equal weight in tallying):

	Percent
Educational services for preschool children (Project Headstart)	19.7
Work-study grants for college students	17.3
Job Corps	16.3
Special small business loans	14.3
Neighborhood Youth Corps	14.0
Domestic Peace Corps	11.3
None	7.1

8. Do you support legislation to enable the Federal Government to deal effectively with strikes which threaten irreparable damage to the national interest?

	Percent
Yes	79.2
No	15.9
No Opinion	4.9

9. Legislation has been introduced providing for Federal contracts with education institutions and private industry to apply systems analysis and engineering to help solve problems in such fields as law enforcement, pollution and transportation. Do you favor this approach?

	Percent
Yes	70.8
No	21.6
No opinion	7.6

10. Do you favor 4-year terms for Members of the House of Representatives?

	Percent
Yes	60.4
No	34.2
No opinion	5.4

If yes, when should Members of the House be elected?

	Percent
Half when the President is elected and half in the middle of the Presidential term	47.7
In the middle of the President's term of office	27.0
When the President is elected	25.3

11. Do you favor legislation extending Federal safety standards to the manufacture of automobiles?

	Percent
Yes	73.0
No	22.0
No opinion	5.0

12. Do you believe changes are needed in our foreign assistance program?

	Percent
Yes	95.8
No	1.1
No opinion	3.1

If yes, please indicate what changes are needed:

	Percent
Be more selective in nations receiving aid	43.2
Decrease economic aid	17.9
Decrease military aid	17.1
Increase economic aid	6.9
Cut off all aid	4.2
Increase military aid	1.9
Other	8.8

Investment Bankers Oppose Municipal Industrial Financing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, in letter dated April 25, the Investment Bankers Association of America has notified all members of Congress of its opposition to the practice of selling municipal tax-exempt bonds to build private plants for private gain.

The Association, some of whose members can profit by underwriting these bonds, has taken a public-spirited, far-sighted stand with regard to this practice, sometimes called municipal industrial financing.

I am also gratified that the organization is supporting legislation which Representative HENRY REUSS and I have introduced to curb this practice. Our bills, H.R. 5586 and H.R. 5598, currently are pending before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Municipal financing for industrial purposes is, unfortunately, growing more prevalent. In more than half the States localities now have the authority to issue such bonds.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Dillon has called the use of tax-exempt bonds for these private purposes "a dangerous practice" and has urged Congress to put an end to it.

Others who previously have supported an end to this misuse of the bonding privilege are the National Association of Counties, the American Bar Association, the Municipal Finance Officers Association, and the Securities and Exchange Commission In addition, the magazines Barron's and the Daily Bond Buyer have condemned the practice in editorials.

In order to bring special emphasis to the need for reform of the laws regarding the issuance of tax-free municipal bonds, I include at this point the letter from the Investment Bankers Association of America, together with a list of the 15 largest municipal industrial bond issues, and a story which appeared April 1 in the Wall Street Journal on the practice.

It is my hope that these materials will alert our colleagues to the dangers to the economy and our system of capitalism posed by the practice of municipal industrial financing.

The items follow:

[From the Investment Bankers Association of America]

APRIL 25, 1966.

To all Senators and Representatives:

Diverted to private use for private profit, $1 billion in tax-exempt public municipal funds.

Bypassed SEC supervision, many issues of publicly offered bonds secured by the credit of private corporations.

How? Through the sale of municipal tax-exempt bonds to build private plants for private gain—a practice called municipal industrial financing.

The urgency for corrective action is underlined by the Wall Street Journal, April 1, 1966, front page article, "Cheaper Financing: Dodging High Interest, More Companies Build With Municipal Bonds," a copy of which is enclosed.

We ask your support of legislation to eliminate municipal industrial financing for we believe and hope you will agree, that:

Private corporations should not utilize tax-exempt investment funds which otherwise would be available for schools and other proper public needs.

Private corporations should not gain tax advantages at the expense of other taxpayers.

The Federal Government should not be deprived of $20 to $30 million of income tax revenues each year.

The right of your State and its cities to issue tax-exempt municipal bonds for proper public purposes should not be placed in jeopardy.

The SEC's laws should apply equally to all similar publicly offered securities issued for corporate financing.

Since 1950, when several States had a few million dollars of municipal industrial bonds outstanding, municipal industrial financing has grown to a billion-dollar business, and is still growing, legal now in some 29 States. Additional corporations will undoubtedly utilize this tax gimmick if no controlling action is taken.

Competitive pressures have forced more and more States to adopt legislation permitting municipal industrial financing. It is too late to stop this abuse of tax exemption by action at the State level. Congress alone can and must stop it.

The remedy lies in legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code to deny deductions for any amount paid to a governmental unit by a private company for occupancy of (or as interest on a mortgage on) an industrial facility financed out of the proceeds of tax-exempt municipal industrial bonds. Bills for this purpose have already been introduced in Congress by Representative Reuss (H.R. 5586), Representative Zablocki (H.R. 5598), Representative Griffin (H.R. 5391), and Representative Keith (H.R. 7171).

In addition to these four bills Representatives Keogh, Fountain, and Minish have introduced bills which would deny deductions as business expenses under the Internal Revenue Code for any payments to a governmental unit by a private company for such facilities, however, these bills only cover facilities financed by revenue bonds and do not cover facilities financed by general obligation bonds. The above four mentioned bills discourage the use of either type of bond.

On April 6, 1966, Representative Byrnes, of Wisconsin, introduced H.R. 14313 designed to curb municipal industrial financing by taxing the user of the facility financed to the extent that the rent paid is less than the fair rental value.

Investment bankers, the members of our association, can profit by underwriting municipal industrial bonds; but a large majority of investment bankers have passed up opportunities to participate in such financing and the accompanying profits because they believe that such financing is unsound in principle, involving an improper use of tax-exempt municipal credit for the benefit of private companies and government ownership of industrial plants.

We urge you to join us and the many individuals and organizations who oppose this practice and have spoken out against it.

If you believe municipal bonds should only be sold for public, never private, purposes, if you believe in the responsible exercise of local autonomy and State sovereignty, you will work to help eliminate municipal industrial financing.

The Investment Bankers Association would welcome an opportunity to give you further information on this subject.

We urge you to introduce legislation identical with or substantially like H.R. 5586, H.R. 5598, H.R. 5391, or H.R. 7171 and to press vigorously for action on such legislation to discourage further abuse of the exemption for municipal bonds.

Respectfully submitted.

Marsom B. Pratt,
For the Committee on Municipal Industrial Financing, Investment Bankers Association of America.

FIFTEEN LARGEST MUNICIPAL INDUSTRIAL BOND ISSUES

March 1961, $25 million: Cherokee, Ala. (population 1,400) to build a chemical plant for Armour & Co.

December 20, 1962, $21 million: Opelika, Ala. (population 15,678) for United States Rubber.

October 7, 1963, $50 million: Lewisport, Ky. (population 750—employs 1,000) to build an aluminum plant for Harvey Aluminum Co.

June 1964, $23 million: Helena, Ark. (population 11,500) to build a fertilizer complex for Arkla Chemical Corp., a subsidiary of Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Co.

September 28, 1964, $22,500,000: Maricopa County, Ariz. (population 663,510) for American Sugar Refining Co.

October 1964, $20 million: Blytheville, Ark. (population 20,797) to build an anhydrous ammonia plant for Continental Oil Co.

December 1964, $45 million: Prattville, Ala. (population 6,616) to build a plant for Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp.

March 1, 1965, $25,500,000: Selma, Ala. (population 28,385) for Hammermill Paper Corp.

March 21, 1965, $45 million: Phenix City, Ala. (population 27,630) for Mead Corp. and Inland Container Corp.

August 1965, $55 million: Scottsboro, Ala. (population 6,449) Revere Copper & Brass Co. plant.

February 1966, $60 million: Clinton, Iowa (population 33,589) for construction of a plastics and petrochemical plant for Chemplex Co., a venture sponsored jointly by Skelly Oil Co. and American Can Co.

February 1966, $30 million: Lorain, Ohio (population 68,932) Litton Industries of L.A., shipbuilding enterprise.

April 1966 [1], $70 million: Camden, Ala., to finance construction of lumber, plywood, and paperboard facilities for United Fruit Co., Boston, and MacMillan, Bloedel & Powell River, Ltd., Vancouver, Canada.

April 1966, $35 million: Issued by Northern Delaware Industrial Development Corporation, an agency of the State of Delaware to finance acquisition and modernization of steel plant from the Phoenix Steel Corp. for that corporation.

April 1966 [1] $34,400,000; Ashland, Ky. (population 31,283) to build a steel plant for Armco Steel Corp.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 1, 1966]

CHEAPER FINANCING: DODGING HIGH INTEREST, MORE COMPANIES BUILD WITH MUNICIPAL BONDS—LOW RATES ON TAX EXEMPTS LURE ARMCO, CESSNA, ITT; FIRMS' LEASES ARE SURETY—ABUSE OF AUTHORITY CHARGED

(By Richard R. Leger)

Atlanta.—Squeezed by rising interest rates on bank borrowings and corporate bonds, and heavily committed to expansion, a growing number of U.S. companies are getting cheap financing in grassroots America—by tapping the power of communities to issue municipal bonds.

Only a few years ago this device was seldom used, and then mainly by small, often struggling, companies eager to locate near cheap labor in the South, where municipal plant financing began. But now such corporate giants as International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and American Can Co. are plunging in, and sales of "municipal industrial development bonds" are soaring. The practice has spread far outside Dixie; in a majority of States, municipal bonds to finance corporate plants are being sold. The practice is drawing heavy fire from critics who claim it runs counter to the basic purpose of tax-exempt municipal financing.

A typical arrangement works this way: A town issues municipal bonds to build a factory to be occupied by, say, Universal Widget, Inc. The company, in turn, signs a long-term, noncancelable lease with the town, which owns the plant. The lease is surety for the bonds. The lease payments are equal to the amount of principal and interest the town has to pay on the bonds until they expire. So the town has a new industry at little or no cost, and Universal Widget has a new plant.

A MATTER OF INTEREST

All this, of course, does not explain why Universal Widget didn't borrow money from a bank or sell its own bonds to raise cash for its own plant. This explanation is simple enough; the interest on the municipal bonds is well below what the company would have had to pay otherwise.

Traditionally, municipal bonds have lower interest rates than corporate bonds. Their attraction to investors is that the interest income they provide is federally tax exempt. Often, the difference in interest rates between corporate and municipal bonds is 1 percentage point or so—meaning a tidy benefit for the company using municipal financing.

This financing method is growing even more popular as the cost of conventional borrowing rises. Interest rates on corporate bonds have climbed for more than a year. Last month, a subsidiary of American Electric Power Co. put $30 million worth of bonds on the market—and had to accept an annual interest rate of 5.92 percent, the highest for any issue by a unit of the company since the 1920's. There is no solace at banks, either; in early March the minimum or "prime" interest rate (the fee charged the highest-grade borrowers) rose to a record 5½ percent from 5 percent, the second rise in 3 months.

SAVINGS CONSIDERABLE

All this, of course, makes plant financing by municipal bond sales increasingly attractive. Though the difference in interest rates looks niggling, it can amount to a pile of cash over an extended period—as American Can Co., and Skelly Oil Co. can testify. The two raised $60 million for a common facility to make plastic resins by getting Clinton, Iowa, to market municipal bonds for the plant. The issue, which matures over 25 years, was sold at an annual cost of 4.253 percent. Assuming American Can and Skelly save a single percentage point in interest by municipal financing, a likely amount considering prevailing interest rates on corporate bonds and bank borrowings, their total dollar savings over the years will be more than $9 million.

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co., a New York investment banking firm that underwrites a major share of these municipal industrial bond offerings, estimates that nearly $1 billion worth of these issues were sold last year, a five- or six-fold increase from 1960.

The figure is expected to rise even higher this year, propelled by record corporate outlays for new plant capacity. Though higher interest rates on conventional borrowing may trim capital spending somewhat, it's presently estimated that U.S. companies will spend $60.2 billion on plant and equipment this year, a 16 percent gain from 1965.

ARKANSAS, ALABAMA ARE LEADERS

In the South, gains in municipal industrial bond financing have been dramatic. In Alabama, three big issues ($55 million for Revere Copper & Brass Co., $45 million, jointly for Mead Corp., and Inland Container Corp., and $25 million for Hammermill Paper Corp.) pushed the total of such sales in the State in

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[1] Sale expected soon.

1965 to $135.1 million; in 1960, sales were only $1.6 million. Arkansas expects such financing this year alone will exceed the grand total of $220 million recorded over the five previous years.

Once companies and communities had such bonds sold privately—even secretly. "They used to be skittish because critics called this type of financing socialistic—but industry is rapidly getting hard-headed because borrowing costs are going up so fast," says James F. Reilly, partner in Goodbody & Co. Goodbody, New York investment banking firm, also does extensive underwriting of municipal industrial development issues.

Now more of these issues, and bigger ones, are openly advertised and sold. The rapid rush to public financing for industry is drawing heavy fire from several directions. Labor is furious; this type of issue, says the AFL–CIO, encourages plant piracy that is leaving distressed communities in its wake. A resolution passed by the AFL–CIO convention in December charges that municipal industrial bond financing is a perversion of the purpose of tax-exempt municipal financing at low interest because it turns the money to private, not public gain. Thousands of its members have lost their jobs through plant runaways prompted by such financing, the AFL–CIO claims.

In Congress, Representative Henry S. Reuss, Democrat, of Wisconsin, has been fighting to remove the tax exemption from municipal industrial development bonds—a move that would certainly increase the interest rate on them and make this sort of financing less attractive to companies. He estimates that 38 States now permit the sale of such bonds.

So far Representative Reuss has fought in vain. He charges he has been blocked by the administration, "which has refused to take a position," and he snaps: "I regard this as scandalous." In his own constituency of Milwaukee, says Representative Reuss, about 1,000 workers lost their jobs when Cutler-Hammer, Inc., closed a plant there and opened one in Bowling Green, Ky., in 1965, where the same product was manufactured. "This is a case of piracy," he says. "They'll tell you it wasn't, but if that's so then why did they finance the $6.5 million Bowling Green plant with tax-exempt bonds?"

(Cutler-Hammer says the move was "a case of economics," but denies that tax-exempt financing was a major factor leading to relocation.

HIGHER TAXES?

The impact of tax-exempt industrial financing may have a lasting effect on the Federal taxpayer, according to some critics. A New York banker maintains that the loss of Federal taxes on the ever-increasing interest revenues from such bonds will throw an unfair burden on the general taxpayer for years to come; the lost revenue will have to come out of the latter's pocket in the form of higher income taxes, it's claimed.

The Investment Bankers Association is in an awkward position. Officially, the underwriting group calls municipal industrial development bonds "an abuse of the tax-exempt credit available to communities." But its members are selling them like hot cakes. "Investors are clamoring for them," says a spokesman for Hayden, Stone, Inc., a New York investment banking firm. "A Clinton, Iowa, industrial bond with a 4.20 percent yield, for example, is equivalent in return to a taxable bond with an 8.40 percent yield for a guy in the 50-percent tax bracket."

His conclusion: "It's not a matter of whether it's morally right or wrong to sell these bonds. We have to service our customers if this is what they want, or we lose them."

ARMCO TAKES THE PLUNGE

The companies, too, are plowing ahead with their financing plans, regardless of criticism. Many big concerns are taking the municipal route for the first time. For example, Armco Steel Corp. plans to finance a new $30 million steel galvanizing line later this year at its Ashland, Ky., plant with municipals. "We started considering the bond issue last fall and finally came to the conclusion that we could be criticized for taking a moral stand with our stockholders' money," says a spokesman. "There's no reason why this kind of financing shouldn't be used. There's nothing illegal about it, and with the prime rate so high, it's even more attractive."

Most municipal financing for industry is done in smaller towns and cities eager to grow by attracting new plants. But some larger cities are getting into the act now, too. Last month Cessna Aircraft Co. asked the Wichita, Kans., city commission to issue about $6 million in municipals to finance expansion at the company's plant there. "We never used this type of financing before," says Vincent Moore, secretary, who adds that the city has agreed to Cessna's request. "But it's being used more and more. We're turning to it because of a combination of our larger expansion this year and the tighter money market." Cessna's capital outlays this year will be about $10 million compared with $6.5 million in 1965.

ITT, TOO

ITT entered the municipal financing area for the first time in January with a $650,000 Alcorn County, Miss., bond issue for construction of a telecommunications equipment plant. A spokesman says the company has several more municipal issues in the talking stage.

The record size for any U.S. municipal industrial bond issue, set in February by the $60 million financing for Skelly Oil and American Can, may be broken soon—on behalf of a foreign company. According to U.S. underwriters working with the concern, MacMillan, Bloedel & Powell River, Ltd., Vancouver, Canada, plans to finance its first major manufacturing venture in the United States with about $75 million in municipal industrial bonds. It is expected that the money will be used to build a pulp, paper, and pine plywood mill near Pine Hill, Ala.

Though low-interest rates are the prime attraction to companies involved in municipal financing, there are often other benefits. Flint Steel Corp., moving a steel fabrication plant from Memphis, Tenn., to neighboring West Memphis, Ark., will have its new $2 million plant financed by municipal bonds. "This financing was a major consideration," says Quanah W. Sumpter, treasurer and controller. "We'll save not only on the borrowing cost, but we'll pay no property tax, either, which we now pay in Memphis." This is common in many towns; since the community owns the plant and the company only leases it, there are no levies against the firm. In some communities, however, the company pays a fee in lieu of taxes.

CHAMP THINKS BIG

The power to issue municipals for industry has led some tiny towns into bigtime financing. The townsfolks of Champ, Mo., which has only 50 residents and 14 eligible voters, approved in February a $12.5 million issue to build new plants for three companies. All will be replacements for plants now operating elsewhere—two in nearby St. Louis. A village official reports that Champ now is discussing deals that may require as much as $100 million more in municipal financing.

There is minimum danger to communities in such transactions. In the vast majority of cases, the bonds are backed by the company's credit, not the town's. Only when a town supports a struggling industry, and pledges its own credit and taxing power as surety, is there much risk. This happens relatively rarely, but it does happen.

In 1961, for example, Haleyville, Ala., a town of 4,000, used its own credit to back $650,000 of bonds for a new company set up to make piggyback trailers for railroads. Not a single trailer was produced, says the mayor, and the town took over the plant when the company failed to make its lease payments. It was vacant until 1964, and rented then for a sum equivalent only to 75 percent of the interest and principal payments on the bonds. A boost in the city's sales tax from 1 percent to 2 percent, made when the trailer company folded, is still in effect.

And Now What Image?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to submit for publication in the Congressional Record an able and thought-provoking speech by Madam Chiang Kai-shek. It was delivered at the Economic Club of Detroit on Monday, April 18:

And Now What Image?

(An address by Madam Chiang Kai-shek at the Economic Club of Detroit)

For the past 8 months a continuous raucous hue and cry have added to our vocabulary words of dubious asset such as teach-ins, sit-ins, Vietniks, and perhaps some day soon speak-ins and talk-ins. There has also been created a public commotion errantly called the debate of America. This sudden and quickened desire for open hearings, open debates, and open discussions has been attributed by a few people to an alleged taboo that has lasted 15 years and has been characterized as a problem that no one wanted to tackle in public except in terms of virulent denunciation of the Chinese Communists which has led to inconclusiveness.

To many and certainly to those not familiar with, shall we say, the free and not to be accountable for, tabletalk habits in some quarters in the United States, the above lament seems startlingly inaccurate, appallingly uninformed, or patently prevaricatory.

Anyone who has been reading or listening to even a miniscule part of the cascade of writings and opinions voiced in the open media for the last 15 years without making a serious attempt to follow what has been expressed knows that there are and always have been exhaustive coverage and public discussions of the Chinese Communist militancy and their "world liberation" intransigeance as well as their internal policy of Draconian repression and purposeful malevolence. And I should think that all who are conscious of the problems that the Chinese Communists have posited to and created in the world adventitiously would resent the inference of indifference and apathy to Red Chinese developments that the lament arrogates to them just because they are in silent approval of the policy their government has adopted and followed.

I should also think that the lament is an affront as well to those who for reasons of their own have consistently and vociferously agitated for the advancement of the Chinese Communist interests. That their work has been contemptuously negated to naught by one gurgling exhalation of the lamenters would surely not sit well with the dedicated pro-Chinese Communist apologists and sympathizers. And, should it be neither the intention nor the purpose of the lamenters to accuse the quietly decent as wanting in patriotism nor to drive into the ground the Chinese Communist protagonists who have been busily going about their work then one is left with but these alternatives: that the lamenters are woefully remiss in their homework or so willfully insouciant or deliberately creating a national gambit to further the Chinese Communist cause that has recently been stalemated through its own making. And also how is one to account for this sudden upsurge of dash and élan after 15 years of silence? Where have these lamenters been hibernating the last 15 years? What incentive has so effectively and miraculously loosened their erstwhile tongue-tied speech and assuaged their pangs of mobile conscience? Such sudden courage. I marvel.

Listening to the open forum discussions of the past two months one cannot but feel that much was strainedly contrived. It has been remarked by quite a fed thoughtful writers that the questioners who were presumably after the truth were all too apparently disappointed and that eager look of bright and almost prompting expectancy was turned to anguished ashen dolour when the rationale of facts and presentation could not be made to suit their preconceived premise.

On Sunday, March 20, Mr. Tom Lambert of the Herald Tribune staff pinpointed the congressional hearing, and I quote: "and some of his colleagues have strayed persistently from the 'educational purpose' of the hearings into attempts to extract witness' testimony to bolster their worries-to-prejudices about the administration's Vietnam policy, the sessions have yielded some significant developments. First probably is the remarkable tolerance exhibited on the subject itself—Communist China."

Why is this remarkable solicitousness shown to Red China which has continued to box the ears of the United States and slap the face of the United Nations on occasions galore? Why rush to the aid of the Red Chinese when they are in trouble not only with the Free World but are engaged in a running battle with their erstwhile mentor and benefactor? Has Communist China become dearer to them than their own country?

Again to quote from Mr. Lambert for some background to undifferentiated goodwill: "The first oblique move was in 1949, when this country kept open its Embassy and Consulates on the newly Red conquered mainland in a seeming effort to elicit some diplomatic or other response from the Chinese. They responded fairly promptly by kicking American officials out."

"For the past 10 years, American and Chinese Ambassadors have met regularly in Geneva and Warsaw in a series of largely fruitless talks which do, however, continue a kind of dialog between Washington and Peking." Here I would like to add parenthetically that Secretary Rusk revealed that the United States has held 129 meetings with Chinese Communist representatives in Warsaw. He added, "We have been in touch with them on more serious subjects and more persistently than perhaps any government that has diplomatic relations with Peiping except the Soviet Union." And each time the United States suggests serious talks on ending the war in Vietnam or disarmament or any other subject, "the other side keeps hanging up the phone."

To return to Mr. Lambert, I quote: "Over the past several years, the United States has, in effect, offered food to China, and offered to swap reporters and, more recently, authorize American doctors and scholars to travel there.

"Curiously although the Chinese denounced most of the latter moves, they have said nothing yet about the scholars. Were the scholar-revering Chinese unsettled or put on the defensive by the U.S. bid to them to open their country to learned men, even if they are Americans?" Should I ask, is it because the recent banishment which they readily admit, of 160,000 intellectuals to the labor camps in the arid, barren, and wild borderlands gives the Chinese Communists a queasy feeling that reactivates and underscores the cognition that American scholars should also be exiled to the salt mines some day to make the world safe for communism? Meanwhile, the scholars must be made use of to the fullest before they become expendable.

Continuing, Mr. Lambert opined that in the wake of new interest in Communist China, "it is highly doubtful, if Sino-American diplomatic relations were established, whether this country could exert much, if any, more political influence on the Chinese than it does today without those relations.

"The trade advantages which might result from the establishment of such relations—if any—would be marginal."

I have quoted Mr. Lambert at some length in order to give a fuller picture that conforms to the tradition of objective reportage.

For myself, I am far from being discouraged by the recent ominus cumulus in the sky. On the contrary it is heartening to witnes the pilgrim's progress in education of certain reputedly China experts, for at least after 15 years it is more freely "conceded" now that the Red Chinese regime would be "disruptive" and "extremely annoying" if it became a member of the United Nations. It is also admitted that Red Chinese admission would be favored "even if they said they would dynamite the place." These views—in extremis—are nevertheless improvements from the head-in-the-cloud vaporings of 20 years ago; and therefore we should not be perturbed at the partisans who openly admit to and wish for the subverting and complete immobilizing of the United Nations and all that it presents and represents.

Should we condole and condone such mental meanderings that play with the fate of the free world? And what should we expect from those advocates who are alredy down on their knees groveling before "the Great Rejector," Mao, as a cartoon of March 20 in the Daily News of New York depicted? We should recognize that the soft-heads have greatly improved from those days when they subscribed to the wholesale "loaded view" of the Institute of Pacific Relations slew that the Chinese Comunists were innocent innocuous "agrarian reformers." In retrospect one can hardly find appropriate words to characterize the honest and perhaps honest self-claimed experts who have gone down the primrose path to perfidy.

But, now, certainly to the credit of the softheads, they have also become more sanguine than those who contend that Vietnam's destiny is a trivial matter as compared with the defense of Western Europe. Trivial matter indeed. When 12,000 schoolteachers, administrators, health officials, and village leaders were killed or kidnaped by the Communists while more than 36,000 incidents of terrorism were directed at such facilities as schools and hospitals as President Johnson reminded us. Are human lives to be less valued because they are Asians and not Europeans? Or is it because the Western World of the softheads which excoriate on and deplore the Byzantine callousness toward life as a major iniquity of general outlook in the Orient now advocate and wish to practice this very same callousness and cheapness on a still greater magnitude?

We all know of the image that the Communists have painted of the United States—a rapacious, money-mad, exploiting, shrewd imperialistic Shylock sybarite without a shred of humanity or conscience, ready to hurt and do dirt to all for his sole benefit.

As to the real image of the United States, it must be said that any person with the scantiest knowledge of this country, her traditions and ideals, must admit if he possess a modicum of honesty that: First, the foremost basic policy of the United States is to live in peace with all countries and all peoples if at all possible. As a matter of fact, this search for peace has brought on an eager beaver, bending over backward accommodation complex resulting in her suffering numerous indignities and gratuitous insults in many parts of the world. Whereas the alamode cry of the 18th and early 19th centuries has been "to the barricades," the fashionable cry for a time over the world after World War II was "to the USIS."—should any country be frustrated or unhappy with a situation directly or remotely involving the United States. In consequence, various World War II was "to the USIS"—should U.S. Information Service offices have become the butt and the safe target by angry mobs to satisfy the urge of demagoguery, arson, and violence. So much so, I am told, that it has become the perennial banter and raillery in the cocktail and dinner circuits in many countries that the United States helps most who is "agin" her most and ignores best who is her best friend.

Second, the United States, especially since the 1920's, if not ostensibly so before, has shown conclusively that she has no territorial designs on any country in the world, nor does she covet any nation in any manner. On the contrary, she has helped to build up the economies, the health, and the education of peoples all over the globe, even in the face of unjustified and unjustifiable canard and calumny.

Third, the United States is in Vietnam because of her pledged commitments to South Vietnam, which is aggressed by North Vietnam with Red China's backing, be it the Vietcong or North Vietnam.

Fourth, the U.S. military forces would be only too happy to leave South Vietnam once that country is free from aggression and the situation stabilized. The fact that she wishes to withdraw her troops is embarrassingly substantiated by the Defense Department's anxious forecasts of bringing the boys home for Christmas, predictions made repeatedly in 1965.

One could cavil with and accuse the United States of many things, yet everyone from the man in the street to the Communist leaders who have purported to confuse should know or does know that the four above-mentioned points are simple truths fundamental to the U.S. cherished beliefs and foreign policy. Withal, still there are those who have the temerity to saddle on her the injudicious and bald indictments that she has the intention to encircle and threaten Communist China and that Communist China is difficult and bellonian because of this encirclement. On the contrary, it is the Chinese Communist leaders who have taken the initiative to portray the United States in any which way it pleases them, regardless of reality. Peiping in denigrating American foreign policy as bungling, juvenile, inept, conniving, and collusive with the Soviet Union is attempting to ridicule her before the Communist oriented and the Third World. Peiping is also attempting to bog down the Soviet Union in the Vietnam imbroglio and to commit the U.S.S.R. to greater emotional, political, and military involvement so as to insure against the possibility of better United States-Soviet relations.

And Russia has risen to the bait as is evident when Mr. Brezhnev at the opening session of Soviet Party Congress stated that "special mention must be made of United States' imperialist aggression against Vietnam * * *" and "the United States has piratically attacked the Democratic Republic of Vietnam." Meanwhile the United States persists in presenting a benign image to Hanoi while Europe and Vietnam and other southeast Asian countries see her more and more as a giantess that is pulling her punches. As a cogent example, she is still in the debating stage over the now comparatively, innocuous mining of Haiphong so as not to give the appearance of belligerence although she knows full well that more and more war material for South Vietnam is being stored in various ports in Kwantung and Kwangsi Provinces and on Hainan Island and then delivered to North and South Vietnam across the Bay of Tonkin through some thousand islet channels of Allong Bay.

In Vietnam it is the concensus in informed quarters of both East and West that the United States, if she wanted to, has more than enough power to stop this flow of supplies which to date are still moving rather freely into South Vietnam for the Vietcongs. It is not only the Ho Chi Minh trails or the two railroads that run from Yunnan and Kwangsi to Hanoi or the free accessibility from the Cambodian and Laotian borders that cause so much trouble. Trouble is also caused by the 50,000 registered and some 5,000 unregistered seemingly awkward junks each of which could carry up to half a ton of cargo from the north.

In the face of all these exacerbations the United States' code of conduct still has been that of extreme restraint in the employment of force in accommodating and appeasing the Chinese Communists. Acting from strength mayhaps she could afford the luxury of operating by the otherwise extremely tenuous standard of "right-wrong" but to the rest of the world be it Free, Communist, or the Third World this policy unfortunately reads differently. To them it is symptomatic of vacillation and being at wit's end.

The Government of the Republic of China has known since 1953 that the Vietnam Buddhists have been infiltrated and then organized by the Chinese Communists together with the Viet Minhs to overthrow the late President Diem. As a first step to destroy the Republic of South Vietnam they played on the vanity, ambitions and unscrupulosity of the bonzes and the naivete of coconspirators. The intriguing Buddhist monk Thich Tri Quang instead of attending to his priestly duties, was first reported to be a great patriot who had condescended reluctantly to set aside temporarily his priestly duties to overthrow the "tyrant" Diem. This was the impression created from the dispatches emanating from the bar of the Hotel Caravelle in Saigon. Actually as the late Miss Marguerite Higgins wrote, Quang wanted "Diem's head, and not on a silver platter but wrapped in an American flag." It surprised Miss Higgins "that he eventually got it, and with the aid of American coconspirators."

That the scheming Quang with his North Vietnam-Chinese Communist advisers got their wish is not so surprising since it was a matching of wits and brains, and soon afterward his coconspirators lost to him since they were not his equal in dark intrigue and Machiavellian maneuverings. What is surprising is that the news reports from Saigon in 1961–63 except for Miss Higgins' and a handful of others were deluged with news all unfavorable to Diem but mentioned nothing of the fact that Quang was twice arrested by the French Colonial Administration for dealing with Ho Chi Minh and once served with Communist front groups working with Ho Chi Minh's Vietminh Army. The most outspoken label that the most daring would say was that Quang was "enigmatic."

Nobody seemed to have had the courage to label him a Communist sympathizer much less a Communist although he himself admitted that he was one. Eight days ago, on April 11, the UPI had it that the Law Library of the Library of Congress had made known a study which is a part of a series on "Church and State Under Communism" prepared for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in which it stated that "Communist China has used the Chinese Buddhist Association to stir up anti-American sentiment in southeast Asia." It should be noted that the report was prepared before the current political upheaval in South Vietnam.

Oftentimes, very often we know of plots in their incubatory stage of momentous happenings and dire import, but when we tell the world of our findings they are smiled away if not laughed off as subjective reports or propagandistic material and our Cassandrian warnings are given little circulation or space if any in the world press. And yet it gives us little consolation that the Free World would suffer in measure commensurate to her sins of omission when the Chinese Communists succeed once more at their devilish game.

With the present increase in the United States-Vietnam effort, the Chinese Communists with Hanoi will intensify their armed adventurism on two fronts. One, the stepping up of sabotage by terrorist acts in Saigon and other more urgent measures to topple the Saigon government be it headed by Ky or Thi. Two, bold assaults on U.S. troops and bases at whatever cost in human lives so as to give ammunition to their fifth columns all over the world to clamor for withdrawal without honor by the United States.

At this point I wish to quote from a March 9 AP dispatch from Brussels which will shed light as to how Western Europe in the person of one no-nonsense statesman of great experience, contacts, and knowledge interprets the present Vietnam situation.

M. Paul-Henri Spaak, the well-respected former Secretary General of the North Atlantic Alliance and now again Belgium's Minister of Foreign Affairs at a dinner celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Belgian-American Association, said: "If the United States failed in its promises made in Vietnam it would be our turn to believe that circumstances could bring the United States not to keep their promises toward us in Europe. One cannot fail to keep one's word not even once."

M. Spaak went on to say that he regretted that "the United States cannot manage to make Europeans understand that what is now happening in Vietnam is what happened in Europe in the period 1946–48 when we felt threatened by Soviet imperialism. We rejoiced then to see the United States come to our help.

"It is now the same situation today in Asia. The free and independent people of the East are now subjected to the same threat as we were, this time from Communist China. What the Americans have done in Europe makes it an obligation for them to do the same thing in Asia."

M. Spaak recalled it was only after the North Vietnamese Communist Party had publicly declared that its goal was conquest of South Vietnam that the United States decided that its help was needed there and he expressed surprise at seeing so many petitions urging the United States to make peace in Vietnam.

"Among the two belligerents, those offering peace unceasingly are the Americans, those refusing peace are the North Vietnamese with Communist China behind them.

"Why did the American peace offensive fail? Because Hanoi does not want to make peace, because Hanoi is forbidden to do so by Peking."

And he added: "The Communist Chinese want the war to continue because it prevents an evolution of the relationship between Soviet Russia and the United States, between the Western world and European communism. The Chinese hope that the United States will lose in its effort some of its prestige."

He urged that Europeans continue to call for peace in Vietnam, but to direct their appeals toward the North Vietnamese, not the Americans. How appropriate and pertinent are his words—to direct the appeals in the right direction and not in the wrong direction as the "Vietniks" and the purposed are doing—are for rational men and women to judge.

It is the evil of myopia or is it the evil of supinity or is it out and out scurrility that afflicts the appeasers who collectively sprawl like a strangling octopus on the body politic of an erstwhile strong and beautiful America?

Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1965

SPEECH

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10065) to more effectively prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and for other purposes.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today, known as the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1966, is entirely premature and, in my opinion, void of any basic understanding of what is going to be involved in its enforcement. There is no question in my mind that it can open the door to create one type of discrimination while under the guise of curing another, and I could cite instance after instance of the accuracy of this statement.

In the first place, we should remember that title VII of the Civil Rights Act dealing with equal employment opportunity and nondiscrimination became effective July 2, 1965. That is less than 10 months ago, and certainly no one has had an opportunity to see how the present law works. Certainly we have a responsibility to do this before we pass new and far-reaching legislation which has some dangerous implications.

In the State of Illinois, for example, we have a Fair Employment Practices Commission. At present the State commissions have Federal jurisdiction of 60 days in which to process cases before they go to Federal authorities. This certainly seems like a reasonable time because of the complexities of many of these problems. Specifically, for example, they now have the nortorious Motorola case. Under the bill before us today, this right would be denied. While it is true that the Federal Commission can enter into an agreement with the State that would allow the particular State involved to process its own cases, the fact remains that the bill stipulates that "the Federal Commission shall rescind such agreement whenever it determines that this agreement no longer serves the interest of effective enforcement of this act." Hence, this bill in essence eliminates the State from the fair employment field. Remember, if you will, that there is no obligation on the part of the Federal Commission to enter into any agreement with the State, regardless of whether such State commissions are or are not effectively dealing with the fair employment problem. It is entirely a matter of Federal discretion. If there is any question in anyone's mind as to why I take this position, I call the attention of the House to the fact that title VII of the civil rights bill makes such agreements possible, but that a progressive State like Illinois and the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission have not yet entered into such an agreement. I submit that this problem of discrimination in employment, whether it be racial, on the basis of age, or even on the basis of sex, is a sensitive one and, admittedly, one into which we have moved belatedly but I fear that the provisions of this bill will create strife in a field where past success has been measured by compromise rather than by public hearings, cease-and-desist orders, or similar other arbitrary proceedings.

While everyone is certainly opposed to discriminatory practices in the field of employment such as we have experienced from time to time over the years, we have laid a sound foundation in the Civil Rights Act to deal with it and should move cautiously and carefully before upsetting a proposal which has been in effect less than approximately 10 months. Discrimination against older workers is a serious problem with which the bill does not reckon and is one which is as prevalent as instances of discriminatory practices because of race, color, creed, or national origin.

I believe this bill will open the door to harassment of employers by the unqualified and shiftless workers who hide behind the discrimination argument when they are either denied employment because of their past record or when they are discharged because of unsatisfactory performance. Certainly everyone understands that the small businessman who hires only a few people simply cannot satisfy all the demands of various groups; yet, under this bill, he would be subject to Federal action if he failed to hire someone from each of the categories provided in this bill in order to show that he is free from bias.

Beginning July 2, 1966, under this bill, employers with 50 or more employees will be covered and those with 8 or more would be covered beginning July 2, 1967. I wonder how many of the Members of this House are aware that under the provisions of this bill there need not even be a specific grievance filed against an employer nor need he be faced by his accuser which has long been recognized even in Supreme Court decisions as fundamental in any allegation of a violation of the law. Instead, any Commissioner of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission may himself file a complaint or a charge against a small businessman for alleged discriminatory practices, be it on the basis of race or any other factor stated in this bill. This type of thinking is frightening to me.

Even as one who believes deeply in the need for sound equal employment opportunity and who supported the civil rights bill which embraced such provision, I regret that the Congress is moving so hastily in the direction that it appears to be today. It would seem to me that good judgment would dictate that we give title VII of the Civil Rights Act at least another year and 2 months to operate so that we would be in a better position to determine the type of implementary legislation which might be necessary. Such legislation might then be tailored to those areas where State commissions have either not been established or are operating ineffectively. Was this not the position of many of the proponents of this bill when we dealt with voting rights legislation, even though the formula was in itself discriminatory and based upon conclusion rather than actual evidence in many cases? The fact remains that it was directed to those areas from where the States had multiple complaints.

In conclusion, let me say that under this bill the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will have the power of policing, as well as being the complainant, and the judge and jury in cases involving alleged discriminatory practices which will reach down to those places with only as many as eight employees by July 2, 1967. It seems to me we ought to think about what we are doing in enacting this legislation, lest the cure becomes more infectious than the disease itself.

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Appendix

A Congressman Looks at Copyright Law Revision

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 28, 1966

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, our colleague the Honorable HERBERT TENZER, from the Fifth District of New York, recently appeared as a featured speaker in a symposium on the law of the artist held at Fordham University Law School in New York on April 26, 1966. His address, entitled "A Congressman Looks at Copyright Law Revision," is an able and comprehensive survey of the legislation which Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Committee on the Judiciary is presently considering.

As Mr. TENZER so appropriately points out, the revision bill, H.R. 4347, is not only urgently needed but is tremendously important to the American public. While the gentleman from New York [Mr. TENZER] also appropriately points out that he speaks for himself and not for the subcommittee nor for other members, nonetheless, he is uniquely qualified to comment on the subject matter by virtue of his dedicated attendance and participation in the hearings and in the reformulation of the bill itself. His speech, as appears hereunder, is also a unique and professional contribution which deserves widespread attention:

A CONGRESSMAN LOOKS AT COPYRIGHT LAW REVISION

It is a pleasure and privilege for me to be the opening speaker on today's panel of distinguished copyright experts, and to tell you something about the problems Congress is now confronting in its efforts to revise the copyright law. The House Judiciary Subcommittee, of which I am a member, has held extensive hearings on the copyright revision bill, H.R. 4347, and is now engaged in a detailed study of the measure in light of the issues that have developed. I do not pretend to be an expert on the intricacies of the present copyright statute, but after nearly a year of exhaustive consideration of the proposals to revise it, I do feel qualified to review some of the most pressing problems facing our subcommittee, and perhaps to suggest some of my own views on them. Of course, nothing in my remarks necessarily expresses the views of the subcommittee or any of my fellow members.

BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

Before having to come to grips with it as a legislator, I had limited experience with the copyright law. I had never recognized copyright as the fundamental legal system which provides both the incentive and the reward for the creative efforts of authors. I had never realized that copyright is the basis for some of our greatest industries—publishing, recording, motion pictures, and broadcasting, among others. And, as our hearings have shown, the history of copyright legislation represents a continuing struggle on the part of copyright owners to protect their exclusive rights against the challenge of new technologies. The so-called explosions in information and communications has, in the second half of the 20th century, turned this challenge into an onslaught. The need for a new copyright law is crucial, but so are the problems that must be solved before we reach that goal.

The foundation stone of our copyright law is the Federal Constitution, which grants to Congress the power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

It is worth noting what James Madison had to say about it in "The Federalist":

"The copyright of authors has been solemnly adjudged, in Great Britain, to be a right of common law. The right to useful inventions seems with equal reason to belong to the inventors. The public good fully coincides in both cases with the claims of individuals. The States cannot separately make effectual provision for either of these cases, and most of them have anticipated the decision of this point, by laws passed at the instance of Congress."

The Founding Fathers gave recognition to the desirability of copyright protection and the need for national uniformity granting it. This was echoed by the Supreme Court in a fairly recent decision, in which the majority observed:

"The economic philosophy behind the clause empowering Congress to grant patents and copyrights is the conviction that encouragement of individual effort by personal gain is the best way to advance public welfare through the talents of authors and inventors in science and useful arts. Sacrificial days devoted to such creative activities deserve rewards commensurate with the services rendered. *Maser* v. *Stein*, 347 U.S. 201, 219 (1954).)

The first American copyright statute which was enacted by the First Congress in 1790 has undergone general revision only three times. The last of these revisions took place in 1909, more than 57 years ago. To say that the present law is obsolete is far too mild.

The situation may be likened to that which we would be facing if the automobile, introduced in 1908, was operating today under traffic laws written for dirt roads with horses and buggies. This gives you an idea of the present copyright statutes' hopeless inadequacy.

Recognizing the overwhelming need for a new law, Congress in 1955 appropriated funds for a copyright revision program and the present bill, which was drafted by the Copyright Office, was introduced by Chairman CELLER in 1965. Last year our subcommittee devoted 22 days to hearing a total of more than 150 witnesses on the bill. To date this year our subcommittee has had 19 executive sessions—preparing H.R. 4347 for submission to the full Judiciary Committee. The witnesses at the public hearings represented a broad range of the interests affected by the copyright law and the proposals for changing it and, despite the sharp differences of opinion on a number of controversial issues, I was impressed by the intelligence, constructiveness, and moderate tone of nearly all of the testimony we heard. The witnesses were virtually unanimous as to the need for copyright revision, but on several points there were substantial controversies as to how the law should be revised.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT

Perhaps the most significant and far-reaching change proposed by the bill involves the duration of copyright. Under the present law, a copyright lasts for 28 years from first publication or registration, and may be renewed by the author or certain stated beneficiaries for a second 28-year period. The bill substitutes a term measured by the life of the author plus 50 years, and eliminates the renewal feature which has been burdensome and unfair in practice.

At the outset of the hearings, I was somewhat quizzical about the term proposed in the bill, partly because I was concerned about the difficulties of determining authors' death dates. As the hearings went on, however, I became convinced of the advantages of the life-plus-50 system.

With the increase in life expectancy, authors are more and more finding their early works falling into the public domain during their lives, at the very time when they need them most. I fully endorse the purpose of the change, which is to make it impossible for an author to outlive his copyrights and to assure that his family will receive income from his works for a reasonable period after his death. Having all of an author's works go into the public domain at once is an advantage to the public, and the ready availability of the dates of relatively obscure authors from a variety of reference sources was demonstrated to me personally in a most convincing way.

Under the bill statutory copyright would begin automatically upon the creation of the work, and the present perpetual common law copyright in unpublished works would be superseded by Federal copyright protection. This would accomplish the goal of national uniformity about which Madison wrote, and I am acutely aware that the single Federal system, coupled with the life-plus-50 term, would have other great advantages for the United States. Last fall, during a personal vacation in Europe—while all international travel was at my own expense, I accepted several assignments from the chairman of the Judiciary Committee—I spoke to the representatives of several foreign countries in the copyright field, and I was most impressed with the importance of copyright law revision to the future of the United States in the vital field of international copyright. The advantages of adopting a term uniform with practically all other nations hardly needs underlining.

Despite some scattered or secondary opposition, the bill's provisions on duration of copyright seem to have achieved general acceptance, in which I have come to share.

TERMINATION OF GRANTS, ETC.

Another potentially controversial provision that appears to have approached a successful compromise is what has come to be known as the "reversion" section. This provision, which is a substitute for the renewal device in the present law, would permit an author, or his widow and children, to terminate a grant of the author's rights after 35 years by serving notice on the grantee. The purpose here is to recognize the unequal bargaining position of authors and to relieve them, after a reasonable time, of the consequences of transfers that do not yield a reasonable share of the economic return from their works. This complex provision, although at one time an explosively controversial issue, was discussed very little at the hearings.

This strikes me as a good example of a case in which good will and patient discussion between sharply divided interests has produced a result that is not only mutually satisfactory but, more important, is in the public interest.

GOVERNMENT WORKS

An interesting and important public issue is presented by the provision of the bill barring copyright in "works of the U.S. Government," which are defined as works "prepared by an officer or employee of the U.S. Government within the scope of his official duties or employment." This provision has been attacked on opposite sides. On the one hand, book publishers and some Government agencies have urged that the prohibition should not be absolute, and that copyright should be permitted in exceptional cases where it would result in wide dissemination or less cost to the Government. On the other side, there have been some suggestions that the definition of Government works is too narrow, and that the prohibition should also cover works created under Government contracts and grants. Moreover, two bar associations have recommended that the Government be precluded from receiving and holding copyrights transferred to it by assignment or bequest.

Here, as elsewhere, the problem is where to draw the line so that the scope of copyright protection is neither unfairly broadened nor unfairly narrowed. This is not an easy matter, but on the question of Government works I am generally inclined to favor the middle-ground approach of the bill.

MANUFACTURING CLAUSE

In 1891, as a part of a compromise under which works by foreign authors were allowed copyright in the United States for the first time, a manufacturing clause was introduced into the statute where it has been a bone of contention ever since. Although the original requirements have been watered down considerably, the present law still requires that books and periodicals by Americans authors be manufactured in the United States to be fully protected here. The whole idea of a manufacturing requirement has been attacked by authors and publishers as a protectionist device that is better suited to tariff law than to a copyright statute, and that is no longer needed by the present strong and healthy American printing industry.

That industry, on the other hand, has vigorously defended the manufacturing clause as necessary to protect against foreign competition based on vastly lower wage rates, and to insulate the industry against the dangers of the new printing technology.

Here again the revision bill adopts a middle course, retaining a manufacturing requirement but narrowing its scope and blunting or removing its harsher effects. Efforts at further compromises between some of the interests, while not completely successful, have produced additional proposals for revisions in the requirements. Although I tend to share the frequently expresed view that the manufacturing clause is something that we should do away with. I recognize the arguments of the printing industry and unions, and I believe the solution that is finally achieved will be fair to the parties and to the public.

COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION SYSTEMS

One of the most difficult and complicated issues facing the subcommittee is whether the activities of commercial community antenna television systems, in picking up the signals of broadcasters and transmitting them over wires to subscribers who pay for the service, should be considered a copyright infringement under the new law. The problem is difficult enough in the abstract, buit it is further complicated by the fact that the copyright liability of CATV systems under existing law has never been decided by the courts, and two cases involving the issue are presently being litigated. Moreover, the communications aspects of CATV operations are now being considered by other committees of the Congress.

Community antenna operations originated in areas such as mountainous regions where regular television reception was poor or nonexistent. In recent years, however, the industry has expanded tremendously, and at present is said to represent about 1,500 systems with a subscription income of something like $100 million per year. The view of copyright owners and broadcasters, which is also reflected in the revision bill, is that CATV operators are performing copyrighted works for profit and should be required to pay royalties rather than taking a free ride. They also point to the damaging loss of market exclusively in cases where CATV brings a program into an area also served by a local broadcaster who might otherwise have bought the program himself. On the other hand. CATV interests have contended strenuously that they are actually benefiting the copyright owner by expanding his market, that they are performing a public service, and that any requirement for obtaining advance clearances from copyright owners would put them out of business.

While my general view is against allowing free rides by commercial interests at the expense of copyright owners, I recognize that the CATV problem involves several different situations and that these may need to be dealt with separately. It will not be easy, but I believe a compromise on this issue can be found that will be fair to all concerned.

COMPULSORY LICENSE FOR PHONORECORDS

Under the present law, the owner of copyright in a musical composition has the exclusive right to make recordings of his work, but, once he has exercised this right, anyone else may record the same work without permission upon notifying the owner and paying a fixed fee of 2 cents for each record of the song manufactured.

The bill would preserve the essential features of this compulsory licensing system but would increase the statutory rate from 2 to 3 cents, and it was the amount of the rate that emerged as the real issue at the hearings. The subcommittee now has before it a great quantity of economic data and conflicting arguments which will have to be analyzed, but the issue to be decided appears to be basically one of dollars and cents.

JUKEBOX EXEMPTION

Since the war, and until last year when the legislative phase of the general revision program got underway, the copyright problem with which our subcommittee most often has had to wrestle is the so-called jukebox exemption. This provision, in the 1909 law completely exempts the public performance of music on coin-operated machines from copyright liability. Under the umbrella of this exemption the jukebox business has grown to be an industry with gross receipts in the neighborhood of $500 million per year.

No other commercial user of copyrighted music enjoys such an exemption, and the persistence with which songwriters and their performing rights societies have sought to amend the law on this point is certainly understandable. Their position has found widespread support. In the last (88th) Congress our subcommittee reported a bill (H.R. 7194) that would have repealed the exemption. The measure also passed the full Committee on the Judiciary, but failed to achieve a rule. The general revision bill introduced in this Congress adopts, as one of its sections, the repeal of the exemption as proposed in H.R. 7194.

Jukebox operators and manufacturers have vigorously opposed repeal of the exemption, arguing that they could not hope to bargain with the performing rights societies on anything like equal terms. They objected in particular to the open-end aspect of outright repeal, which would force operators to pay any amounts the copyright owners and their representatives choose to ask, on pain of either risking liability of $250 for each unlicensed performance or going out of business. As an alternative to outright repeal they proposed a compulsory licensing system based on the payment of a fixed royalty to copyright owners on ths basis, not of actual performances, but of the number of records purchased for use on jukeboxes. The thought behind this explicit proposal, which was suggested at the hearings and elaborated later, is that it would avoid the need for unequal bargaining and would protect against exorbitant charges. Although the proposal has obvious drawbacks from the copyright owners' point of view, I believe it represents a genuine step toward an ultimate solution of this difficult problem and that, if not in its details at least in its broad framework, it will receive consideration by the subcommittee.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCHOLARLY USES OF COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL

The last of the major issues that must be solved if general revision is to succeed involves the extent to which education and scholarship—including teachers, schools and their administrators, libraries and archives, and educational broadcasters—should be able to use copyrighted material without permission or payment. In my opinion the controversy over this question has been unnecessarily acrimonious, but it has also served a good purpose in opening public discussion on a vital public issue.

Under the present law, unauthorized copying of copyrighted works, whether for purposes of profit or not, is prohibited unless the copying is so trivial and harmless as to constitute what the courts call "fair use." At the same time, the unauthorized performance of music and nondramatic poetry and prose works is exempt if the performance is not "for profit," and most classroom and instructional television uses would fall into that category.

Although there has been some misunderstanding on the question, it seems clear that the revision bill would leave classroom teachers in almost exactly the same position as under existing law: they would still be able to copy copyrighted material within the bounds of "fair use" and they would be free to perform copyrighted works in classrooms in the course of face-to-face teaching activities. However, the educators argue that, in order for teachers to engage in creative instruction, employing the whole range of new mechanical, electronic, and audiovisual devices now available to them, they need greater and clearer freedom from copyright restrictions than either the bill or the present law allow. They admit that they are now probably exceeding the bounds of "fair use" in the copying they do, but they emphasize the impossibility of obtaining advance clearances, the lack of any workable clearinghouse or standard fee arrangements, and the dangers facing teachers under the provision for minimum statutory damages. Specifically, they seek an explicit right to copy within stated limits and a clear definition of the concept of "fair use."

On the other hand, authors, publishers, and other copyright owners urge that, with the proliferation of copying machines, computers, audiovisual devices, and inventions now undreamed of, the market for multiple copies on which they now depend may be seriously damaged or destroyed.